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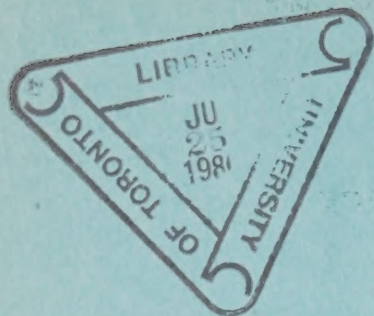
CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN
CANADA
1946



OTTAWA
1947

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ANNUAL REVIEW

OF

EMPLOYMENT AND PRODUCTIVITY

IN

CANADA

1981



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EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and sometime after the Census dates; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 93 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, Unemployment Insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fractions ordinarily used for this purpose being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods. Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN CANADA, 1946.

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
Director, Labour and Prices:	H.F. Greenway
Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:	M.E.K. Roughsedge

1. GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Employment in Canada as a whole was maintained during 1946 at a relatively high level although there was some falling off from the wartime peak. The situation was greatly affected, directly and indirectly, by industrial disputes, which involved many workers for lengthy periods. Scarcity of materials, and in some cases, shortages of skilled labour, continued seriously to hamper reconversion and other activities in certain industries and areas. On the other hand, the pent-up demand for commodities and services at home and abroad constituted a decidedly buoyant influence to counteract the unfavourable effects of slow-downs due to reconversion operations, strikes and shortages of essential materials. As a result of these various factors, the general level of employment showed comparatively little change from month to month from the opening of the year until the summer.

During the period, Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, the monthly indexes of employment were uniformly lower than in the same part of 1945, there being an average decline of 4.2 p.c. in the index during these months. In the latter part of 1946, this situation was reversed, and the indexes for the period, Sept. 1 to Dec. 1 averaged 5.2 p.c. higher than in the corresponding months in 1945. On the whole, however, the annual index in the eight leading industries in the year under review showed a falling off of 1.1 p.c. from 1945; the loss from 1944 amounted to 5.4 p.c., while as compared with the all-time high in 1943, there was a decline of 5.9 p.c. The level of activity in 1946 nevertheless continued substantially higher than in pre-war years, there being an increase of some 52 p.c. over the 1939 index.

A feature of the situation in the first complete post-war year was the marked revival of activity in the non-manufacturing industries, which taken as a whole, had been adversely affected by wartime labour and material shortages. Thus a composite index for the reporting non-manufacturing classes shows an increase of 10.1 p.c. in 1946 over 1945, while that in the manufacturing division declined in the same comparison by 8.5 p.c.

Within the manufacturing group, there was a small fractional decline in recorded employment in the production of non-durable manufactured goods, together with a loss of 17 p.c. in plants turning out durable manufactured goods. While reconversion to peace time production in the latter category was obviously a cause of greater dislocation than in the light manufactured goods division, it is also noteworthy that labour-management disagreements^{1/} in the lumber and metal industries accounted for 53.5 p.c. of the all-industries' total of working days lost through disputes during 1946; striking workers in these two branches of the heavy manufactured goods industries made up over 41 p.c. of all persons directly involved in industrial disputes in the year under review.

^{1/} Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During 1946 - Labour Gazette, March, 1947.

Table 1.- Summary of the Statistics of Employment and Payrolls Reported Monthly by the Co-operating Establishments During 1945 and 1946.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	1 9 4 5				Annual Averages of Index Numbers of				1 9 4 6				Annual Averages of Index Numbers of			
	Annual Averages of		Average Weekly Earnings	No.	Employment (June 1, 1941=100)	Payrolls (June 1, 1941=100)	Annual Averages of		Average Weekly Earnings	Employment (June 1, 1941=100)	Payrolls (June 1, 1941=100)	Annual Averages of		Average Weekly Earnings	Employment (June 1, 1941=100)	Payrolls (June 1, 1941=100)
	Employees	Weekly Payrolls					Employees	Weekly Payrolls								
(a) Provinces																
Maritime Provinces	137,376	4,177,921	30.42	117.5	183.7	152,711	4,039,481	33.37	113.0	185.6						
Prince Edward Island	2,585	67,933	26.30	117.1	148.6	2,794	78,807	27.31	129.7	157.2						
Nova Scotia	80,582	2,543,875	31.56	114.6	160.7	79,917	2,531,261	30.71	107.3	145.7						
New Brunswick	54,209	1,566,113	28.91	122.7	169.8	54,040	1,623,863	30.36	121.7	175.4						
Quebec	546,163	16,779,893	30.73	116.4	189.8	530,637	16,600,642	31.24	113.0	177.1						
Ontario	738,348	28,989,229	32.49	110.6	182.6	787,990	24,136,597	32.68	110.2	182.7						
Prairie Provinces	201,594	6,512,107	32.40	113.6	189.7	213,314	7,104,866	33.28	120.9	182.1						
Manitoba	93,007	2,978,732	32.04	113.0	186.8	97,370	3,222,848	33.37	118.4	147.6						
Saskatchewan	40,104	1,244,260	31.02	109.4	184.5	41,922	1,368,687	32.41	117.0	146.1						
Alberta	68,483	2,268,115	33.41	117.0	147.5	74,022	2,521,794	34.06	126.6	161.9						
British Columbia	164,270	5,719,804	34.62	129.8	189.8	156,629	5,537,678	35.30	123.5	153.7						
CANADA	1,787,751	57,178,954	31.99	114.7	142.6	1,771,481	57,409,624	32.34	113.5	142.4						
(b) Cities																
Montreal	267,588	8,548,185	31.95	122.3	153.3	262,706	8,394,396	31.92	119.0	143.4						
Quebec City	31,803	913,423	26.70	132.6	182.5	24,642	682,654	27.68	102.2	135.0						
Toronto	242,790	7,866,232	32.41	120.2	145.0	236,028	7,745,903	32.80	115.7	141.2						
Ottawa	21,544	609,592	29.50	107.9	132.2	23,073	686,823	28.45	115.3	142.1						
Hamilton	59,072	1,906,245	32.82	108.9	129.8	54,436	1,767,141	32.46	101.9	120.5						
Windsor	33,318	1,350,745	40.37	113.1	134.1	32,754	1,249,029	34.06	103.2	104.4						
Winnipeg	60,408	1,745,634	29.88	116.7	158.2	63,434	1,929,621	30.40	122.5	146.3						
Vancouver	80,177	2,695,522	33.60	156.3	198.5	71,566	2,372,600	33.12	138.4	173.5						
Halifax	25,183	750,772	30.42	146.0	183.4	23,246	679,029	28.17	132.6	169.3						
Saint John	13,369	401,217	29.29	130.4	179.4	13,163	384,352	29.18	125.2	169.1						
Sherbrooke	9,155	239,639	26.17	104.7	130.5	9,590	266,336	26.69	107.0	137.1						
Three Rivers	9,986	291,778	29.22	125.1	143.4	9,442	292,760	30.92	114.2	136.9						
Kitchener - Waterloo	16,764	495,338	25.78	112.1	146.8	17,861	521,233	30.02	116.0	153.0						
London	21,032	625,603	29.74	118.2	139.3	22,875	700,865	30.60	128.2	154.6						
Pt. William - Pt. Arthur	13,536	481,536	35.53	96.3	127.9	10,707	357,528	35.01	72.3	94.6						
Regina	10,155	284,853	26.53	122.2	137.1	10,460	306,933	29.27	115.0	146.4						
Saskatoon	6,276	168,021	26.76	126.5	153.6	7,133	205,431	28.76	143.0	147.0						
Calgary	17,863	587,816	31.57	113.4	137.9	18,124	613,229	32.06	120.6	148.2						
Edmonton	17,146	502,720	25.31	126.3	162.3	18,539	572,542	30.38	136.9	170.5						
Victoria	14,194	464,348	32.70	166.7	220.6	12,596	395,504	31.38	147.5	184.6						
(c) Industries																
Manufacturing	1,068,621	34,888,109	32.65	121.2	152.1	977,739	31,809,455	32.51	110.9	138.5						
Durable Goods ^{1/}	540,620	19,299,198	35.68	126.7	161.5	446,969	15,945,476	34.76	105.2	129.9						
Non-Durable Goods	508,643	14,869,999	29.24	116.5	143.5	504,153	15,395,616	30.27	116.1	148.5						
Electric Light and Power	19,358	718,912	37.15	101.4	116.6	22,617	868,343	38.40	117.9	139.6						
Logging	74,440	1,994,576	26.89	156.2	210.5	81,162	2,345,389	29.03	160.6	246.2						
Mining	69,173	2,670,924	38.60	82.9	101.6	73,164	2,869,465	39.21	87.6	108.8						
Communications	31,627	992,680	31.48	121.0	140.8	33,096	1,248,227	32.76	146.0	175.7						
Transportation	160,885	6,244,615	33.82	126.0	152.4	164,496	6,956,133	40.07	130.0	159.3						
Construction and Maintenance	139,756	4,209,737	30.08	78.5	103.7	166,014	5,290,175	31.53	93.3	128.5						
Services	51,054	1,014,544	19.87	120.4	149.1	56,600	1,192,932	21.06	130.3	170.5						
Trade	192,295	5,163,769	26.85	111.1	127.3	214,210	6,097,898	28.45	122.0	147.6						
TOTAL - NIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,787,751	57,178,954	31.99	114.7	142.6	1,771,481	57,409,624	32.38	113.5	142.4						
Finance	67,549	2,264,338	33.51	112.4	130.7	74,624	2,601,900	34.85	123.9	149.8						
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,855,300	59,443,292	32.04	114.6	142.1	1,846,105	60,011,524	32.48	113.9	142.7						
^{1/} This division includes the following- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 5, with the exception of electric light and power.																

^{1/} This division includes the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 5, with the exception of electric light and power.

Among the non-manufacturing industries, the most significant increase reported over 1945 was that of 18.8 p.c. in construction; in building, the gain amounted to 43 p.c. Logging, mining, communications, transportation, trade, finance, and the service industries for which data are available (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments) showed generally heightened activity as compared with 1945 and immediately preceding years.

The events of the year under review had an adverse effect upon the employment of women. In 1945, statistics on sex distribution were collected semi-annually, at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, while from January, 1946, the record was established on a monthly basis. A comparison of the situation at Oct. 1 in the two years shows at that date in 1946 an increase of about 8.7 p.c. in recorded employment for men, accompanied by a decline of a little more than three p.c. among women workers in the covered industries. The general index at Oct. 1, 1946, was higher by 5.6 p.c. than that indicated 12 months earlier.

A brief review of the situation, geographically, shows a lower level of industrial employment in 1946 than in 1945 in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the losses ranging from that of 0.3 p.c. in Ontario, to 4.9 p.c. in British Columbia and 6.3 p.c. in Nova Scotia. In Prince Edward Island and the three Prairie Provinces, the trends in the year under review were upward. In the latter group of provinces, industrial disputes^{1/} were not so numerous nor so serious as in those first mentioned. Manufacturing operations in all five economic areas diminished, but equally generally, the non-manufacturing industries showed improvement over 1945.

Among the larger cities, only Ottawa and Winnipeg reported advances in 1946 as compared with the preceding year, curtailment being noted in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor and Vancouver. In these eight centres taken as a unit, the loss amounted to 4.1 p.c., while that in Canada as a whole was only 1.1 p.c. In some cases, the greater-than-average declines indicated in the cities were associated with the industrial disputes^{1/} which greatly affected the situation therein. In spite of the reductions resulting from this and other causes, the general index of employment in the eight leading centres in the year under review, based on the 1926 average, was approximately the same as that for other parts of the country.

During 1946, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated a total of 192,800^{2/} statements on employment and payrolls in the following major industrial divisions^{3/};

^{1/}See footnote on page 1.

^{2/}Including statistics from financial institutions, the reports on employment and payrolls tabulated in 1946 aggregated 203,796, while the total number of persons in recorded employment averaged 1,846,105. For a discussion of the monthly surveys' coverage of total industrial workers, see the 1944 Annual Review of Employment, in which appeared a comparison, on an industrial and geographical basis, between the numbers employed by the firms co-operating in the monthly survey at the census date, and the total number of wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the 1941 Census.

^{3/}A continued growth is to be noted in the number of establishments included in the Dominion Bureau of Statistics' monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. The gain is due (1) to the establishment of new industries and to other accessions to the mailing list, (2) to increasingly regular co-operation from employers in general, and (3) to the fact that a steadily growing number of firms furnish statistics in detail for locality and industry. The different branches of a business appear in the tabulations as separate firms in the centres and in the industries for which separate reports are furnished; thus the segregation of monthly statistics for a considerable number of additional cities from the summer of 1944 resulted in an apparent increase in the number of co-operating establishments, with out any real change in the coverage. The "number of firms" as used here, might more precisely be termed "the number of reports tabulated"; the former expression, however, is in accordance with the usage in the other series and other countries. It should be noted that adjustment is made in index numbers of employment for increased coverage of industry.

TABLE II.- Average Number of Reporting Firms, and of their Employees, and Average Indexes, for the Twelve Months, Jan.1 - Dec.1 of 1945 and 1946, Together with the changes shown in the figures for the latter as compared with those for 1945.

Geographical or Industrial Unit	1945			1946			Change from 1945 in the			
	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index (1926=100)	Average No. of Firms	Average No. of Employees	Average Index Points	P.C.
(a) Provinces										
Maritime Provinces.....	1,124	137,376	179.1	1,164	132,711	172.1	40	- 4,665	- 7.0	- 3.9
Prince Edward Island.....	60	2,585	125.4	63	2,754	133.6	3	169	8.2	6.5
Nova Scotia.....	585	80,582	192.4	613	75,917	180.2	28	- 4,665	-12.2	- 6.3
New Brunswick.....	479	54,209	165.5	468	54,040	164.2	9	- 169	- 1.3	- 0.8
Quebec.....	4,038	546,163	183.2	4,293	530,837	177.7	255	-15,326	- 5.5	- 3.0
Ontario.....	6,434	738,348	178.4	6,662	737,990	177.8	228	- 358	- 0.6	- 0.3
Prairie Provinces.....	2,117	201,594	145.7	2,214	213,314	155.1	97	11,720	9.4	6.5
Manitoba.....	842	93,007	140.9	872	97,870	147.7	30	4,363	6.8	4.8
Saskatchewan.....	482	40,104	139.3	505	41,922	149.1	23	1,818	9.8	7.0
Alberta.....	793	68,483	157.3	837	74,022	170.3	44	5,539	13.0	8.3
British Columbia.....	1,643	164,270	175.1	1,733	156,629	166.6	90	- 7,641	- 8.5	- 4.9
CANADA - (EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES)	15,358	1,787,751	175.1	16,066	1,771,481	173.2	708	-16,270	- 1.9	- 1.1
(b) Cities										
Montreal.....	2,353	267,588	172.5	2,477	262,705	168.0	124	- 4,883	- 4.5	- 2.6
Quebec City.....	263	31,803	217.3	277	24,642	167.5	14	- 7,161	-49.8	-22.9
Toronto.....	2,272	242,790	184.3	2,351	236,028	177.4	79	- 6,762	- 6.9	- 3.7
Ottawa.....	270	21,544	162.6	280	23,072	173.7	10	1,528	11.1	6.8
Hamilton.....	386	58,072	176.4	396	54,436	165.0	10	- 3,636	-11.4	- 6.5
Windsor.....	233	33,318	242.3	238	32,734	237.3	5	- 584	- 5.0	- 2.1
Mississauga.....	625	60,408	142.6	652	63,434	149.7	27	3,026	7.1	5.0
Vancouver.....	709	80,177	221.7	757	71,568	196.3	48	- 8,609	-25.4	-11.5
TOTAL - (EIGHT LEADING CITIES)	7,111	795,700	180.9	7,428	768,619	173.5	517	-27,081	- 7.4	- 4.1
(c) Industries										
MANUFACTURING.....	8,395	1,068,621	203.6	8,680	977,739	186.3	285	-90,882	-17.3	- 8.5
Durable Goods.....	3,348	540,620	231.4	3,443	446,969	192.1	95	-93,651	-39.3	-17.0
Non-durable Goods.....	4,941	508,643	182.6	5,122	508,153	181.9	181	- 490	- 0.7	- 0.4
Electric Light and Power.....	106	19,358	151.9	115	22,617	176.7	9	3,259	24.8	16.3
Animal Products.....	441	45,712	225.3	463	47,270	234.0	22	1,558	8.7	3.9
Fur and Its Products.....	93	3,344	140.2	109	4,009	160.5	16	665	20.3	14.5
Leather and Its Products.....	396	29,341	141.2	420	32,178	154.4	24	2,837	13.2	9.3
Lumber and Its Products.....	1,227	66,989	123.4	1,291	69,549	127.6	64	2,560	4.2	3.4
Plant Products - edible.....	656	56,141	170.1	683	59,128	177.7	27	2,987	7.6	4.5
Pulp and Paper Products.....	761	89,445	143.1	773	100,791	160.6	12	11,346	17.5	12.2
Rubber Products.....	54	22,545	178.8	55	20,578	163.1	1	- 1,967	-15.7	- 8.8
Textile Products.....	1,578	138,117	158.5	1,643	142,691	163.7	65	4,574	5.2	3.3
Tobacco.....	49	11,116	134.6	50	10,554	127.0	1	- 562	- 7.6	- 5.6
Beverages.....	161	14,754	266.4	163	16,412	294.5	2	1,658	28.1	10.5
Chemical and Allied Products.....	429	62,841	490.9	434	41,520	324.2	5	-21,321	-34.0	-24.0
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.....	236	16,101	140.5	246	18,728	163.0	10	2,627	22.5	16.0
Electrical Apparatus.....	171	42,262	287.3	181	42,126	284.8	10	- 136	- 2.5	- 0.9
Iron and Steel Products.....	1,409	365,115	267.4	1,413	274,419	202.8	4	-90,696	-64.6	-24.2
Land Vehicles and Aircraft.....	233	145,150	228.5	233	102,696	164.7	0	-42,454	-63.8	-27.9
Non-ferrous Metal Products.....	272	49,441	349.7	278	41,257	289.1	6	- 8,184	-60.6	-17.3
Non-metallic Mineral Products.....	118	16,517	216.5	117	16,383	215.8	- 1	- 134	- .7	- 0.3
Miscellaneous.....	238	19,492	242.3	246	17,529	215.8	8	- 1,953	-26.4	-10.2
LOGGING.....	578	74,440	247.3	570	81,162	268.5	- 8	6,722	21.2	8.6
MINING.....	502	69,173	146.9	535	73,164	155.2	33	3,991	8.3	5.7
Coal.....	131	25,551	92.7	142	26,138	94.0	1	587	2.1	2.3
Metallic ores.....	241	32,302	251.7	255	34,655	269.9	24	2,353	18.2	7.2
Non-metallic minerals.....	130	11,320	169.2	138	12,371	183.8	8	1,051	14.6	8.6
COMMUNICATIONS.....	66	31,527	117.6	70	38,096	141.9	4	6,569	24.3	20.7
TRANSPORTATION.....	645	160,885	124.5	682	164,496	128.4	37	3,611	3.9	3.1
Street Railways, Cartage and Storage	399	49,065	192.8	432	54,357	208.6	33	5,292	15.8	8.2
Steam Railway Operation.....	97	88,518	108.6	961/	87,5271/	109.8	- 1	- 991	- 1.2	- 1.1
Shipping and Stevedoring.....	149	23,302	104.8	154	22,612	101.3	5	- 690	- 3.5	- 3.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.....	1,640	139,756	109.1	1,775	166,014	129.6	135	26,258	20.5	18.8
Highway.....	1,167	44,932	101.8	1,290	65,386	145.7	123	20,454	43.9	43.1
Railway.....	441	52,746	132.4	454	62,374	155.6	13	9,628	23.2	17.6
SPRINKLING.....	32	42,078	95.4	31	38,254	88.7	- 1	- 3,224	- 6.7	- 7.0
Hotels and Restaurants.....	762	51,044	205.7	816	56,600	224.2	54	5,546	18.5	9.0
Laundering and Dry Cleaning.....	495	33,593	205.6	533	37,263	223.6	38	3,680	18.0	8.8
TRADING.....	267	17,471	205.0	283	19,337	225.5	16	1,866	19.5	9.5
Wholesale.....	2,770	192,295	174.8	2,938	214,210	191.2	168	21,915	16.4	9.4
Wholesale.....	1,805	141,401	182.0	1,904	156,032	198.4	99	14,631	16.4	9.0
Wholesale.....	965	50,894	157.6	1,034	58,178	174.2	69	7,284	16.6	10.5
TOTAL - EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES.....	15,358	1,787,751	175.1	16,066	1,771,481	173.2	708	-16,270	- 1.9	- 1.1
FINANCE.....	906	67,549	130.5	917	24,624	143.8	11	7,075	13.3	10.2
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES.....	16,264	1,855,300	173.0	16,983	1,846,105	171.8	719	- 9,195	- 1.2	- 0.7

1/ The apparent decline in the employees in 1946 was due to a change in the classification of certain numbers of the operation staff of the steam railway; when adjustment was made for this factor, there was a slight increase in the index. 2/ Including musical instruments.

manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services* and trade; the monthly average was 16,066 returns. The working forces of the establishments co-operating in the current surveys averaged 1,771,481, ranging from 1,705,500 at Mar. 1, to 1,905,100 at the first of December. In 1945, the 15,358 employers furnishing data had reported a monthly average of 1,787,751, varying from 1,835,294 at Jan. 1 to 1,724,875 at the beginning of October. From the first of the year to Dec. 1 in 1946, there was a rise of 10.4 p.c. in the index of employment; in 1945, on the other hand, there had been a decline of four p.c. in the same comparison, mainly as a result of cutbacks in wartime production. Nevertheless, the most recent annual index, at 173.2, was slightly lower than that of 175.1 in 1945.

Table I on page 2 summarizes the statistics of employment^{1/} and payrolls reported in 1945 and 1946, while Table II on page 4 gives a comparison of the employment data for those years, showing the changes in the number of returns tabulated, in the averages of employees reported, and in the indexes. In Table XII in the second part of this Annual Review, appears a monthly record of index numbers of employment, payrolls and average earnings in the eight and the nine leading industries and in manufacturing, during the years, 1942-1946, together with annual averages.

The monthly returns received from employers in the eight leading industries during 1946 exceeded those furnished in 1945, by 708, or 4.6 p.c., this increase brought about a somewhat higher coverage^{2/} of industry, although the gain in this respect, expressed as a percentage, would be much smaller than that in the number of firms. Adjustments for changes in the coverage are made in the index numbers of employment. It must again be emphasized that comparisons from year to year should be made through the indexes, which are adjusted not only from the inclusion of firms newly-added to the mailing list, but also for declines in employment resulting from the closing of businesses or branches.

Payrolls.

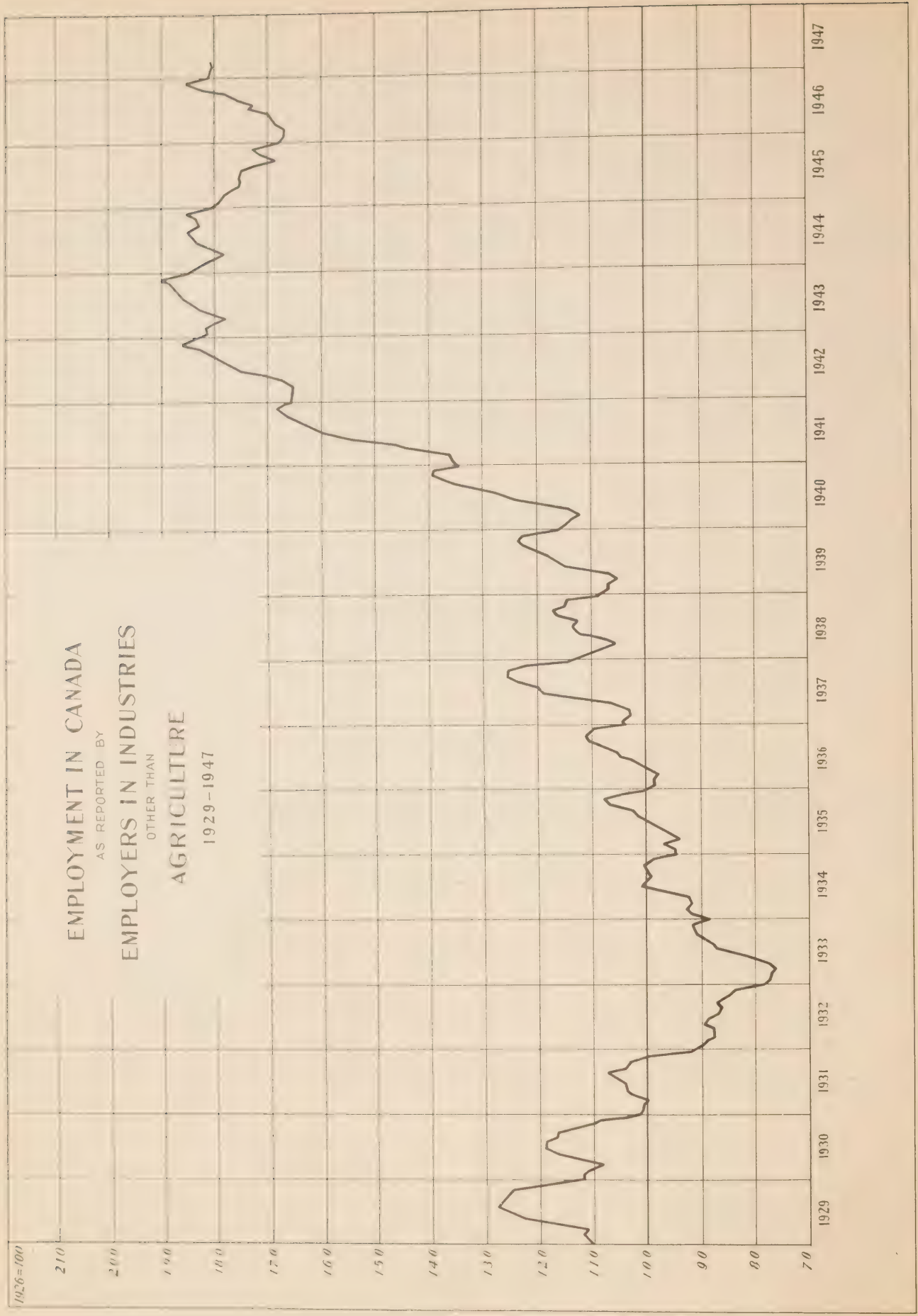
The firms participating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls during 1946 reported the disbursement of an average of \$57,409,624 in weekly salaries and wages in the eight leading industrial divisions enumerated in an earlier paragraph, and in Part 3 of Table I. This would indicate an annual payroll of some \$2,985,300,000 distributed by the co-operating establishments. The firms furnishing data in 1945 had paid a weekly average of \$57,178,954 to their staffs. When adjustment is made for the increase in the number of reporting firms in the year under review, there was a decrease of 0.1 p.c. in the disbursements. Based on the June 1, 1941, payrolls as 100 p.c., the index was 142.4 in 1946, as compared with 142.6 in 1945. The highest annual figure in the record of about 6½ years was that of 148.2 in 1944. Although the most recent mean was rather lower than in 1945, 1944 or 1943, it is noteworthy that, following the settlement of most of the major strikes which characterized 1946 and which generally resulted in the payment of higher wage rates in the industries involved, the index of payrolls at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1 reached the highest level on record, standing at 154.4 and 159.9, respectively. The latter figure exceeded by 4.2 p.c. the wartime maximum of 153.4, indicated at Dec. 1, 1943.

In addition to the statistics just given for the eight major industrial groups, information was compiled by 917 financial institutions and branches, in which the personnel averaged 74,624 per month, and the weekly payrolls, \$2,601,900. When these figures are included with those given above for the eight leading industries (for which monthly data on employment are available from 1920), the labour force of whose employment and earnings there was monthly record in 1946 totalled 1,846,105. The weekly salaries and wages in the nine industrial divisions in the year aggregated

1/ For description of the methods used in compiling the statistics of employment and payrolls, see the explanatory notes facing page 1

2/ See footnote 3/ on page 3 * Mainly hotels, laundries, etc

Chart 1



\$60,011,524, while the estimated annual payroll disbursed by the reporting establishments approximated \$3,120,600,000. In the nine leading industries taken as a whole, the index of payrolls fractionally advanced, to 142.7 in 1946, as compared with 142.1 in 1945.

As previously indicated, the monthly record of salaries and wages commences only with the statistics for June 1, 1941, although data on employment had been collected for many years. From the latter part of 1944, monthly statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings have also been compiled. The base selected for the index numbers of payrolls was the week of June 1, 1941, a period which for obvious reasons cannot be entirely satisfactory, and which will be changed when the work involved in establishing a new and more satisfactory base has been completed.

In 1946, the indicated payrolls in the eight leading industries showed an advance of 42.4 p.c. over June 1, 1941, accompanying the gain of 13.5 p.c. recorded in employment in the same period. As previously pointed out, the factors mainly responsible for the substantially greater rise in the index of aggregate payrolls than in that of employees during the period of observation are (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in very large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increases due to the mandatory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers under the terms of P.C. 7440, P.C. 8253 and P.C. 9514; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work and (3) reductions in the numbers and proportions of women workers. The changes in the industrial pattern in the Dominion which followed the cessation of hostilities tended to lessen the influence of some of these factors in 1946, when a decline in overtime work, combined with the establishment of shorter standard working hours in many industries, operated in many cases to reduce the average earnings of wage-earners. The existence of numerous and prolonged industrial disputes in Canada during the year also had a serious effect upon the payrolls, while activity in many establishments was also indirectly affected by strikes at home and in the United States. According to data compiled by the Department of Labour^{1/}, the number of workers directly involved in disputes in Canada in 1946 was 139,474, and the time loss in man-working days amounted to 4,516,393. In 1945, the number of striking workers had aggregated 96,068 with a loss of 1,457,420 man-days of work during the period in which the industrial disputes were in effect.

Average Earnings.

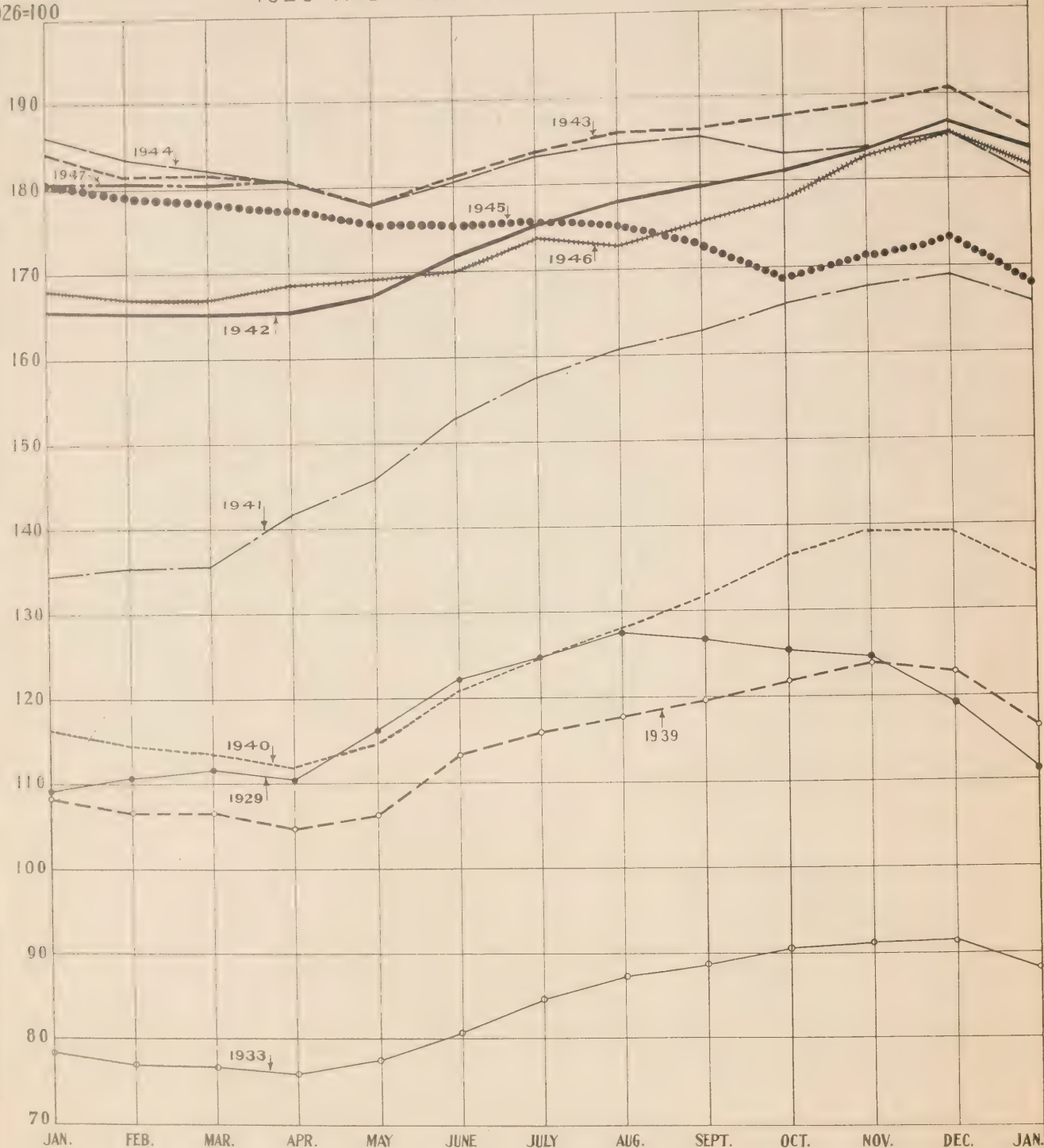
The persons in recorded employment in the eight leading industries were paid a weekly average of \$32.38 in 1946, as compared with \$31.99 in 1945, \$31.84 in 1944, \$30.78 in 1943 and \$28.56 in 1942. In the case of the nine major industrial divisions, the indicated per capita figure in 1946 was \$32.43, exceeding by 44 cents the 1945 mean. From the commencement of the current record of payrolls at June 1, 1941, the average weekly earnings of the workers of the staffs of the co-operating establishments showed in 1946 a general increase of 28.2 p.c. in the case of the eight principal industries, and of 27.4 p.c. in the case of the nine main industrial divisions.

Various factors operating during the immediate post-war period, (including the important industrial disputes), combined to produce a moderate decline in the average weekly earnings of persons reported in manufacturing in 1946, in spite of the many buoyant influences then in existence. In this great group of industries, the per capita earnings in 1946 stood at \$32.51, as compared with \$32.65 in 1945. As compared with June 1, 1941, the weekly salaries and wages of factory workers showed in 1946 a rise of 27.1 p.c.; at the wartime peak of earnings in this category,

1/ "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During 1946". Labour Gazette, March, 1947.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1939 TO 1947

1926=100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1938

at May 1, 1945, the increase in the same comparison amounted to 31.4 p.c.

As already stated, the collection of monthly statistics on man-hours and hourly earnings was instituted late in 1944, when the reported average hourly rate in manufacturing was 70.3 cents. The events of 1945 resulted in the reduction of this figure to a low of 67 cents at Dec. 1 of that year while the hours declined from 46.3 in the week of Nov. 1, 1944, to 44.8 in that of Dec. 1, 1945.^{1/} The existence of many industrial disputes was one of the several important factors elsewhere mentioned as seriously affecting the incomes of wage-earners in 1946. During the earlier months of the year, the hourly average earnings fluctuated within a narrow range; from Sept. 1 to the end of the year, however, the average hourly rate reached successively new high levels, the Dec. 1 figure standing at 74.5 cents. This was an increase of almost six p.c. from the beginning of the record at Nov. 1, 1944, since when the average of hours worked had declined by 6.7 p.c. As a result of the latter factor, the average weekly wages of the reported hourly-rated wage-earners in manufacturing were slightly lower at the close of 1946 than in the same period in 1944, although they were otherwise the highest in the brief record of man-hours and hourly earnings.

The 1946 Annual Review of Employment.

As in former years, the first part of the 1946 Annual deals mainly with employment, giving a fairly detailed review of the situation in the various industries and areas, together with related statistics of payrolls. The second part is particularly concerned with the statistics of payrolls and average earnings.

Numerous tables in the text and at the end of the report deal with employment and payrolls on an industrial and geographical basis. Attention is called to Tables 9, 10 and 11, appearing for the first time, which show the average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment in the economic areas and the leading cities for a considerable period. There are also new tables dealing with hourly earnings.

Many charts illustrating the trends of employment and payrolls appear throughout the bulletin; in some cases, the graphs were originally prepared in the Research Division of the Wartime Prices and Trade Board, and were later continued by the Economic Research Branch of the Department of Reconstruction. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics is continuing this series of charts.

II. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

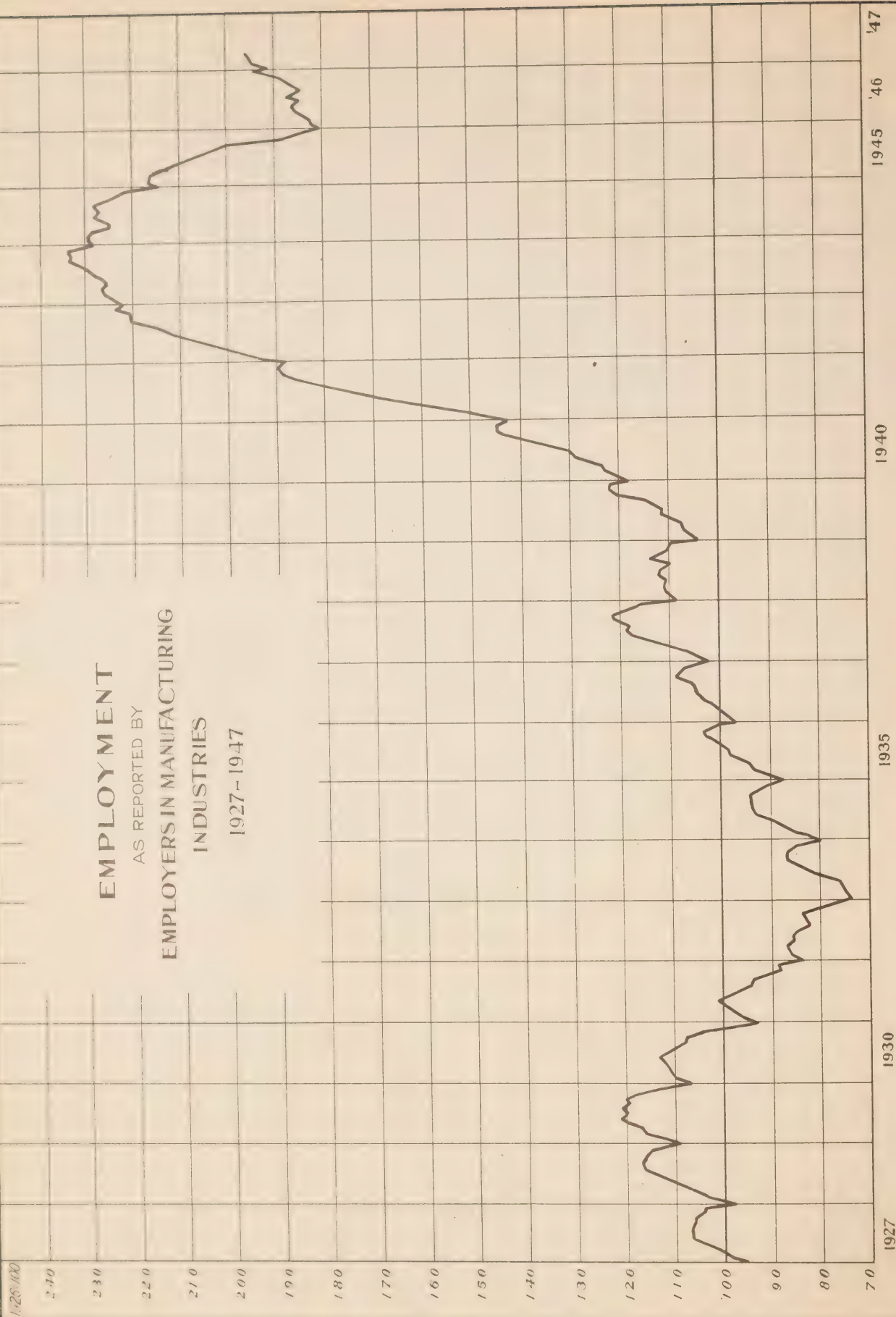
1. Manufacturing.

Employment in manufacturing during 1946 was greatly affected by several factors, opposite in effect and unequal in weight (1) the cancellation or completion of war contracts, (2) the continuation of the process of reconversion from wartime to peace time production which in many cases had commenced during 1945, (3) the existence of widespread industrial disputes, directly causing a time loss of over 3,760,000 man-working days^{2/} in manufacturing establishments, and indirectly resulting in curtailment in production or services in many industries other than those in which the workers were on strike, (4) continued shortages of raw materials in certain industries, (5) the great demand for commodities at home and abroad in the immediate post-war period and (6) the establishment of unusually large numbers of business enterprises, in many cases the fulfilment of plans which had been impossible of execution under wartime conditions. The operation of these varying factors produced a decline of 8.5 p.c. in the general index of employment in manufacturing in 1946 as

1/ It will be recalled that the automotive strike had a considerable effect upon the general situation in the last quarter of 1945.

2/ Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, During 1946: published in the Labour Gazette for March, 1947.

EMPLOYMENT
AS REPORTED BY
**EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES**
1927-1947



compared with 1945, when a loss of 9.3 p.c. from 1944 had been indicated. The working forces of the 8,680 reporting establishments in the year under review averaged 977,739, as compared with 1,068,621 persons employed in 8,395 plants furnishing data in the preceding 12 months. The index had then averaged 203.6, falling to 186.3 in 1946.

Statistics of sex distribution were compiled monthly from January, 1946, but in 1945 were collected semi-annually. A comparison of the trends of employment for men and women workers in the immediate post-war period can therefore be made only as at certain dates in the two years. Such a comparison as at Oct. 1 shows that at that date in 1946 there was a decline of not quite $7\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in recorded employment for women, but the number of men reported increased by 2.6 p.c. The general index was practically unchanged in the year. The indicated proportion of women per 1,000 persons of both sexes at Oct. 1, 1946, was 241; at the same date in earlier years for which data are available, the ratios were as follows: 1945, 260; 1944, 283; 1943, 279 and 1942, 257.

Geographically, the losses in manufacturing during 1946 were widely distributed, all areas sharing to a greater or lesser extent in the curtailment which characterized the immediate post-war period. The reduction in the Prairie Provinces taken as a unit was slight, while the index numbers in the Maritime Provinces and British Columbia showed the most pronounced declines. Table III contains the index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the various sections of the country.

Table III.- Index Numbers of Employment in Manufacturing in the Economic Areas.
(1926=100)

<u>Areas</u>	<u>1945</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>P.C. decline from 1945</u>
Maritime Provinces	196.7	172.3	12.4
Quebec	212.6	191.0	10.2
Ontario	196.8	184.7	6.1
Prairie Provinces	179.4	177.8	0.9
British Columbia	242.3	195.7	19.2
CANADA	203.6	186.3	8.5

To some extent, the behaviour of the index numbers in manufacturing in the various areas in 1946 as compared with 1945 resulted from the industrial disputes in existence in those years. Thus in 1945^{1/}, the total of workers in all industries involved in disputes in Ontario had numbered 44,423, and the loss in working days amounted to 1,174,577; in 1946^{2/}, the workers on strike during the year had numbered 40,315, but the time loss amounted to 1,885,486 man-days. In Quebec, the 10,843 striking employees in 1945 had a time loss of 28,507 working days, while in 1946, 15,913 workers lost 430,267 days as a result of disputes. In British Columbia, 34,975 working days were lost by 4,503 strikers in 1945, as compared with a loss of 1,291,998 man-working days lost by 41,989 employees in 1946. These figures relate not only to manufacturing, but to all industries in which disputes took place. In 1946, however, 62.3 p.c. of all striking workers were classed in manufacturing, in which the time lost by strikers constituted 83.3 p.c. of the all-industries' total for the Dominion. In the preceding year, 65.6 p.c. of all workers involved in industrial disputes, and 85 p.c. of the man-working days lost were classified in that great group of industries.

Although unusual conditions in many respects prevailed in 1946, it is interesting to note that the year was featured by a return to a more normal

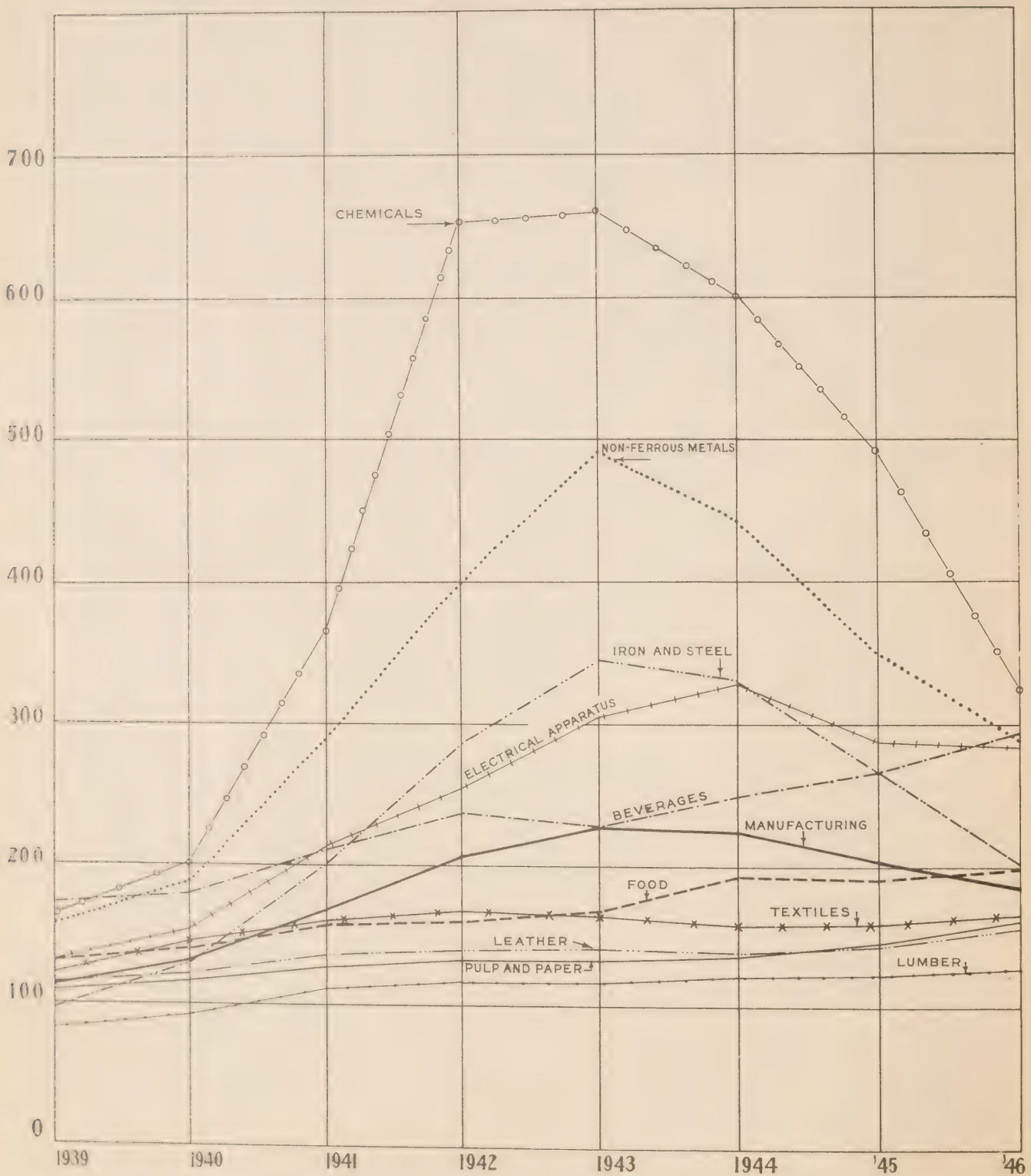
1/ Labour Gazette March, 1946.

2/ Labour Gazette March, 1947.

Chart 4

THE TRENDS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAJOR GROUPS OF MANUFACTURING AND IN MANUFACTURING AS A WHOLE, DURING AND AFTER THE WAR

1926=100



distribution of employment as between the heavy and the light manufactured goods industries than had been indicated for several years. Table IV shows the variations in the annual percentages from 1938:-

Table IV.- Distribution of Recorded Employment in Manufacturing.

Year	All Reporting Manufacturing Establishments ^{1/} P.C.	Establishments Producing	
		Durable Manufactured Goods P.C.	Non-durable Manufactured Goods P.C.
1939	100.0	40.4	59.6
1940	100.0	43.3	56.7
1941	100.0	48.9	51.1
1942	100.0	53.0	47.0
1943	100.0	57.1	42.9
1944	100.0	55.7	44.3
1945	100.0	51.5	48.5
1946	100.0	46.8	53.2

The great expansion in productive capacity in many Canadian industries as a result of wartime conditions will lend interest to the future variations in these proportions. It may also be noted that 1946 saw a return to a more normal sex distribution in manufacturing according to pre-war standards than was indicated in any of the later years of the war.

Recorded employment in the heavy manufactured goods division declined in 1946 from 1945 by 17 p.c. The most pronounced recession in this category was that indicated in the great iron and steel group, in which, as would be expected, particularly marked decreases took place in aircraft, shipbuilding and firearm plants. Non-ferrous metal products also showed an important curtailment. The general loss in the non-durable manufactured goods industries amounted only to 0.4 p.c. Within this class, there was a considerable contraction in employment in chemical plants, due to the completion or cancellation of war contracts. The next largest decrease in the light manufactured goods group was that in rubber factories, in which industrial disputes constituted an important factor in the falling-off in 1946.

In addition to the losses in the classes mentioned in the preceding paragraph, there were contractions in the tobacco, electrical apparatus, miscellaneous non-metallic mineral and miscellaneous manufactured products industries. In most cases, these contractions were moderate in size.

The trend was upward as compared with 1945 in the animal and vegetable food, beverage, fur, leather, lumber, pulp and paper and paper-using, textile and clay, glass and stone industries. Central electric power stations also afforded considerably more employment.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- Accompanying the general reduction of 8.5 p.c. in the number of persons employed by the co-operating manufacturers in the year under review as compared with 1945, was a shrinkage of 8.9 p.c. in the index number of payrolls. As already stated in connection with the figures of employment, reductions in activity during the period of reconversion, and those due to the completion or cancellation of war work, were augmented by serious losses in earnings resulting from widespread industrial disputes during 1946. Changes in the industrial distribution of employees and in the sex distribution of workers in various industries as an aftermath of the war, also constituted factors of considerable significance during 1946, when

^{1/} Exclusive of central electric stations.

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"DURABLE GOODS" INCLUDES IRON AND STEEL, NON-FERROUS METALS, ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, LUMBER AND CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS. THE REMAINDER, "NON-DURABLE GOODS," INCLUDES TEXTILES, FOOD, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO, RUBBER, LEATHER, CHEMICALS AND FUELS.

there were numerous and important increases in wage-rates, accompanied in frequent cases, by reductions in the length of the working week.

The aggregate weekly salaries and wages distributed by the 8,680 co-operating establishments in 1946 averaged \$31,809,435, paid to the 977,739 men and women in recorded employment in manufacturing. This represented an annual payroll of some \$1,654,090,000 distributed by the manufacturers^{1/} participating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls, which are limited, in the main, to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons or more. In 1945, the 8,395 factories^{2/} furnishing data had disbursed an average weekly payroll of \$34,888,109.

The average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment in 1946 amounted to \$32.51, as compared with \$32.65 in the preceding 12 months. In earlier years of the record, the per capita weekly figures were as follows: 1944, \$32.66; 1943, \$31.50 and 1942, \$29.17.

In the first eight months of the year under review, with only one exception, the average weekly earnings were lower than in the same period of 1945; during these months there were heavy losses as a result of industrial disputes, while reconversion tended to be a factor of greater weight than was the case later on in the year. From Sept. 1, however, the average weekly earnings in manufacturing were higher each month than at the same date in 1945 and preceding years. During this period, many important adjustments in wage-rates and hours of work were made, while in the final quarter of the year, the pace of industrial activity was quickened, partly as a result of the termination of many of the strikes that had been in existence in preceding months. The effect of these and other factors is indicated in the figures of average hourly earnings of workers for whom records of hours worked are kept by the co-operating manufacturers.

Table V.- Statistics of Average Hours Worked per Week, and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Manufacturing^{2/}, 1945-1946.

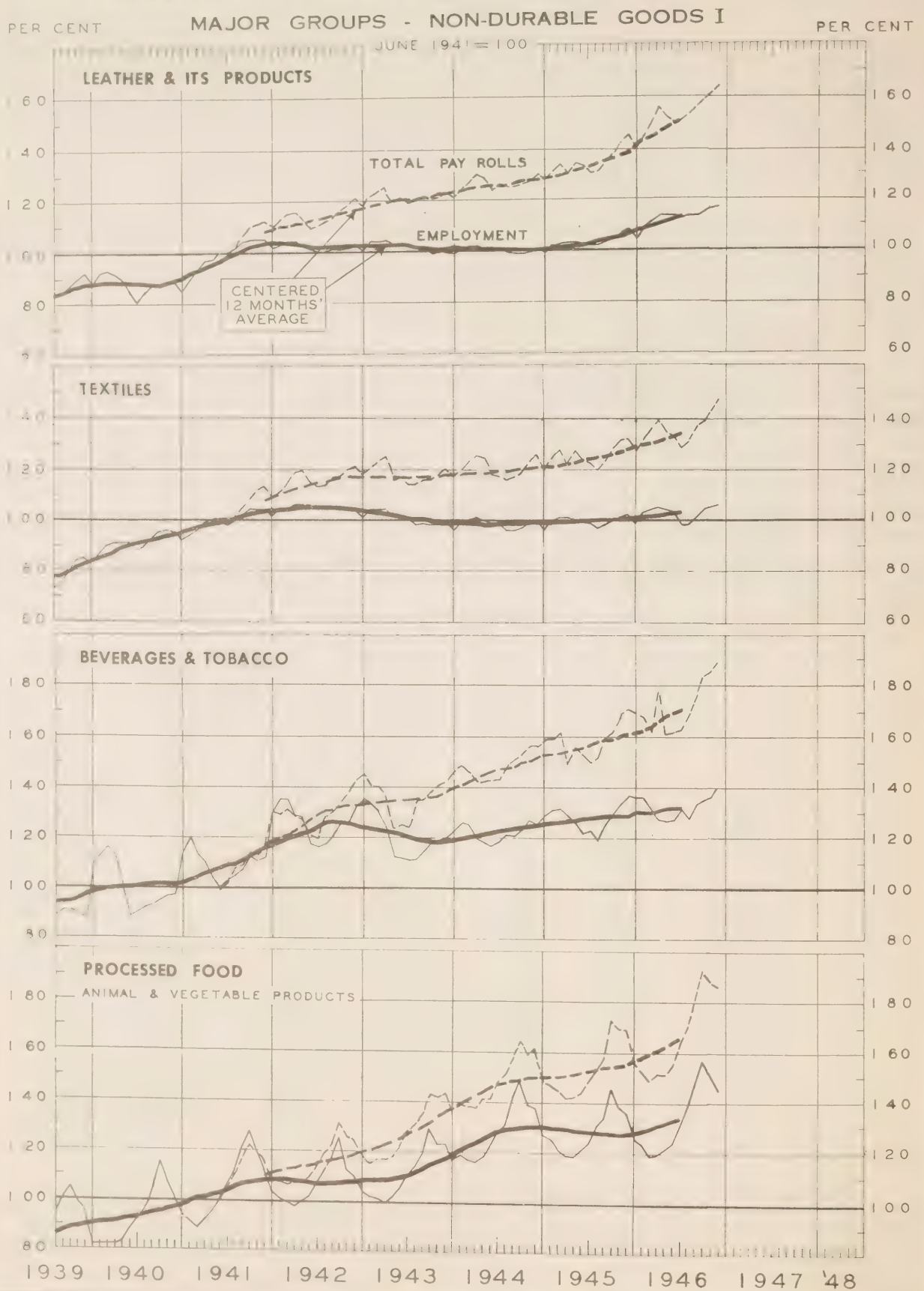
Month	Average Hours Per Week		Average Hourly Earnings		Average Weekly Earnings	
	1945	1946	1945	1946	1945	1946
	no.	no.	¢	¢	\$	\$
*Jan. 1	39.6	38.1	70.0	67.9	30.11	29.32
Feb. 1	45.4	44.1	70.1	68.1	32.98	32.29
Mar. 1	45.8	44.0	70.1	67.9	33.50	32.29
*Apr. 1	43.6	44.4	70.4	68.4	32.48	32.69
*May 1	45.5	43.0	70.5	68.9	33.51	32.10
June 1	44.3	42.0	70.3	69.1	32.81	31.67
July 1	44.3	42.4	70.1	70.0	32.91	32.21
Aug. 1	44.3	43.0	69.5	70.0	32.65	32.53
Sept. 1	44.1	42.7	69.2	70.6	32.51	32.59
Oct. 1	44.7	42.9	67.8	71.4	32.45	33.06
Nov. 1	44.9	42.4	67.5	72.9	32.55	33.32
Dec. 1	44.3	43.2	67.0	74.5	32.32	34.43

The declines in the general average of hours worked in manufacturing in 1946

^{1/} The Bureau's estimate of total salaries and wages paid in all manufacturing establishments during 1946 amounts to approximately \$1,726 millions, as compared with \$1,854 millions in 1945. These figures are subject to revision.

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1945, and May 1, 1946. ^{2/} Exclusive of central electric stations.

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were partly due to lessened overtime work, partly to changes in the industrial distribution of workers, (to some extent associated with the disputes in existence from month to month), and partly to the operation of new agreements between labour and management respecting standard hours of work. A factor in the situation which acted in an opposite direction from the last-named was the reduction indicated in 1946 in the numbers and proportions of women workers, the change in this respect tending to produce generally higher averages of hours worked, and also of earnings.

In the last four months of the year under review, the average hourly earnings exceeded any previously indicated in the comparatively brief record of hourly earnings, which commenced only at Nov. 1, 1944. At Dec. 1, 1946, the hourly rate was higher by 11.2 p.c. than at that date a year earlier, and exceeded by six p.c. the mean at Dec. 1, 1944. As a result of the lower average of hours worked, however, the weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners at Dec. 1, 1946, were greater by only 6.5 p.c. than was the case 12 months previously, while the 1946 annual average was 2.7 p.c. lower than the 1945 figure of average weekly wages. The decline in the latter comparison in the hourly average was 0.9 p.c.

Returning to the figures of average weekly salaries and wages, it is interesting to note the differences in trends in the year in the earnings of persons reported in plants turning out durable and non-durable manufactured goods. In the former category, the per capita figures declined from \$35.32 in 1944 and \$35.68 in 1945, to \$34.76 in 1946. In the light manufactured goods industries, the most recent figure, at \$30.27, was the highest in the rather brief record, exceeding the 1944 and 1945 means of \$28.55 and \$29.24, respectively. Measured from the commencement of the record of current earnings, the per capita figures in the two groups of industries in 1946 showed reasonably similar increases, amounting to \$7.08 in the case of the heavy manufactured goods division, and to \$6.94 in the non-durable goods classification; the percentage increases differed, however, being 25.6 p.c. in the former, and 29.7 p.c. in the latter case. The general advance in manufacturing as a whole was 27.1 p.c. The statistics of payrolls and earnings are dealt with more particularly in a later section.

In the following pages, the situation in the different branches of manufacturing is briefly reviewed, while that in the principal non-manufacturing classes is dealt with in succeeding paragraphs.

Animal Products - Edible.- The volume of recorded employment in the animal food industries in 1946 was greater than in any earlier year. The staffs of the 463 co-operating establishments aggregated 47,270, as compared with 45,712 persons reported by 441 employers in 1945: the annual index had then stood at 225.3, 3.9 p.c. lower than the latest mean of 234.0. Activity reached its highest point in the year at Nov. 1, when the personnel included 51,157 men and women. At the minimum, at the beginning of March, the indicated employees had numbered 42,442. Improvement over 1945 was noted during 1946 in the meat-packing, dairying and fish-preserving industries.

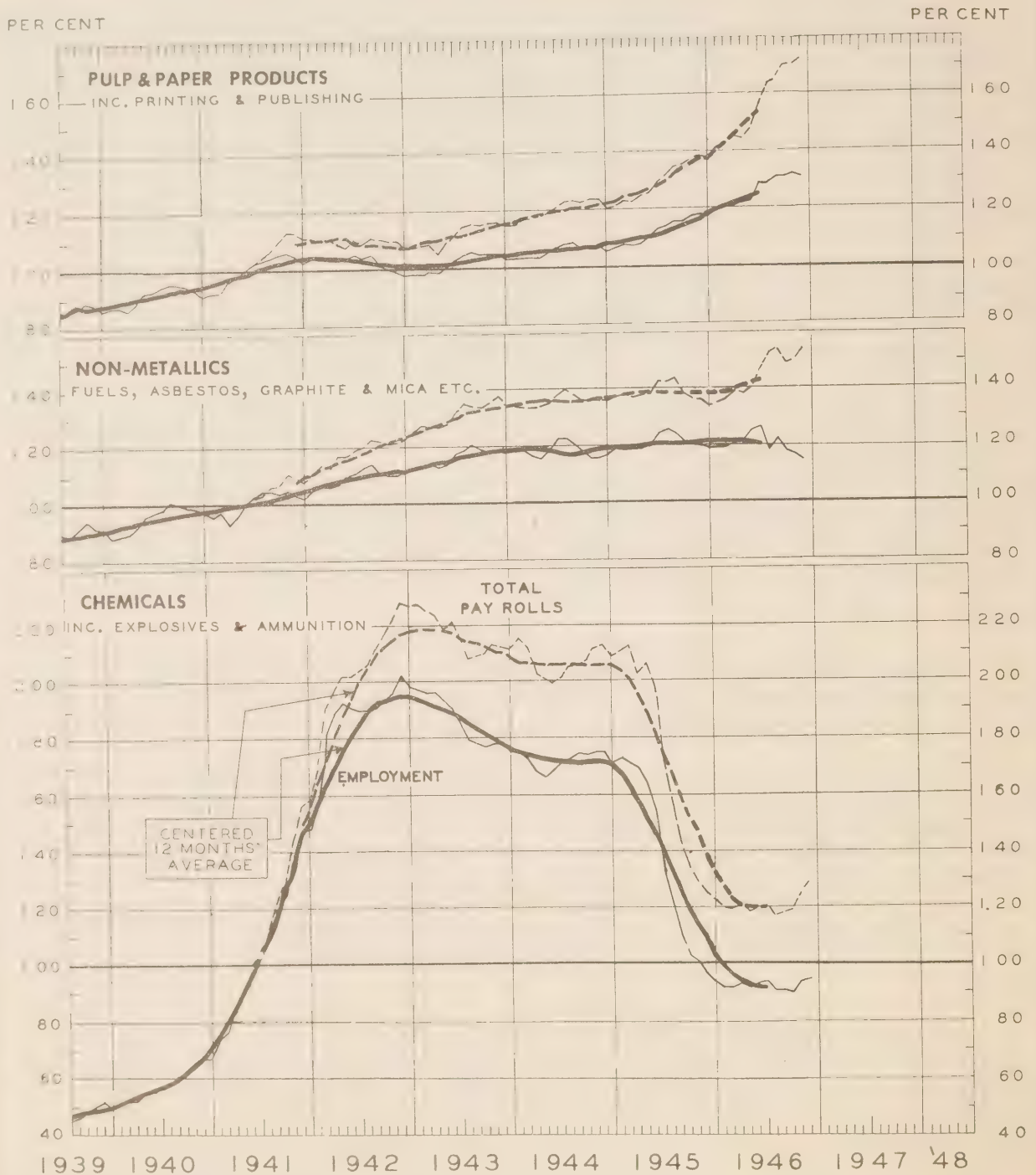
An average weekly payroll of \$1,507,016 was disbursed in 1946 by the manufacturers furnishing data. This represented a per capita figure of \$31.88, as compared with \$30.81 in 1945, \$30.00 in 1944, \$29.34 in 1943 and \$27.57 in 1942. The latest annual index of payrolls was 169.4, exceeding by 7.3 p.c. that in the preceding 12 months.

Leather and Products.- A further moderate increase in employment was noted in the leather-using industries during 1946, when statistics were compiled from 420 firms with an average of 32,178 employees, whose weekly salaries and wages averaged \$811,106; in 1945, the 396 co-operating employers had had a force of 29,341 persons, while their payrolls had averaged \$709,927. The average weekly earnings advanced from \$24.18 in that year, to \$25.18 in 1946, as compared with \$23.46 in 1944, \$22.30 in 1943

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and \$20.50 in 1942. The annual index of employment was 154.4, as compared with 141.2 in 1945, previously the all-time high. This increase of 9.3 p.c. in this comparison was accompanied by that of 13.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls. Employment in the 12 months under review was higher in boot and shoe manufacturing, and other branches of the leather industry also showed greater activity.

Fur and Fur Products.- This group of industries showed considerable expansion in 1946, employment therein reaching a new all-time maximum. Data were tabulated from 109 firms having an average staff of 4,009, as compared with 3,344 workers reported in 93 plants in 1945. The index averaged 160.5, being 14.5 p.c. above that of 140.2 in the preceding 12 months. The increase in the indicated salaries and wages amounted to 16.6 p.c. The payrolls were stated at \$122,183 per week in the year under review, when the average per employee was \$30.42, as compared with \$29.80 in 1945, \$29.40 in 1944, \$28.50 in 1943 and \$26.37 in 1942.

Lumber Products.- In spite of the serious disputes in the lumber industries of British Columbia which involved large numbers of workers and directly and indirectly resulted in heavy loss in working days, the general trend of employment in lumber and lumber-using factories in Canada was upward in 1946. Employment in rough and dressed lumber mills and in furniture factories showed advances in the year under review, but reduced activity was reported in other lumber-using plants, largely due to the curtailment of wartime production.

Information was received from 1,291 manufacturers, with an average working force of 69,549 persons, as compared with 66,989 employees reported in 1,227 factories in 1945. The indicated weekly salaries and wages averaged \$2,033,937 in 1946, as compared with \$1,872,795 distributed during 1945 by the firms then co-operating in the monthly surveys. In the year, the index of employment rose by 3.4 p.c., while that of payrolls showed an increase of eight p.c. The latest average of weekly earnings was \$29.12, considerably exceeding the per capita figures of \$27.67 in 1945, \$27.63 in 1944, \$26.00 in 1943, and \$23.94 in 1942.

Plant Products - Edible.- The vegetable food industries taken as a whole showed moderate improvement, the index rising from 170.1 in 1945 to 177.7 in the year under review. Heightened activity was indicated in the flour and cereal, fruit and vegetable preserving, and bread and bakery divisions, in the sugar and syrup group, no general change was noted, while chocolate and confectionery factories reported smaller working forces. The declines in the last-named took place in the earlier part of the year, greater activity than in the same part of 1945 being indicated in the final quarter of 1946.

The 633 firms furnishing data reported an average working force of 59,123 men and women earning an annual average of \$1,654,639 in weekly salaries and wages. The per capita figure was \$27.99, as compared with \$26.54 in 1945, \$25.68 in 1944, \$25.23 in 1943 and \$23.48 in 1942. During 1946, there was an increase of 4.5 p.c. over 1945 in the index number of employment, while the rise in the index of aggregate weekly payrolls amounted to 10.1 p.c.

The annual low point in employment in the vegetable food industries was recorded at Mar. 1, when the index of employment stood at 156.8; activity reached its highest level at Oct. 1, the index then being 208.0. In 1945, the variation was from a low of 155.6 at June 1, to a high of 203.2 at the first of October.

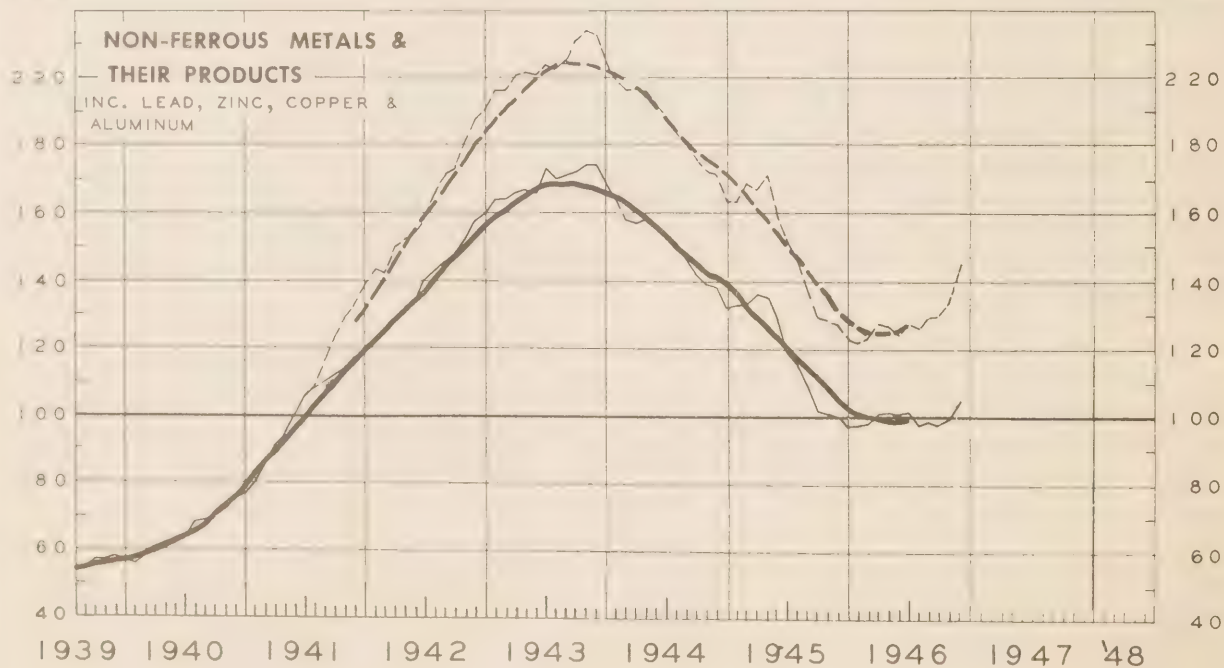
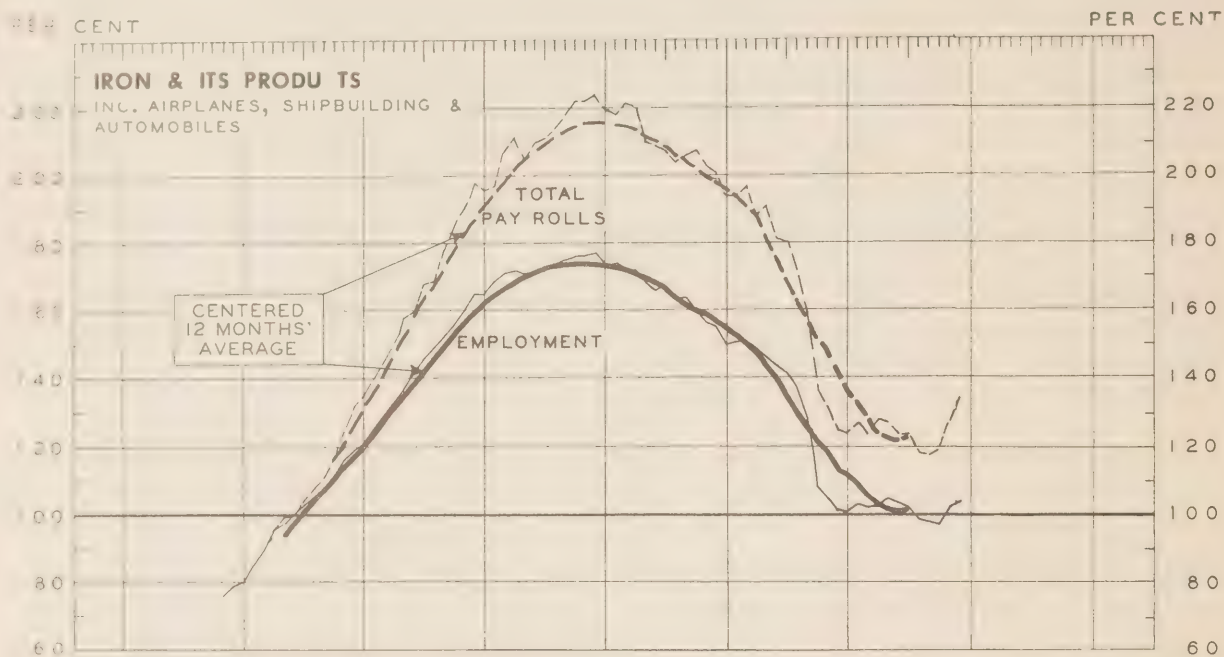
Pulp and Paper.- Continued expansion was indicated in these industries during 1946, when pulp and paper mills, paper product factories and printing and publishing houses afforded more employment than in any earlier year. New high levels were also recorded in the disbursements in salaries and wages.

Pulp and paper mills, numbering 113, reported an average staff of 44,236 men

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and women, with weekly earnings of \$1,803,668. This represented an average of \$40.63. In the preceding 12 months, 110 establishments had employed an average of 39,121 persons, while the weekly earnings had averaged \$37.08. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the annual index of employment stood at 144.7, as compared with 128.6 in 1945. The increase of 12.5 p.c. in this comparison was accompanied by that of 23.3 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls.

An average of 19,009 workers was reported by the 194 firms furnishing data in the year under review in the paper products division, in which the indicated salaries and wages averaged \$540,507; in 1945, statements had been tabulated from 189 employers with a working force of 17,102 men and women, with weekly earnings averaging \$460,723. The latest annual index, at 241.2, exceeded by 10.4 p.c. that in 1945, a gain which was accompanied by a rise of 16.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The per capita figure in the year under review was \$28.40, as compared with \$26.91 in 1945. In earlier years of the record, the averages were as follows: 1944, \$26.15; 1943, \$25.76 and 1942, \$25.52.

In the printing and publishing industries, information was received from 466 employers with a personnel of 37,546 men and women, as compared with 33,222 employees reported in 462 establishments in 1945. The latest annual index was higher by 12.9 p.c. than in the preceding 12 months. The disbursements in weekly salaries and wages stood at \$1,300,264 in 1946, when the index of payrolls exceeded by 16.7 p.c. the 1945 figure, previously the maximum. The typical person in recorded employment in these industries received an average of \$34.61 per week; this compared favourably with the means reported in earlier years, as follows: 1945, \$33.49; 1944, \$32.71; 1943, \$31.50 and 1942, \$30.33.

Rubber Products.— The prolonged dispute in the rubber division in 1946 had a considerable effect upon employment therein, the situation being seriously affected from June 23 to October 28, during which some 800,000 man days of work were lost. At the end of the year under review, however, employment in rubber factories was in greater volume than in the same part of the preceding year, a situation which had also been indicated in the months prior to the strike.

Statistics were compiled from 55 employers with an average working force of 20,578, as compared with 22,843 in 1945. The latest annual index was 163.1, as compared with 178.8 in the preceding 12 months. The reported salaries and wages declined from \$731,796 in 1945, to \$669,424 in the year under review, when the index of payrolls was lower by 8.2 p.c. On the other hand, the average earnings slightly rose, from \$32.46 in the former to \$32.61 in the latter year. In 1944, 1943 and 1942, the means were \$32.39, \$29.91 and \$27.67, respectively.

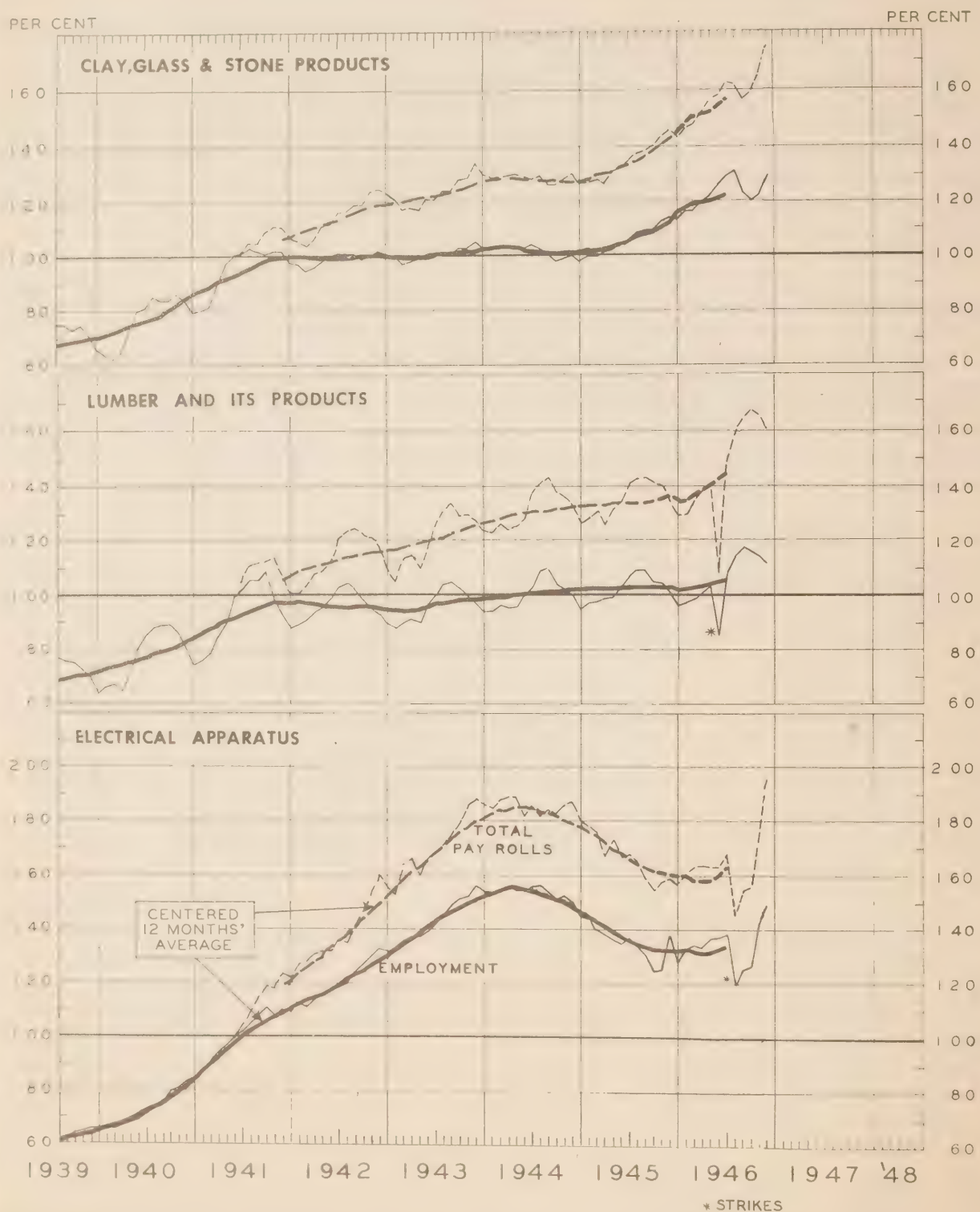
Textile Products.— There were moderate gains in employment in the textile industries during 1946, when the index, at 163.7, was higher by 3.3 p.c. than in 1945, also exceeding the annual figures in 1944 and 1943. Information was compiled from 1,643 establishments with a personnel of 142,691 men and women, whose weekly earnings averaged \$3,566,694 in the year under review; in 1945, the 1,578 manufacturing manufacturers had employed 138,117 persons, and had distributed \$3,295,664 in weekly earnings. The index of payrolls rose by 8.2 p.c. in the year. The existence of numerous industrial disputes during 1946 was a factor of some importance, affecting the levels of employment and earnings.

Improvement was noted in 1946 over 1945 in the wool, silk, hosiery and knit goods, and garment and personal furnishings divisions; cotton mills, partly as a result of disputes, showed some curtailment, while other branches of the textile division reported little general change.

The weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment in the textile

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JUNE 1941=100



industries rose from \$23.85 in 1945, to \$24.98 in 1946; in earlier years of the record, the per capita figures were: 1944, \$23.14; 1943, \$21.92 and 1942, \$20.51. In connection with these averages, attention may be drawn to the unusually high proportions of women employed in the textile industries; in the period in 1946 in which monthly statistics of sex distribution were obtained, the number of such workers constituted 568 per 1,000 persons in recorded employment, while the ratio in all manufacturing establishments included in the current surveys was 238 per 1,000. Only in the tobacco group did the proportion of women exceed that in the textile group.

Tobacco.- The volume of employment in tobacco manufacturing in 1946 was rather lower than in 1945, according to data from 50 factories with an average staff of 10,554, as compared with 11,116 employed in 49 plants in 1945. The latest annual index of employment was 127.0, - 5.6 p.c. lower than in 1945. There was also a small decrease, amounting to 2.2 p.c., in the index of payrolls in the 12 months. The reported weekly salaries and wages averaged \$264,991 in 1946, when the per capita earnings were \$25.20, as compared with \$24.35 in 1945, \$23.25 in 1944, \$20.90 in 1943 and \$18.17 in 1942. In this industry, as in textiles, the ratio of women workers is substantially above the general average; in the period Feb. 1 to Dec. 1, an average of 578 women per 1,000 workers of both sexes was indicated by tobacco manufacturers.

Beverages.- As labour became more available and wartime controls were relaxed, activity in the beverage industries considerably advanced, the index of employment showing a rise of 10½ p.c. in 1946 over 1945. The employees reported by the establishments furnishing data in the year under review numbered 16,412, and the amounts distributed in weekly earnings averaged \$582,411; in 1945, the 14,754 men and women on the staffs of the co-operating employers had received the sum of \$512,701 per week. There was an increase of 12.8 p.c. in the index of aggregate payrolls in 1946, when the per capita figure, at \$35.45 per week, was the highest in the comparatively brief record. The annual averages in earlier years for which data are available were as follows: 1945, \$34.74; 1944, \$34.58; 1943, \$33.56 and 1942, \$31.53.

Chemicals and Allied Products.- Continued recessions in employment were indicated in the chemical division during 1946, losses due to the termination of war work being augmented by those associated with prolonged disputes in certain branches of the industry. Largely as a result of these factors, the trend was downward on nine monthly occasions, while the annual index of employment was lower by 34 p.c. than in 1945; the decline in the index of payrolls amounted to 31.4 p.c.

The working forces of the 434 manufacturers participating in the monthly surveys in the year under review averaged 41,520 persons, whose average weekly payroll was given as \$1,451,503. This represented a per capita figure of \$34.96. In 1945, 429 firms and branches had reported 62,841 employees, and salaries and wages averaging \$2,114,858. The mean was then \$33.84, while those in 1944, 1943 and 1942 were \$32.07, \$30.69 and \$28.55, respectively.

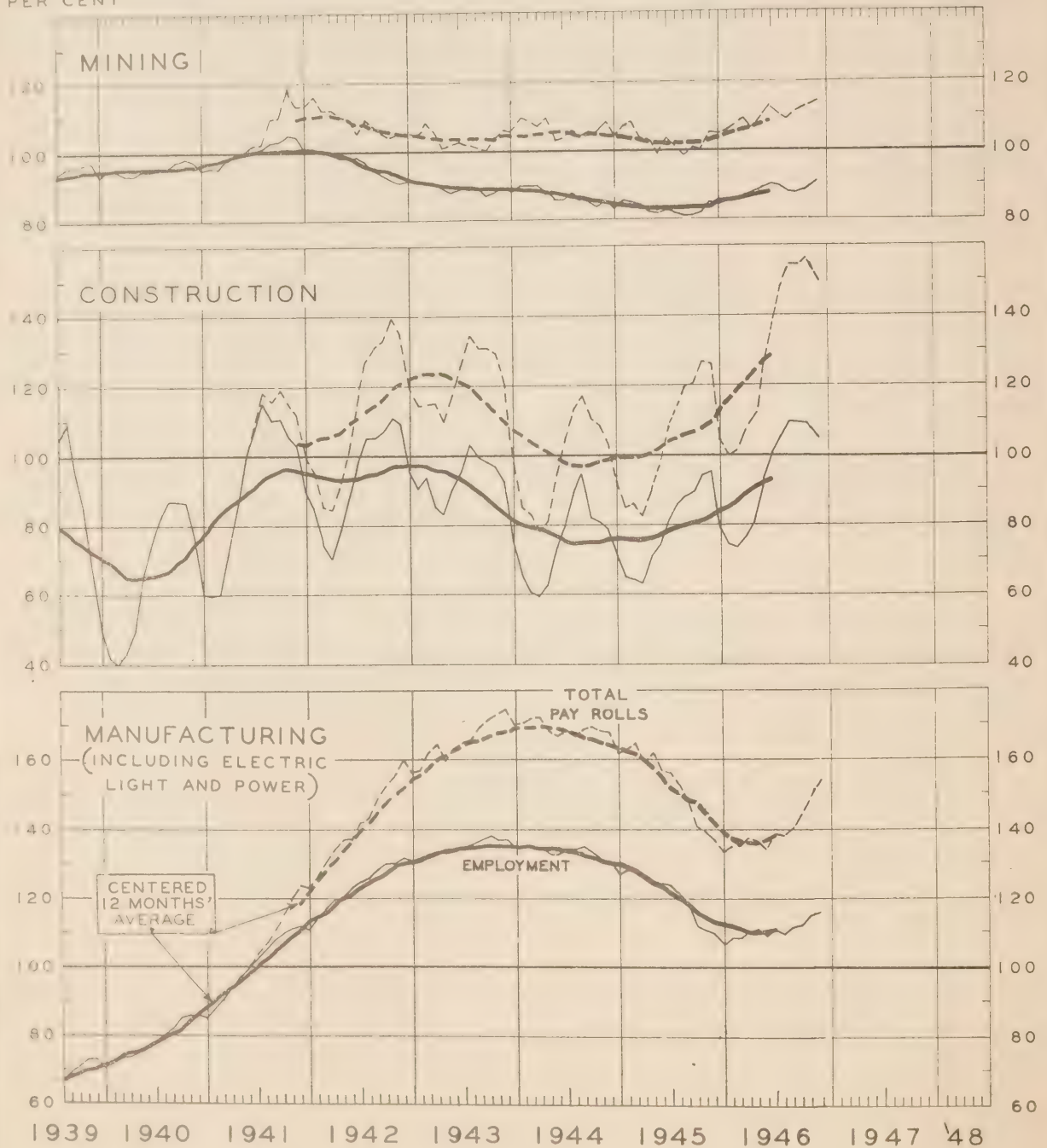
Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- Further expansion was noted in the clay, glass and stone industries during 1946, when a new all-time high level of employment was indicated. Statements were furnished by 246 establishments with an average working force of 18,728 persons. In 1945, the 236 plants had reported 16,101 workers; the index was then 140.5, rising to 163.0 in 1946, or by 16 p.c. The accompanying advance in the index of payrolls amounted to 17.4 p.c., and that in the average weekly earnings, to 2.1 p.c. The amounts currently disbursed in salaries and wages averaged \$594,094 in 1946, when the per capita figure was \$31.69. In earlier years, the means were as follows: 1945, \$31.04; 1944, \$30.90; 1943, \$29.36 and 1942, \$27.43. Although prolonged industrial disputes in supplying industries had a deleterious effect upon the situation in some plants, there was a generally high level of activity in the clay, glass and stone group during the year under review.

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PER CENT

PER CENT



Electric Light and Power.- Considerable improvement in employment was indicated in central electric power stations in 1946, according to information received from 115 plants employing 22,617 men and women. The index number advanced to a new maximum in the year under review, when the average of 176.7 was 16.3 p.c. above the 1945 figure. The disbursements in weekly salaries and wages showed a relatively larger gain, the index of payrolls rising by 19.7 p.c. The aggregate earnings amounted to \$868,343 per week in 1946, and the per capita figure, to \$38.40. In 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the weekly averages were \$37.15, \$37.23, \$35.92, and \$34.37, respectively.

Electrical Apparatus.- The extended and widespread strike of workers in the electrical apparatus and supplies industries greatly affected the situation during 1946, resulting in important losses in working time and in earnings. Largely as a result of this factor, there was a fractional decline in the index in 1946 as compared with 1945, when the reported disbursements in salaries and wages had also been higher.

Data were compiled from 181 firms during 1946, with an average of 42,126 employees, whose payrolls averaged \$1,399,842 per week. In 1945, 171 establishments reported 42,262 workers, earning a weekly average of \$1,415,888. The per capita figure was then \$33.52, falling to \$33.20 in the year under review. With the settlement of the major strikes late in 1946, however, there was an increase in the weekly average, which rose to \$35.69 at Dec. 1, a higher figure than any previously indicated. The 1944 mean had been \$32.66, and those in 1943 and 1942, \$31.86 and \$30.63, respectively.

Iron and Steel.- There was a decided contraction in employment in the iron and steel industries during 1946, resulting in part from cessation of war work, and in part from lengthy and widely-distributed industrial disputes which, directly and indirectly, affected operations in many plants. On the other hand, the pent-up demand for durable manufactured goods constituted a decidedly buoyant factor as the reconversion from wartime to peace time production progressed.

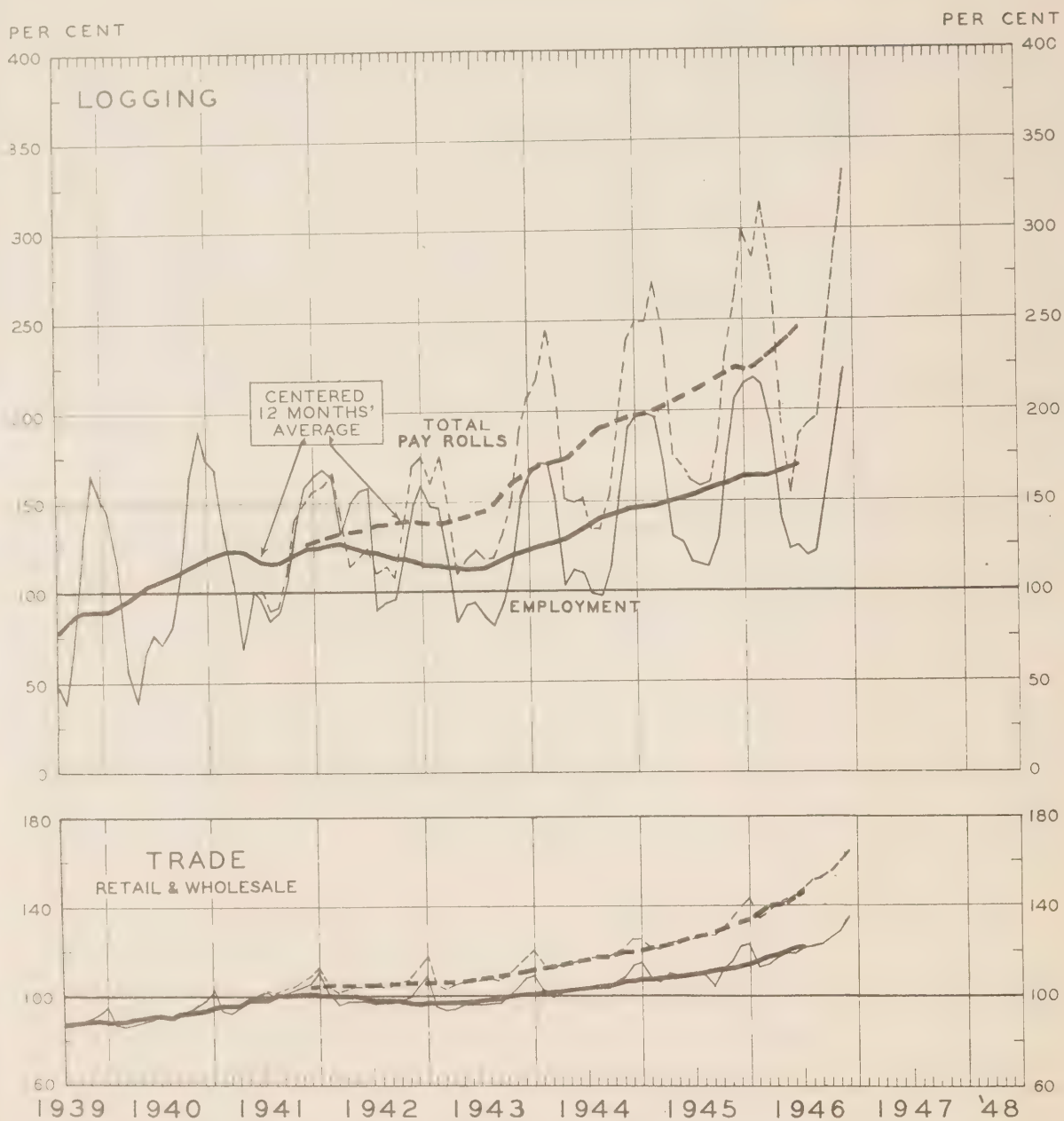
The index number of employment in 1946 averaged 202.8, a figure lower by 24.2 p.c. than in the preceding 12 months. The reported employees numbered 274,419, as compared with 365,115 in 1945. The trend was unfavourable on seven monthly occasions in the year under review, but considerable expansion was noted in the last two months following the settlement of the steel strike during October; the Dec. 1 index, at 206.3, was higher than in the first three months in the year, also exceeding that of 200.8 at Dec. 1, 1945.

The conditions which adversely affected the level of employment in the iron and steel industries in 1946 were also reflected in the disbursements in weekly payrolls. The decline of 24.2 p.c. in recorded employment as compared with 1945 was accompanied by that of 27.1 p.c. in the indicated salaries and wages, which averaged \$10,021,322 in 1946. The per capita earnings were likewise lower, at \$36.51, as compared with \$37.64 in 1945 and \$37.69 a year earlier. The latest figure, however, exceeded those indicated in 1943 and 1942 - \$35.50 and \$34.03, respectively. Curtailment in overtime work was partly responsible for the reductions in the earnings reported in the year under review, when strikes and loss of working time caused by shortages of materials were also important factors. At the end of the year, however, the weekly earnings, at \$39.19, reached a higher level than in any earlier month, a situation which to a considerable degree was due to important wage adjustments in many industries and plants.

During 1946, the hours reported as having been worked by the hourly-rated wage-earners in the co-operating iron and steel plants averaged 42.7 per week; in 1945, the first year for which statistics of man-hours are available, the weekly average was 45 hours, a figure which had included substantial amounts of overtime work.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS TRADE AND LOGGING

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particularly in the earlier part of the year. The hourly earnings in the 12 months under review averaged 81 cents, slightly lower than the mean of 81.2 cents in 1945, but at Dec. 1, 1946, the hourly rate was 86.9 cents, exceeding any previously indicated in the brief monthly record of hourly earnings.

Especially pronounced losses as compared with 1945 took place during the year under review in aircraft, shipbuilding and firearm factories. There were also important decreases in the automobile and other land vehicle, crude, rolled and forged, **foundry** and machine shop, structural iron and steel and certain other classes in the group; to some extent, these reductions resulted, directly or indirectly, from industrial disputes. On the other hand, the trend was favourable in the production of machinery (other than vehicles), agricultural implements and heating appliances.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- A recession in employment was also indicated in the non-ferrous metal industries following the termination of war work. Strikes also had an adverse effect upon the situation in this group. Information was compiled during 1946 from 278 factories in which the staffs averaged 41,257, as compared with 49,441 in 1945. The latest annual index was 289.1, - 17.3 p.c. lower than in the preceding year. The firms furnishing data during 1946 reported the disbursement of \$1,471,093 in weekly salaries and wages. The index of payrolls was lower by 15.2 p.c. than in 1945. On the other hand, the latest per capita figure was \$35.64, the highest in the record. The averages in earlier years of the record were as follows: 1945, \$35.31; 1944, \$34.68; 1943, \$33.30 and 1942, \$31.78.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products.- A small reduction was noted in employment in the manufacture of miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products during 1946, when the situation was affected by strikes. According to statistics tabulated from 117 establishments, their working forces averaged 16,383, as compared with 16,517 in 1945; the index number was then higher by 0.3 p.c. than the 1946 mean of 215.8. The payrolls currently disbursed by the reporting firms aggregated \$634,510 per week, an average of \$38.74 per employee. The 1945 mean had been slightly higher, at \$38.78. These figures exceeded the averages of \$38.10, \$37.15 and \$35.70 in 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.- The level of employment in the miscellaneous group of manufacturing industries was lower in 1946 than in the preceding 12 months, largely as a result of curtailment in production for wartime use, mainly in plants turning out scientific equipment and instruments. Data were compiled from 246 factories with an average of 17,529 men and women, as compared with 19,482 in 1945. The amounts which they paid in weekly salaries and wages averaged \$511,838, as compared with \$589,178 disbursed by the firms co-operating in 1945, when the per capita figure was \$30.25, as compared with \$29.19 in the year under review. The decline was due to reduced overtime work, together with losses in employment in certain branches of the group in which the earnings had generally exceeded the average paid in the miscellaneous manufacturing industries. In 1944 and 1943, the weekly figures had been \$31.35 and \$29.32, respectively.

The falling-off in the index of employment in 1946 as compared with 1945 amounted to 10.9 p.c., a loss which was accompanied by that of 14 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

2.- THE NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

1. LOGGING.

Employment in logging camps reached a new all-time maximum in 1946, when the 570 operators furnishing data had an average staff of 81,162 persons, as compared with 74,440 in 1945. The annual index rose from 247.3 in that year to 268.5 in the 12

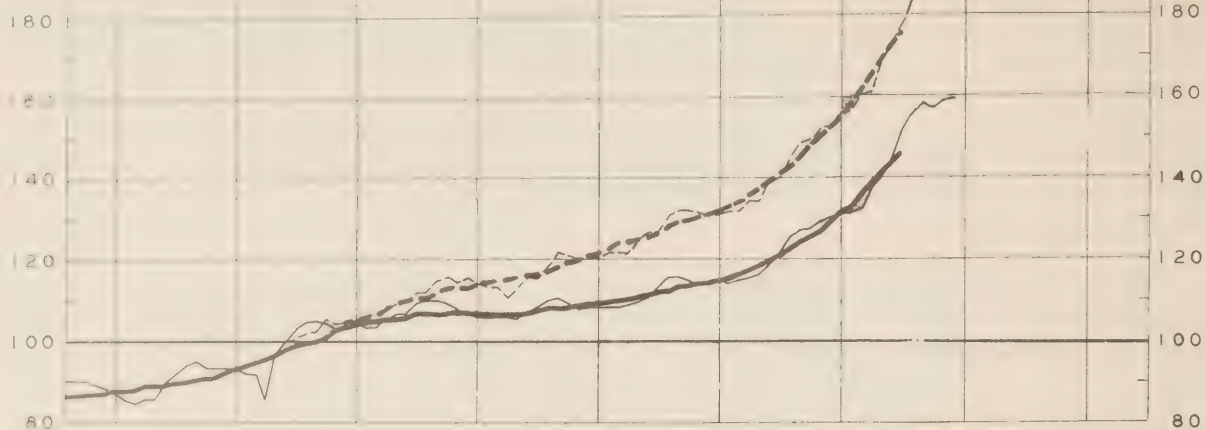
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS COMMUNICATION, TRANSPORTATION, SERVICES

PER CENT

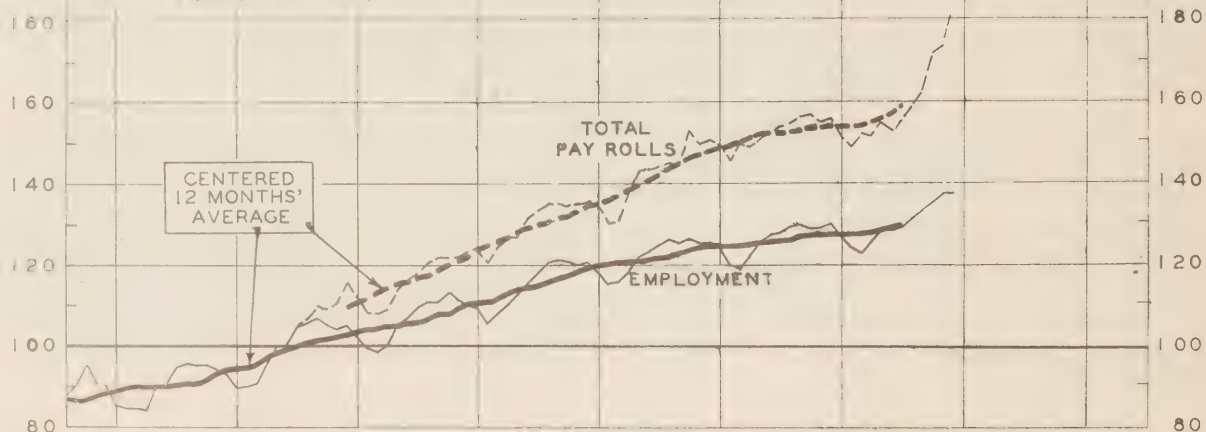
JUNE 1941 = 100

PER CENT

COMMUNICATION

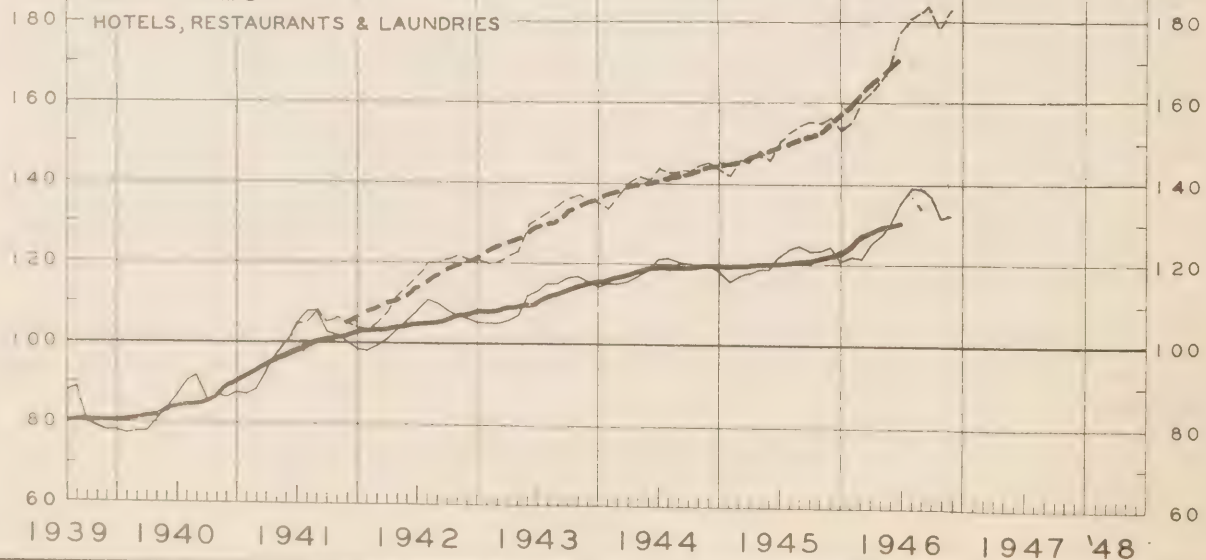


TRANSPORTATION



SERVICES

HOTELS, RESTAURANTS & LAUNDRIES



months under review, or by 8.6 p.c. The situation was greatly affected by the strikes among loggers in British Columbia, which seriously reduced the level of employment during a period of many weeks; the dispute in Ontario was a factor of lesser importance. There were six monthly increases in logging in the Dominion as a whole, the index rising from its 1946 low of 188.5 at Aug. 1 to 353.9 at Dec. 1. Except in British Columbia, activity generally throughout the country was at a higher level than in 1945; with the settlement of the dispute in that province towards the latter part of June, employment therein also reached a greater volume in the second half of the year than in the same months in 1945.

The reported weekly payrolls averaged \$2,346,359 in the year under review, as compared with \$1,994,876 in 1945, when the per capita figure stood at \$26.89, considerably below the most recent average of \$29.03. In 1944, 1943 and 1942, the means were \$26.54, \$24.78 and \$20.34, respectively. It should be noted that these averages do not make allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of men engaged in bush work. Another of the factors which result in generally lower average weekly earnings recorded in logging in the Dominion as a whole than in many other industries which also employ large proportions of men, is the practice of withholding part of the earnings until the employee leaves the camp at the end of the season. Still another reason is the high **labour turnover** characterizing the industry in many parts of the country. Another point which may be mentioned is the higher average of earnings in logging in British Columbia than in other parts of the country, partly due to differences in the nature of the work carried on in that province as compared with other sections of the Dominion. It is worthy of note that the average earnings in this industry in British Columbia greatly exceeded those of industrial workers in the province as a whole.

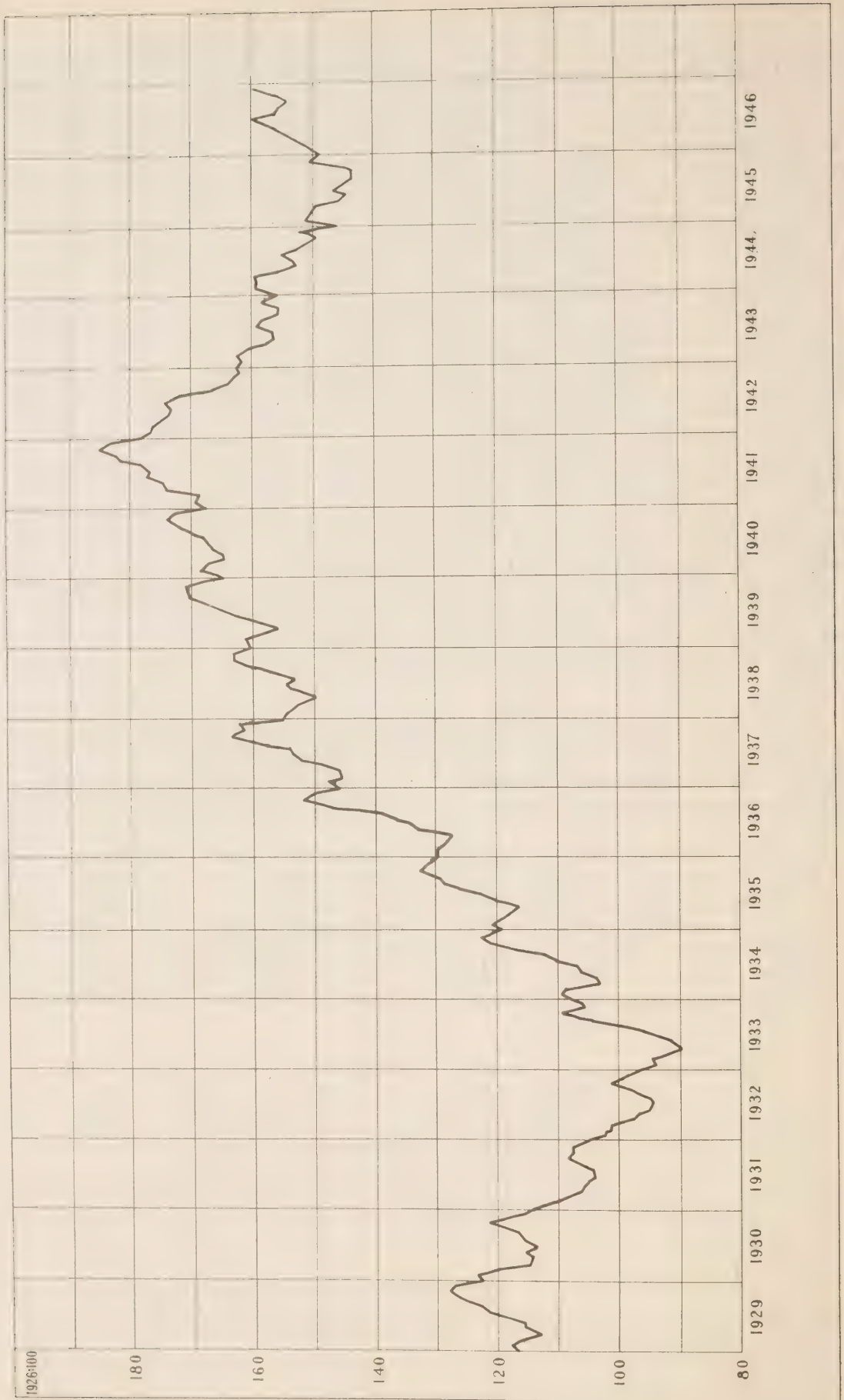
Earlier Annual Reviews of Employment have drawn attention to the problems involved in collecting statistics of employment and payrolls for the logging industry. These difficulties result in part from the fact that many of the larger operators let their wood contracts to small contractors and to settlers on the northern frontiers of settlement, from whom it is in many cases impossible to obtain current data. The methods in force in paying bush workers add to the complexities inherent in the collection of monthly data for this industry, particularly in Eastern Canada, where firms frequently report that their employees are paid only on leaving the camps, thus adding to the problem of obtaining current statistics to show the month-to-month trends in weekly earnings. Still another factor tends to exaggerate the fluctuations in the current figures, this being the high labour turnover which to a marked extent has characterized the logging industry in recent years.

2. MINING.

The volume of employment generally indicated in mining was greater by 5.7 p.c. in 1946 than in 1945; fractionally higher than in 1944, the latest index was nevertheless lower than in 1943 and earlier years of the war. The 1946 annual index in mining stood at 155.2, as compared with 146.9 in the preceding 12 months. Industrial disputes again seriously affected the situation during 1946, there being large losses due to this factor among workers in the metallic ores division during a lengthy period.

Statistics were tabulated from 535 mine operators whose working forces averaged 73,164. In 1945, data were supplied by 502 mines with a staff of 69,173 persons. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating mining companies and branches during 1946 averaged \$2,869,465; this was greater by 7.4 p.c. than the payrolls reported in the preceding year. The average earnings were \$39.21, as compared with \$38.60 in 1945, \$38.05 in 1944, \$36.09 in 1943 and \$34.21 in 1942. The latest per capita figure was higher by \$6.73, or 20.7 p.c., than the

Chart 13
EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS
1929 - 1946



general average earnings in the nine leading industries, being exceeded only by the mean of \$40.07 in transportation, in which the employees are also predominately male.

Coal Mining.- There was a rather small increase in employment in coal mining during 1946, according to returns from 142 employers with a staff of 26,138 persons, as compared with 25,551 reported in 1945. The latest annual index number, at 94.8, was 2.3 p.c. higher than in the preceding 12 months. The accompanying increase in the index of weekly payrolls amounted to 7.1 p.c.; the reported salaries and wages averaged \$1,020,346 in the year under review, when the per capita weekly earnings stood at \$39.03. This was the highest in the record. The means in earlier years of the record were as follows: 1945, \$38.19; 1944, \$36.95; 1943, \$33.18 and 1942, \$31.09.

During 1946, the time lost^{1/} in coal mining as a result of industrial disputes amounted to 43,854 man-days, as compared with 183,102 in 1945.

Metallic Ores.- In spite of prolonged strikes in the metal mining industries in British Columbia and Quebec, and continued shortages of labour in certain areas, employment in the extraction of metallic ores reached a higher level during 1946 than in 1945. A combined working force of 34,655 persons was employed during the year under review by the 255 reporting operators; in 1945, the 231 firms furnishing data had had an average of 32,302 employees. The latest index was 269.9, being higher by 7.2 p.c. than that of 251.7 a year earlier. The accompanying increase in the index of payrolls was 8.7 p.c. The indicated disbursements in weekly salaries and wages averaged \$1,443,125. The per capita figure was \$41.63, rising from \$41.02 per week in 1945. The previous annual averages were: 1944, \$40.68; 1943, \$39.70, and 1942, \$38.60.

During the 12 months under review, the hours worked per week in the 141 establishments furnishing information on man-hours averaged 45.1, as compared with 45.8 in 1945, when the hourly rate was 85 cents, as compared with 87.4 cents in 1946. The employees working these hours averaged 29,636; the difference as compared with the staff of 34,655 workers mentioned in the preceding paragraph was made up of salaried personnel and wage-earners paid other than by the hour.

Non-Metallic Minerals other than coal.- The trend continued upward during 1946 in the extraction of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals. An average of 12,371 men and women was employed by the 138 co-operating employers; in the year before, 130 operators had reporting 11,320 employees. The latest annual index of employment stood at 183.8, exceeding the 1945 figure by 8.6 p.c. In the same comparison, the index of payrolls advanced by 7.9 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed averaged \$405,994, or \$32.77 per person in recorded employment. In 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the per capita figures were \$32.64, \$32.34, \$30.84 and \$28.51, respectively. Greater activity in construction work resulted in a higher level of employment in most branches of this industry in the year under review.

3. TRANSPORTATION.

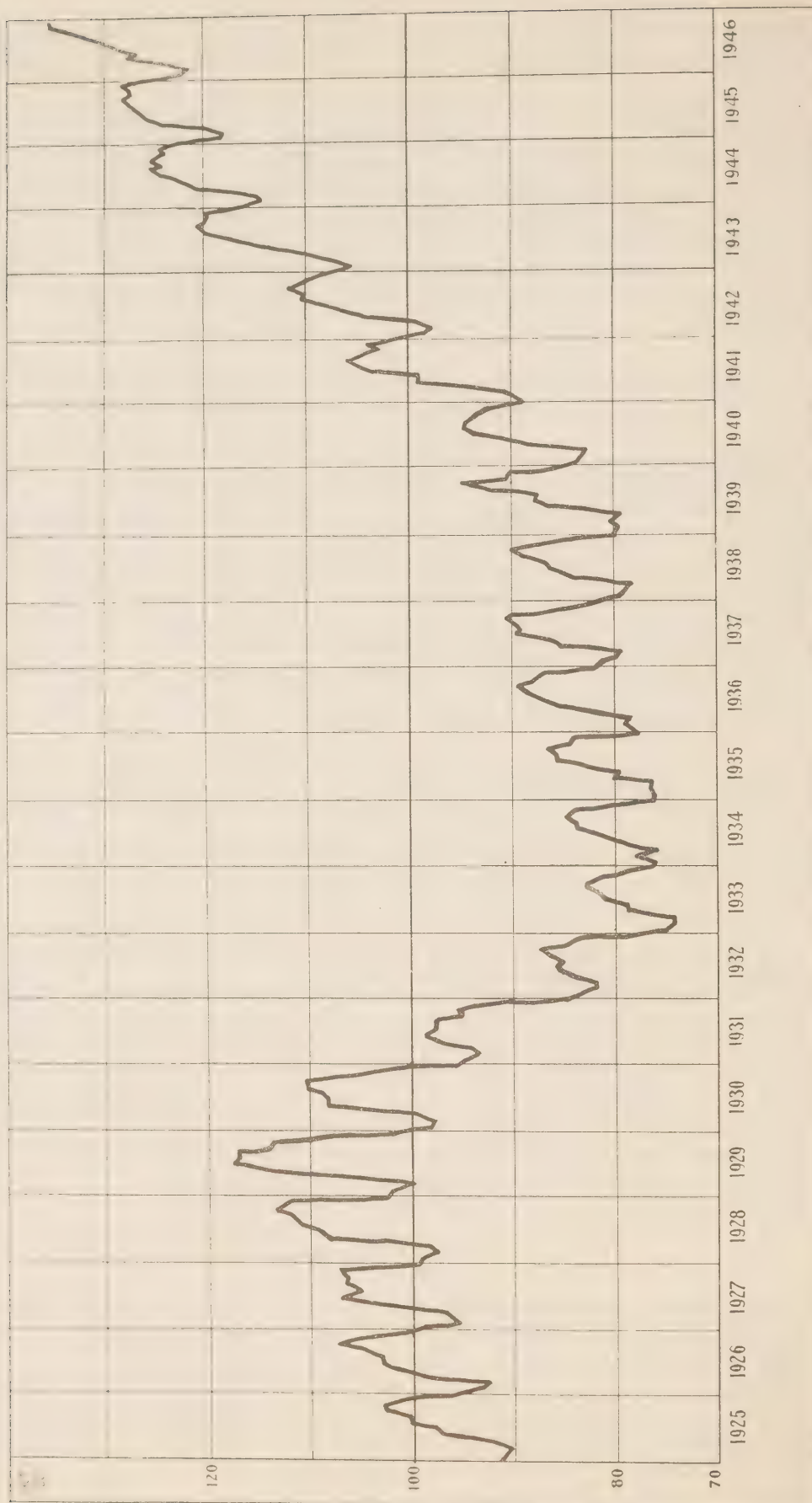
Employment in transportation was brisk during the year under review, according to returns received from 682 companies and branches with an average of 164,496 employees. The annual index, at 128.4, exceeded by 3.1 p.c. that of 124.5 in 1945, previously the all-time high in the record. There were the usual seasonal reductions during the first quarter of the year under review, after which the favourable movement showed only one interruption, at June 1, when the strike of seamen was a factor.

The reported weekly payrolls averaged \$6,596,133 in 1946, when the index

^{1/} Labour Gazette March 1947, "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During 1946".

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS

1925-1946



was 4.5 p.c. higher than in 1945. The weekly earnings then averaged \$38.82, rising to \$40.07 in 1946. In preceding years, the per capita figures were \$37.07, \$35.86, and \$34.69 in 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively.

Steam Railways.- The staffs of the operation departments of the steam railways averaged 87,527 in 1946; the annual index of employment was then 109.8, or 1.1 p.c. higher than that of 108.6 in 1945, previously the highest in the record. The index of payrolls showed an increase of 2.7 p.c. in the 12 months. The indicated weekly salaries and wages averaged \$3,942,576, while the per capita figure was \$45.03, as compared with \$43.94 in 1945, \$40.53 in 1944, \$38.79 in 1943 and \$37.99 in 1942. As in 1945, the earnings of workers in steam railway operation during the year under review exceeded those indicated in any other industry; the next highest figures were those of employees classified in the mining of metallic ores, in pulp and paper mills and in automobile plants. In all cases, the working forces of these industries consist almost entirely of men.

Street Railways and Cartage and Storage. Further expansion in employment was shown in these industries during 1946. Returns were furnished by 432 firms with a personnel of 54,357, as compared with 49,065 employees reported in 399 establishments in 1945. The aggregate weekly salaries and wages advanced from \$1,597,581 in that year, to \$1,907,716 in the 12 months under review, when the earnings averaged \$35.07 per employee. The typical employee in recorded employment in 1945 had received \$34.25. In 1944, 1943 and 1942, the weekly means had been \$33.43, \$32.59 and \$31.02, respectively. During the year under review there was an increase of 8.2 p.c. in the index of employment and of 11 p.c. in that of payrolls.

Shipping and Stevedoring.- Partly as a result of the dispute in the shipping and stevedoring industry during the summer of 1946, there was a slight decline in the index of employment, which averaged 101.3, as compared with 104.8 in the preceding 12 months. The index of payrolls was also rather lower. A combined working force of 22,612 persons was reported by the 154 firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls during 1946, as compared with an average of 23,302 workers indicated in 1945 by 149 employers. The latest aggregate weekly salaries and wages averaged \$745,841, while the reported figure in the year before was \$747,868. The weekly average earnings were stated as \$32.80, being higher than in any earlier year of the record; the per capita figures in 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942 were \$32.15, \$31.48, \$31.04 and \$29.29, respectively.

4. COMMUNICATIONS.

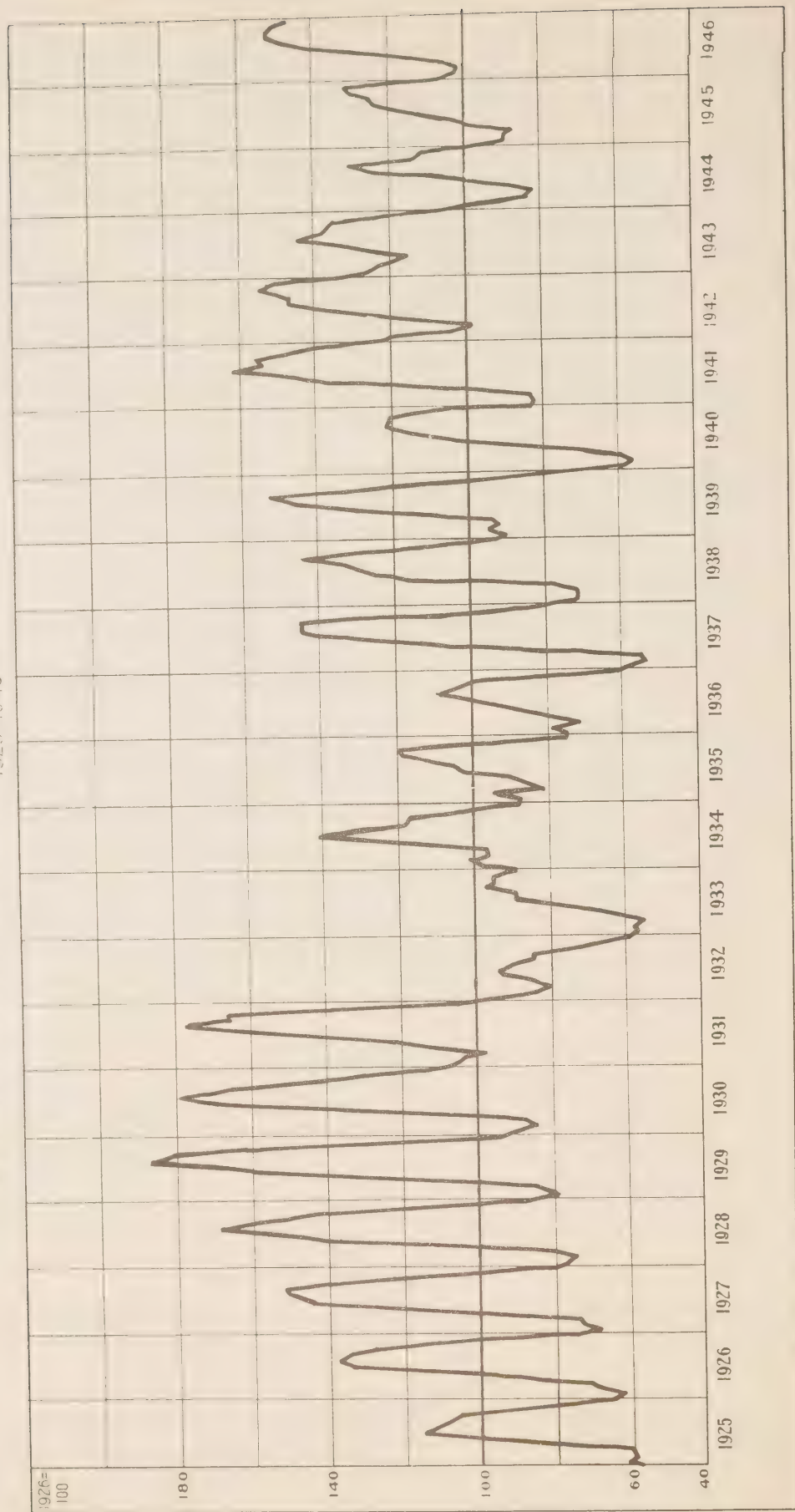
Further expansion was noted in communications during 1946, when data were compiled from 70 companies and branches with a personnel of 38,096, as compared with 31,527 in the year before. The indicated salaries and wages averaged \$1,248,227, considerably exceeding the weekly figure of \$992,680 reported in 1945. The index of employment, at 141.9, reached a new all-time high in the 12 months under review being 20.7 p.c. above that in 1945, since when the index of payrolls had shown an increase of 24.8 p.c.

The latest average of weekly earnings in the communications division amounted to \$32.76, as compared with \$31.48 in 1945, \$30.87 in 1944, \$29.36 in 1943 and \$28.13 in 1942.

Telegraph Companies.- Telegraph companies reported a staff of 7,914 persons, whose aggregate weekly salaries and wages averaged \$265,127 in 1946, while the per capita earnings were \$33.50. These figures compared favourably with those of 7,541 employees, \$234,060 disbursed in payrolls, and average weekly earnings of \$31.04 reported in 1945. In the 12 months, there was an increase of 4.2 p.c. in the index of employment, 10.2 p.c. in that of payrolls, and 7.9 p.c. in the average weekly earnings.

Chart 15

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS
1925 1946



In the telephone division, the indicated employees averaged 30,041, as compared with 23,923 in 1945, when the weekly salaries and wages were given as \$756,671, rising to \$977,945 in the year under review. The average earnings, at \$32.57, also reached a new high level, exceeding the annual figure in any earlier year of the record, as follows: 1945, \$31.62; 1944, \$31.37; 1943, \$29.64 and 1942, \$28.20.

5. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

There was further expansion in employment in construction and maintenance during 1946, in spite of continued shortages of labour and materials in certain areas, and also in spite of disputes which directly and indirectly affected the situation during part of the year. A combined working force of 166,014 was reported by the 1,775 co-operating contractors, as compared with 139,756 employees reported in 1945 by the 1,640 firms then furnishing data. In the year, there was an advance of 18.8 p.c. in the annual index, which, standing at 129.6, was also higher than in 1944. The 1946 figure was practically the same as in 1943, but was lower than in 1942, when construction work on wartime projects had afforded a considerable volume of employment.

The period of seasonal curtailment in construction and maintenance extended from the opening of the year to Mar. 1, after which the trend was favourable until Sept. 1. The index then stood at 152.3, the highest for that date since 1941, exceeding by some 23 p.c. that indicated 12 months previously.

There was marked improvement during the year under review in building construction, and employment also increased in highway work, but railway construction and maintenance was at a lower level than in 1945.

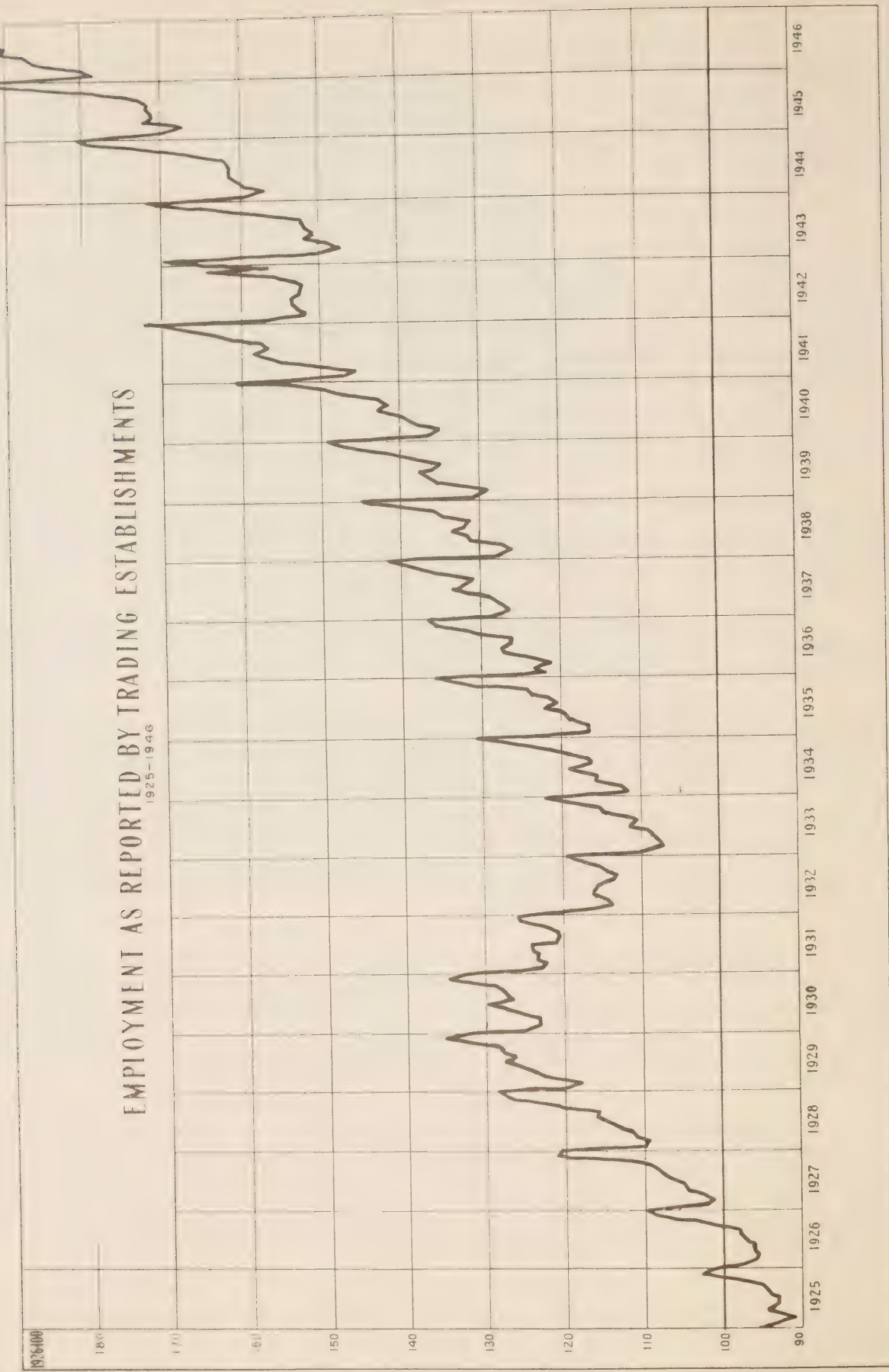
The establishments furnishing statistics reported an average weekly payroll of \$5,250,175 during 1946, representing an average of \$31.53 per employee per week. In the year before, the indicated salaries and wages had aggregated \$4,209,737, while the per capita figure was \$30.08. The index of payrolls, (in which allowance is made for the increase in the number of firms making returns) advanced from 103.7 in 1945, to 128.5 in the year under review, or by 23.9 p.c. The most recent figure for construction is the highest in the comparatively brief record. The weekly earnings in earlier years for which statistics are available had averaged as follows: 1944, \$29.74; 1943, \$29.64, and 1942, \$26.45.

Building Construction.- Employment in this industry was more active during 1946 than in either 1945 or 1944, but the index continued lower than in 1943 or 1942, when many wartime projects had been under way. The situation in the year under review was affected by shortages of materials and skilled labour, and also by strikes in certain areas. In spite of these unfavourable factors, activity generally was above its peace-time level.

Information was received from an average of 1,290 building contractors, whose employees averaged 65,386 during the year under review, as compared with 44,932 employees reported by 1,167 firms in 1945. The latest annual index was 145.7, being 43.1 p.c. higher than in the preceding 12 months. The movement was upward on eight monthly occasions in 1946, and by the end of the year the index exceeded by 41.7 p.c. that at Jan. 1; it was also 24.8 p.c. above the Dec. 1, 1945, level.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed during 1946 by the co-operating contractors averaged \$2,230,277, as compared with \$1,533,124 reported by the employers making return in 1945. The index of payrolls rose by 43.5 p.c. during the year under review, when it was also higher than in 1944. The typical person in recorded employment in building construction received an average of \$33.97 per week in 1946, as compared with \$34.03 in 1945, \$34.12 in 1944, \$34.35 in 1943, and \$31.20 in 1942.

Chart 16



The generally lower average of salaries and wages in building in the 12 months under review than in immediately preceding years was partly due to the employment of greater numbers of workers, many of whom were taken on at the lower rates of pay, and also to shorter working hours. Thus the weekly hours reported in 1946 averaged 38.7, as compared with 40.4 in 1945, when the average hourly rate, at 80.9 cents, was lower than the 1946 mean of 83.4 cents. The reduction in the working time in some cases resulted directly or indirectly from industrial disputes, while as already stated, the shortage of materials was a frequent cause of temporary work stoppages.

As was pointed out in the 1945 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls, the average earnings in building construction exceed those in other branches of the construction and maintenance group, which ordinarily employ smaller proportions of highly-skilled workers. During 1946, the per capita figure in building, at \$33.97, was substantially above that of \$32.48 indicated in the nine leading industries; the average, however, was below the means in steam railway and street railway operation, in the mining of coal and metallic ores, and wholesale trade, and was also less than in certain branches of manufacturing.

Road Construction and Maintenance.— Increased employment was noted in this branch of construction during 1946, according to data received from 454 employers with a combined working force of 62,374 men and women, whose weekly salaries and wages averaged \$1,818,626. The firms reporting in 1945 had employed a staff of 52,746 persons, whose payrolls had averaged \$1,461,894, a per capita figure of \$27.77. This was lower by 4.8 p.c. than that of \$29.11 in the period under review. The averages in earlier years of the record were as follows: 1944, \$27.73; 1943, \$25.73, and 1942, \$22.91.

The index number of employment in 1946, at 155.6, was higher by 17.5 p.c. than in 1945, also exceeding the index in any preceding year since 1941. The latest index of payrolls was the maximum in the comparatively brief record, showing an increase of 24.3 p.c. in the 12 months' comparison.

Railway Construction and Maintenance.— There was some curtailment in the railway construction and maintenance division in 1946, when the 31 companies and branches co-operating in the monthly surveys had a staff of 38,254, a reduction of seven p.c. from the year preceding. The indicated payrolls fell from \$1,214,719 per week in 1945, to \$1,201,272 in the year under review, a decline of 1.1 p.c. The average earnings, on the other hand, advanced from \$28.37 in 1945, to a new high of \$31.40 in 1946, as compared with \$27.73 in 1944, \$26.01 in 1943, and \$23.87 in 1942. The greater average in the year under review resulted partly from higher wage-rates, and partly from the fact that the persons laid off were frequently those at the lower rates of pay.

6. SERVICES.

Activity in the service divisions for which data are available reached a new all-time high in 1946. Information was received from 816 establishments, (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants), with an average staff of 25,210 men and 31,390 women. The most recent annual index of employment stood at 224.2, being nine p.c. above that of 205.7 in 1945. The increase in the index of payrolls in the same comparison amounted to 14.4 p.c.

The indicated salaries and wages averaged \$1,192,932 in 1946, when the per capita figure was \$21.06, or \$1.19 above that of \$19.87 in 1945. In earlier years of the record, the weekly averages were as follows:— 1944, \$19.41; 1943, \$18.58, and 1942, \$17.37. In comparing these figures with those in other industries, it should be recalled that, normally, considerable numbers of part-time workers are employed in hotels and restaurants and in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments,

in which the ratio of women workers is unusually large. Thus the proportion of 555 women per 1,000 workers reported in the above-named industries during the 11 months in 1946 for which such statistics were available, substantially exceeded the general rate of 234 per 1,000 in the nine major industrial divisions. Another factor tending to lower the money earnings in hotels and restaurants, (in which were reported nearly two-thirds of the total persons in recorded employment in the above-named divisions in 1946), is the provision of board and lodging as part of the remuneration of many employees; the present statistics of payrolls do not make allowance for these important perquisites.

7. TRADE.

The trading establishments furnishing statistics during 1946 reported a new all-time high in the number of their employees, the further relaxation of controls and the improvement in supplies of consumers' goods contributing to this situation. Returns were compiled from 2,938 firms and branches employing an average of 122,850 men and 91,360 women, or a total of 214,210 persons during the 12 months. The annual index of employment stood at 181.3, showing an increase of 9.4 p.c. over the 1945 figure. In the year, the index of payrolls advanced by 15.9 p.c. The greater increase in the latter figure was due not only to the payment of higher salary and wage-rates in many establishments, but also to the fact that greater availability of commodities resulted in higher commissions on sales. The aggregate payrolls reported in the trade group averaged \$6,097,998 in 1946, when the weekly earnings averaged \$28.45, as compared with \$26.85 in 1945, \$26.21 in 1944, \$25.23 in 1943, and \$24.07 in 1942.

In the retail trade division, recorded employment rose by nine p.c. and the indicated salaries and wages by 16.8 p.c. as compared with 1945. The staffs reported in the year under review included 156,032 employees, whose weekly earnings averaged \$4,109,641 a per capita figure of \$26.33. This considerably exceeded the mean of \$24.62 in 1945. The weekly earnings in earlier years of the record were \$24.03, \$23.08 and \$22.08 in 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively.

During 1946, the number of women reported by the co-operating establishments numbered 76,847, who constituted 493 per 1,000 workers of both sexes. The variation in the ratio of female employees in retail stores from month to month was rather slight, from 481 at Aug. 1, to 512 at Dec. 1.

Employment in wholesale trade was also decidedly brisker in 1946. Returns were received from 1,094 firms with an average working force of 58,178, as compared with 50,894 employees in 985 establishments in the preceding year. The latest annual index, at 174.2, was higher by 10.6 p.c. than that in 1945. The corresponding increase in the index of aggregate payrolls was 14.2 p.c.

The weekly salaries and wages averaged \$1,988,237, as compared with the reported disbursements of \$1,688,276 in 1945. The per capita earnings were then \$33.07, rising to \$34.16 in the year under review, as compared with \$32.79 in 1944, \$32.07 in 1943 and \$30.53 in 1942. The average weekly earnings in wholesale trade ordinarily exceed the all-industries' figure, which in 1946 amounted in the nine leading divisions to \$32.48.

8. FINANCE.

The trend of employment in financial institutions continued upward, there being an increase of 10.2 p.c. in the index in 1946, bringing the annual average to 143.8. Statements were tabulated from 977 companies and branches, with an average personnel of 74,624 men and women. The indicated weekly salaries and wages averaged \$2,601,900, a per capita figure of \$34.85, as compared with \$33.51 in 1945. The mean in 1944 had been \$32.35, and that in 1943, \$31.19. The aggregate payrolls during 1946 were higher by 14.6 p.c. than in 1945.

Of the average staff reported in the year under review, some 36,234, or 486 per 1,000 were women, a ratio which substantially exceeded the rate of 234 per 1,000 in the nine major industrial divisions. From 1942 until 1946, statistics on sex distribution were collected only on an annual or semi-annual basis; it is interesting to note the changes in the proportions of women workers recorded in ~~finance~~ which took place during the period for which comparable data are available. The following were the ratios at the beginning of October in the last five years: 1942, 449; 1943, 508; 1944, 539; 1945, 533, and 1946, 467.

TABLE SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives monthly index numbers of employment by main industrial divisions in the last three years, together with annual averages since 1926, while the trends of employment in some 60 industries monthly during 1946 are shown in Table 4^{1/}. The column headed "relative weight" shows the proportion that the number of employees in the specified industry is of the total number of employees reported in Canada by the co-operating firms in the eight leading industries at June 1; the average numbers reported in leading industries in 1946 are shown in Table II on page 4.

III. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS.

Employment in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia showed a contraction during 1946 as compared with 1945 and immediately preceding years, although activity continued substantially greater than in the pre-war period. In Prince Edward Island and the three Prairie Provinces, on the other hand, new all-time highs in recorded employment were established. The reductions among the first-named group of provinces amounted to 0.3 p.c. in Ontario, 0.8 p.c. in New Brunswick, three p.c. in Quebec, 4.9 p.c. in British Columbia and 6.3 p.c. in Nova Scotia. In some areas, the prolonged industrial disputes in effect during the year under review constituted an important factor in the situation.

Accompanying the recession in employment in Nova Scotia, Quebec and British Columbia, were declines in the aggregate weekly payrolls distributed by the co-operating employers, but except in Nova Scotia, the losses in the indicated salaries and wages were on a relatively smaller scale than those in employment, so that the per capita earnings in Quebec and British Columbia were higher than in 1945 and earlier years of the record. In New Brunswick and Ontario, slight decreases in the reported numbers of employees were accompanied by similar gains in the payrolls, with the result that the average earnings in those provinces were higher in 1946 than in preceding years. Employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings reached new high levels in Prince Edward Island, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

In general, the changes in employment in the various provinces in 1946 followed the same pattern; activity in manufacturing was curtailed, but the non-manufacturing industries showed widespread and considerable improvement over 1945 and earlier years.

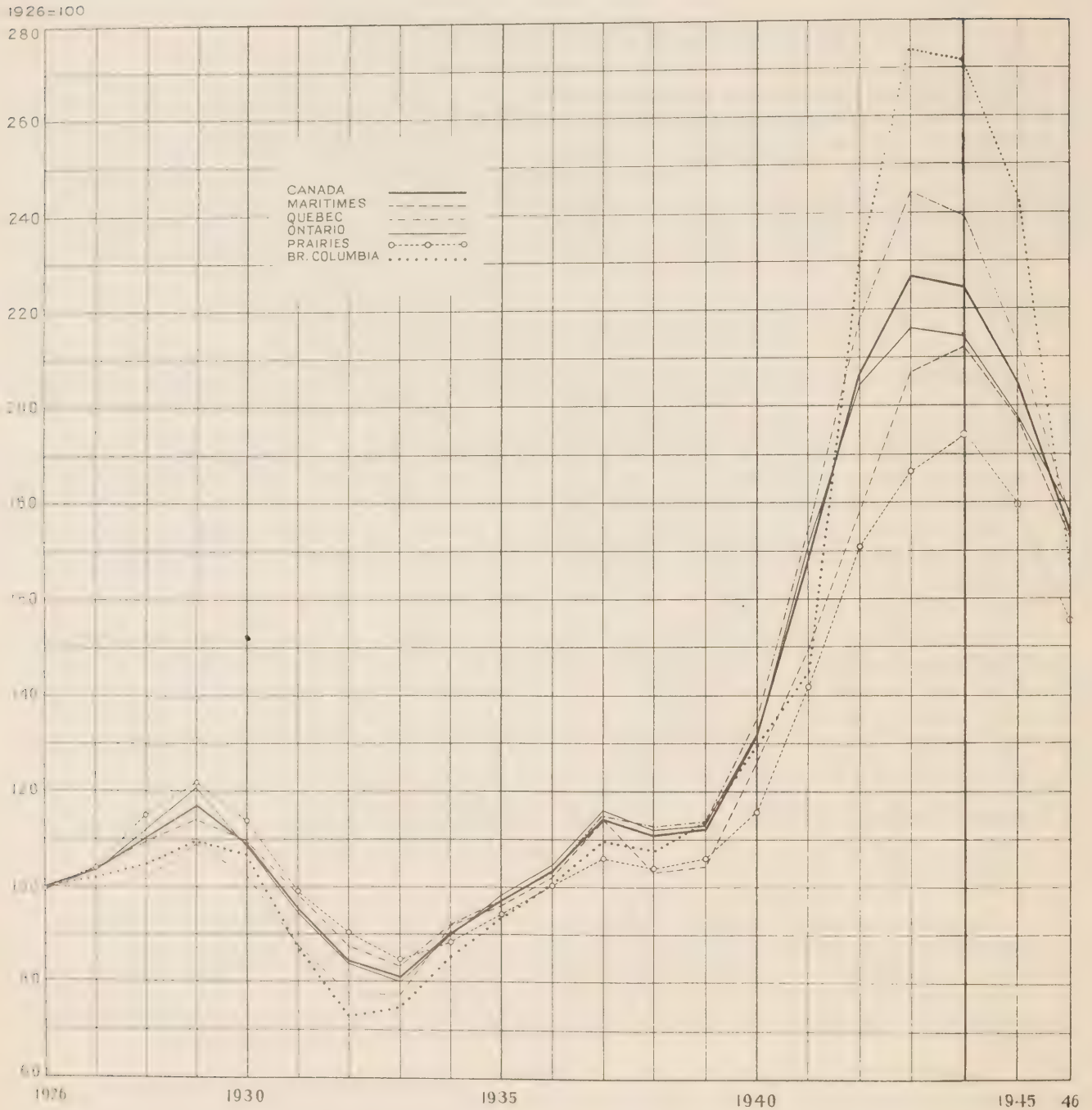
COMPARISON OF THE TRENDS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS

Chart 17 illustrates the general course of employment in manufacturing in the five economic areas, and in the Dominion as a whole, in the period from 1925. The relatively marked degree of uniformity in the movements of the curves for the different areas during most of the period shown is interesting, and especially noteworthy in view of the variations in the industrial distributions of the persons engaged in manufacturing in different parts of the country.

1/ Detailed indexes for earlier years may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
IN THE
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN THE
FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE
1926 - 1946

Chart 17



The upward movement in all areas reached its highest point in 1922 and was succeeded by equally widespread curtailment; in the Dominion as a whole and in four of the five economic areas, the minimum of recorded employment was indicated in 1933, but in British Columbia, as in the United States, the low point was reported in 1935.

Manufacturing throughout the country then showed moderate but steady recovery until 1937, when the second pre-war high point in industrial activity was reached. This was followed by a general though ~~moderate~~ recession during 1938, which extended into the winter of 1938-39. The outbreak of the war in September of the latter year resulted in decided expansion in industrial activity, but also produced more pronounced disparities in the levels in the various areas than were previously shown. The generally upward movement gathered momentum with the developing war situation, until unprecedentedly high levels were recorded in all provinces. In the case of Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, the peak of employment in manufacturing was reached in 1943; the curves in the different areas were then further apart than in any earlier year. A divergence in trend also characterized the situation in 1944, when there was a slightly downward tendency in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia, but the movement continued slightly upward in the Maritime and the Prairie Provinces, taken as units. These differences in the movements nevertheless served to narrow the distance between the curves for the various areas and the Dominion as a whole. In 1945 and 1946, the lines again moved closer together, as the completion or cancellation of war contracts resulted in lower levels of employment in manufacturing in four of the five economic areas, the falling-off in the Prairie Provinces was fractional.

The following paragraphs deal in some detail with the situation reported in 1946 by establishments usually employing 15 persons and over, in the main industrial divisions in the various areas and provinces.

1. MARITIME PROVINCES.

Employment in the Maritime Provinces as a whole was seasonally quiet during the first three months of 1946; the trend was unfavourable at May 1 and again at Aug. 1, but with these exceptions, increased activity was indicated from month to month, and at the end of the year, the index was higher by 8.8 p.c. than at Jan. 1. As compared with 1945, however, there was a decline of 3.9 p.c., on the average. The 1946 index, at 172.1, was the lowest since 1941, but was otherwise the highest in the record.

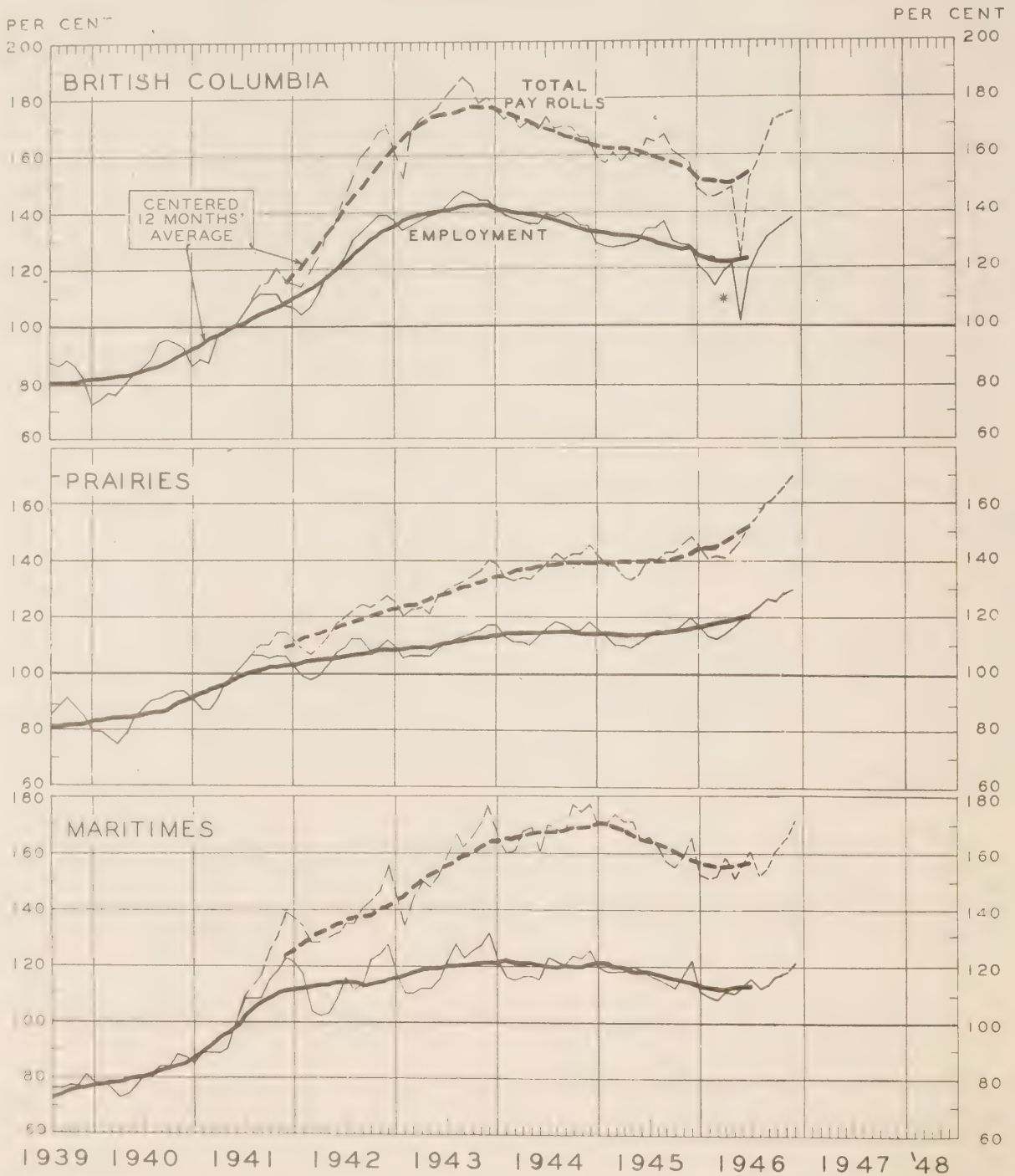
Data were received from 1,164 establishments in the Maritime Area in the year under review, with an average staff of 132,711 men and women as compared with 137,376 employees reported by 1,124 firms in the preceding 12 months. Improvement was noted in Prince Edward Island; in New Brunswick, there was a minor decline from 1945, while the contraction in Nova Scotia was considerable.

Manufacturing generally throughout the Maritime Provinces was at a lower level in 1946, when the index averaged 172.3, as compared with 196.7 in the year before. The decrease amounted to 12.4 p.c. At Dec. 1, however, there was a reduction of only 3.6 p.c. from the same date in 1945. The most noteworthy recession in the year under review took place in the iron and steel group. There were smaller losses in the lumber, textile and certain other divisions, partly resulting from industrial disputes. The pulp and paper group, on the other hand, showed heightened activity.

The sums disbursed in weekly salaries and wages to the persons in recorded employment averaged \$4,030,651 during 1946, when the index of payrolls, at 156.6, was lower by 4.3 p.c., than in 1945, the recession in employment in the year amounted to 3.9 p.c. The weekly earnings per employee were also slightly less, falling from

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE BRITISH COLUMBIA, PRAIRIES, MARITIMES

JUNE 1941 = 100



\$30.42 in 1945 to \$30.37 in 1946; the means in 1944, 1943 and 1942 were \$30.33, \$28.19 and \$25.34, respectively. From the institution of the payroll statistics at June 1, 1941, the latest annual average earnings showed a rise of 42.7 p.c.

Prince Edward Island.- Firms in this province, to the number of 63, reported an average staff of 2,754, as compared with 2,585 in 1945; the index had then averaged 125.4, as compared with 133.6 in the year under review, when a new maximum was established. The previous high was that of 132.8 in 1944. At the 1946 peak of employment at Sept. 1, the index was 146.4, then exceeding by 13.6 p.c. the figure indicated a year earlier. On the average, the gain in the 12 months under review amounted to 6.5 p.c.

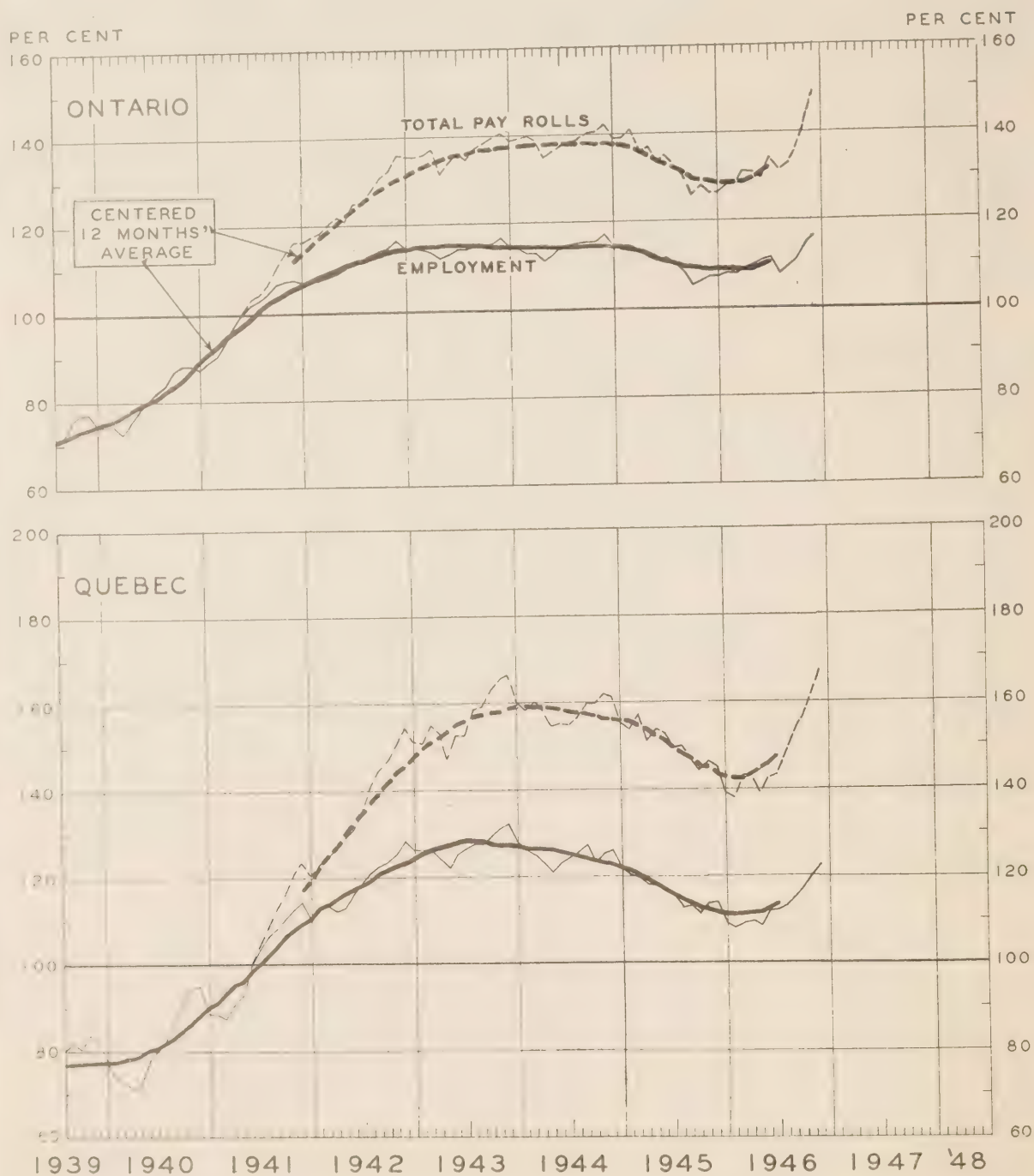
The weekly payrolls reported in 1946 averaged \$75,307, being greater by 10.9 p.c. than the sum of \$67,933 disbursed by the co-operating establishments in 1945. The typical person in recorded employment during the year under review averaged \$27.31, as compared with \$26.30 in 1945, \$26.06 in 1944, \$24.01 in 1943, and \$21.91 in 1942. The latest annual index of aggregate payrolls in Prince Edward Island was higher by 7.8 p.c. than in 1945, also comparing favourably with that for any preceding year for which statistics are available.

Nova Scotia.- The completion or cancellation of war contracts had a particularly marked effect upon the situation in Nova Scotia, where the level of activity during the war had been above that generally indicated in the Dominion. Industrial disputes also had an especially important effect upon the situation in this province. Data were compiled from 613 employers with an aggregate working force of 75,917, compared with 80,582 employees reported by 585 firms in 1945. The index of employment, at 180.2, was 6.3 p.c. lower than that of 192.4 in 1945; the figures in immediately preceding years were as follows: 1944, 199.3; 1943, 203.1; 1942, 196.1 and 1941, 170.9. The decline from 1945 in the index of payrolls was 9.3 p.c., and as compared with 1944, 13.6 p.c. The amounts distributed in weekly salaries and wages by the reporting establishments in Nova Scotia during 1946 averaged \$2,331,361. The per capita earnings stood at \$30.71, as compared with \$31.56 in 1945, \$31.88 in 1944, \$29.31 in 1943, and \$26.11 in 1942. To a considerable extent, the falling-off in the general average of earnings resulted from changes in the industrial distribution of the reported employees in Nova Scotia following the end of the war, but strikes also resulted in serious losses. When earnings in this province were at their recorded maximum (at \$33.93 at Mar. 1, 1945), they exceeded by nearly 56 p.c. the average of \$21.80 indicated when the payroll series was instituted at June 1, 1941; in the same comparison, the Canada mean rose from \$25.25 at June 1, 1941, to \$32.81 at Mar. 1, 1945, or by not quite 30 p.c. In 1946, however, the Dominion all-time high was \$33.95 at Dec. 1, when the Nova Scotia figure was \$31.31.

New Brunswick.- The firms furnishing information in New Brunswick numbered 488, and their staffs averaged 54,040, as compared with 54,209 in 1945; the index number of employment, at 165.5, was then slightly above that of 164.2 in the year under review. On the other hand, the latest index of payrolls was higher by 3.3 p.c. The reported weekly payrolls averaged \$1,623,983, while the average per employee was \$30.05, as compared with \$28.91 in 1945, \$28.16 in 1944, \$26.60 in 1943 and \$24.25 in 1942. Although the New Brunswick average is below the Dominion mean, it is nevertheless worthy of note that from the institution of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, the index of average earnings rose during 1946 by 46.8 p.c.; this proportion compares favourably with the increase of 28.2 p.c. indicated in that comparison in the Dominion. As was pointed out in previous Annual Reviews, the relatively low average in this province results mainly from the distribution of the workers in recorded employment, there being unusually large numbers engaged in logging and lumbering, and in certain other industries in which the rates tend to be below the general average. In connection with the logging group, it should be mentioned that the statistics of earnings do not make allowance for the value of board and lodging often provided in this industry.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE ONTARIO, QUEBEC

JUNE 1941 = 100



2. QUEBEC.

The situation in Quebec during 1946 was seriously affected by cutbacks in wartime production, and also by the industrial disputes in effect during a considerable portion of the year. These factors resulted in a lower level of employment than in any of the four years immediately preceding, but with these exceptions, activity was greater than in any earlier year. The 4,293 employers whose statements were tabulated had an average of 530,837 men and women on their payrolls. In 1945, statistics were furnished by 4,038 firms, employing 546,163 persons. The latest annual index was 177.7, a figure three p.c. lower than that of 183.2 in 1945. The 1944, 1943 and 1942 indexes, at 196.4, 200.0 and 186.2, respectively, also exceeded the 1946 mean, which was otherwise the highest in the record.

During the year under review, the month-to-month movements were favourable on nine occasions, the trend having been downward only at the beginning of January, February and May. From the opening of the year to Dec. 1, the index rose by 12.2 p.c.; this gain was in sharp contrast to the loss of 6.1 p.c. which had been shown in the same comparison in 1945.

The indicated salaries and wages averaged \$16,600,642 in 1946, when the average earnings per employee were \$31.24, as compared with \$30.73 in 1945, \$30.22 in 1944, \$29.06 in 1943 and \$26.70 in 1942. The index number of payrolls in Quebec was lower by 1.7 p.c. than in 1945. The average earnings per employee, on the other hand, were higher by 1.7 p.c., an increase which fractionally exceeded the general advance of 1.2 p.c. recorded in the Dominion as a whole in the 12 months' comparison.

During 1946, the employees on the staffs of the co-operating establishments in Quebec constituted 30 p.c. of the total reported in the Dominion, while their payrolls made up not quite 29 p.c. of the total disbursements indicated throughout Canada. The disparity in the percentages was slightly less than that noted in earlier years. As previously pointed out, the differences in the proportions are largely due to varying industrial distributions of workers within the provinces; thus in Quebec, there are greater than average numbers of wage-earners engaged in logging and in the lumber, leather, textile and certain other divisions, in which earnings frequently are below the general average.

Employment in manufacturing on the whole in Quebec during 1946 continued to decline, the annual index standing at 131.0, or 10.2 p.c. below the 1945 index of 212.6. Towards the close of the year, however, activity was higher than in the latter months of 1945. As in that year, the recession during 1946 was most marked in the iron and steel and non-ferrous metal divisions. On the other hand, improvement was shown in lumber, pulp and paper, textile and many other branches of manufacturing, in spite of strikes which considerably affected the situation. The non-manufacturing classes generally employed many more workers, the trend being upward in logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction, services, (consisting of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants) and in trade. In construction, the index rose by 12.3 p.c. to 102.4, the highest figure since 1943.

3. ONTARIO.

The general falling-off in recorded employment in Ontario during 1946 as compared with 1945 was slight, in spite of the important strikes which directly and indirectly caused heavy losses during the year under review. The annual index was 177.8, 0.3 p.c. lower than that of 178.4 in 1945, and 4.3 p.c. lower than the all-time high of 185.8 in 1943.

Statistics were furnished monthly by 6,662 firms during 1946, when their employees averaged 737,990, as compared with 738,348 reported by 6,434 establishments

in 1945. The indicated disbursements in weekly earnings, at \$24,136,597, showed little general change during the year when allowance is made for the increase in the co-operating employers; the index of aggregate payrolls, on the June 1, 1941, base, stood at 132.7, as compared with 132.6 in 1945. The 1944 figure was 138.2, and that in 1943, 135.3.

The reported salaries and wages in Ontario averaged \$32.68 in 1946, as compared with \$32.49 in 1945, \$32.78 in 1944, \$31.82 in 1943, and \$29.88 in 1942. Although the increase in the year under review over the preceding 12 months is not pronounced, it is noteworthy in view of the serious losses in earnings which resulted from the prolonged strikes in 1946. The per capita figures in the last two months of the year were the highest in the record of current earnings, which dates only from June 1, 1941. Nevertheless, the rise of 19 cents over the provincial average for 1946 was smaller than that of 39 cents shown by the Dominion average for the eight leading industries in the same comparison, a fact which is associated with the strike situation during the year under review. In spite of this factor, the per capita figure in Ontario continued above the general average for Canada as a whole, the Ontario figure in 1946 being exceeded only by those in Manitoba, Alberta and British Columbia. The unusually high proportion of workers in the heavy manufacturing industries in Ontario was largely responsible for this favourable position, which is especially interesting in view of the greater-than-average ratio of women workers in recorded employment in this province.

During 1946, the high point in employment in Ontario was reached at Dec. 1, following the settlement of most of the industrial disputes. The index then stood at 188.2, 5.3 p.c. above the annual average of 177.8.

Partly as a result of curtailment in war production and partly as a result of losses directly and indirectly due to strikes, there was a recession in employment in manufacturing in Ontario during 1946. The annual index, at 184.7, was lower by 6.1 p.c., than in 1945. This decline was rather less than that of 8.5 p.c. indicated in manufacturing in Canada as a whole in the 12 months. As in most other provinces, activity in the lumber, pulp and paper, textile and certain other divisions was in greater volume than in 1945, while the trend was generally downward in the iron and steel, chemical and certain other classes in which war production had been a factor of special importance. Industrial disputes also had a serious effect upon the situation in iron and steel and chemical plants, but towards the close of the year, the general index numbers in these industries were higher than in the same months of 1945; it will be recalled that the automotive strike was a factor of considerable weight in the latter part of that year. The non-manufacturing groups, - logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services and trade, - generally afforded more employment in Ontario during 1946 than in the preceding 12 months; in some cases, new all-time highs were established.

4. PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

Industrial activity as reported in the Prairie Area as a whole was at a higher level in 1946 than in any earlier year, according to information received from 2,214 firms employing an average of 213,314 persons. In 1945, returns were compiled from 2,117 establishments with an average working force of 201,594 men and women. The latest annual index, at 155.1, was higher by 6.5 p.c. than that of 145.7 in the preceding year, also exceeding the index of 147.0 recorded in 1944, previously the all-time high figure. The trend was favourable except during the first quarter of the year, and on Oct. 1, at the first of December, the index was higher by 9.4 p.c. than at the opening of the year.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the co-operating employers averaged \$7,104,056 during 1946, when the average per employee was \$33.28. The per

capita figures in earlier years of the record were as follows:- 1945, \$32.30; 1944, \$31.59; 1943, \$30.32 and 1942, \$28.80. As in 1945, the most recent average in the Prairie Provinces exceeded that in the Dominion as a whole. In the main, this situation resulted from the industrial distribution indicated by the firms reporting in the Prairie Provinces, where workers in transportation and mining form unusually large proportions of the total number in recorded employment.

The index of aggregate payrolls in the year under review stood at 152.1, being higher by 8.9 p.c. than that of 139.7 in 1945. As already indicated, the increase in recorded employment in the same comparison amounted to 6½ p.c.

The persons in recorded employment in the Prairie Provinces made up 12 p.c. of the total personnel reported in the eight leading industries in the Dominion as a whole in 1946, when their payrolls formed 12.4 p.c. of the indicated aggregate. These percentages are rather larger than those noted in a similar comparison for 1945. The inclusion of statistics for agricultural workers, if available, would probably alter these proportions to the Canadian aggregates.

The co-operating manufacturers afforded slightly less employment in the year under review than in 1945. The latest annual index, at 177.3, was lower by 0.9 p.c. than in the preceding 12 months, when activity had been less than in 1944 or 1943, although it was greater than in any earlier year of the record. The index numbers of employment during 1946 in the lumber, pulp and paper and vegetable food divisions were higher than in 1945, but the animal food, iron and steel and some other plants were generally quieter. In some cases, the situation was affected, directly or indirectly, by industrial disputes. The major non-manufacturing groups in the Prairie Area reported heightened activity, there being considerable improvement in the year in logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, services and trade.

Manitoba.- The working forces reported in Manitoba averaged 97,370, as compared with 93,007 employed by the firms furnishing returns in 1945. The index of employment, at 147.7, was higher by 4.8 p.c. than in 1945, also exceeding the previous maximum index of 141.9 in 1944. In the last 12 months, there was an increase of 8.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The indicated salaries and wages averaged \$3,222,565 in 1946, or \$33.07 per employee. The mean in 1945 was \$32.04, as compared with \$31.06 in 1944, \$29.90 in 1943, and \$28.71 in 1942.

Manufacturing showed a decline in Manitoba during the 12 months under review. Construction, services and trade, however afforded more employment than in 1945.

Saskatchewan.- Statistics were tabulated from 505 employers in this province, with a staff of 41,922 men and women in 1946, as compared with 40,104 workers on the forces of 482 firms co-operating during the preceding year. The latest index of employment stood at 149.1, exceeding by seven p.c. the 1945 mean of 139.3, previously the all-time high figure. The reported payrolls averaged \$1,359,697 per week during the year under review, when the index was higher by 8.6 p.c., than in 1945. The per capita earnings had then stood at \$31.02, as compared with \$32.41 in 1946. In earlier years for which data are available, the weekly averages were as follows:- 1944, \$30.29; 1943, \$29.07 and 1942, \$27.58.

Alberta.- The personnel of the 837 firms from which data were received in Alberta averaged 74,022 in 1946, when the annual index of employment was 170.3. In 1945, the 793 co-operating employers reported an average of 68,483 employees, and the index had averaged 157.3. There was thus an increase of 8.3 p.c. in the index during the year under review, when that of weekly payrolls rose by 9.8 p.c. The salaries and wages disbursed were stated at \$2,521,794, an average of \$34.06 per

person in recorded employment. The per capita figures in 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942 were \$33.41, \$33.05, \$31.65 and \$29.62, respectively.

Improvement over the preceding year was indicated in 1946 in manufacturing and in most of the non-manufacturing classes, notably mining, transportation, construction, services and trade.

5. BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Industrial employment in British Columbia was at a lower level during the year under review than in 1945; this was partly due to curtailment in war work and partly to the effect of industrial disputes, particularly in the earlier months. Thus at Jan. 1, 1946, the index was 5.9 p.c. below that indicated 12 months earlier, but by Dec. 1 had risen to its 1945 maximum of 184.6, being higher by 7.6 p.c. than that of 177.0 at the same date 12 months earlier. The annual average was 166.6, a reduction of 4.8 pc. from the 1945 mean of 175.1. The latest figure was also lower than the indexes in the period, 1942-44, but was otherwise the highest in the record.

The 1,733 establishments furnishing information employed an average of 156,629 men and women, whose weekly payrolls averaged \$5,537,678. In 1945, the working forces of the 1,843 reporting firms were given as 164,270, while the indicated salaries and wages averaged \$5,119,804. The average per employee was then \$34.82, 48 cents below the 1945 mean of \$35.30. In earlier years of the record, the averages were as follows:- 1944, \$34.63, 1943, \$34.52 and 1942, \$31.28. The general average in British Columbia is higher than in any other province, that for 1946 exceeding the Dominion per capita figure by nine p.c.

Although the average weekly earnings in British Columbia were greater in the year under review, the index of aggregate payrolls showed a decline, falling from 159.8 in 1945 to 153.7 in 1946, a loss of 3.8 p.c. As already stated, the reduction in employment in the same period amounted to 4.9 p.c.

An analysis of the situation shows further marked curtailment in manufacturing during 1946. As in 1945, this took place to a considerable degree in iron and steel-making plants. The dispute in the lumber industry was also an important factor during many months of the year. Pulp and paper and textile factories, on the other hand, reported improvement over 1945.

The strike of loggers resulted in a smaller volume of employment in that industry during 1946 than in the preceding 12 months, but following the settlement of the dispute, activity in logging camps advanced to the highest level on record. There was a moderate gain in mining, while communications, transportation, services and trade showed improvement on a larger scale. Activity in the groups last-mentioned was greater than in any other period for which data are available.

IV. EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS IN THE LARGER CITIES.

For many years, data have been segregated to show the monthly fluctuations in employment in the eight metropolitan areas in which the populations exceed 100,000, v.e., Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver; since 1941, statistics of weekly payrolls and average earnings are also available for these centres. Commencing in the early summer of 1944, the record of employment and payrolls for the cities has been extended to take in the 12 centres with populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000.

As would be expected, firms in the eight largest centres of population report a substantial proportion of the total workers on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments in Canada. This ratio, which had increased under the influence of war-

time conditions, has more recently shown some decline, falling from 46.1 p.c. in 1944 and 44.5 p.c. in 1945, to 43.4 p.c. in 1946 when the payrolls distributed by the co-operating employers in the larger cities made up 43.2 p.c. of the total payrolls disbursed by the reporting firms in the eight leading industries in Canada as a whole, as compared with 44.8 p.c. in 1945 and 46.7 p.c. in 1944. The direct and indirect effects of the prolonged industrial disputes in existence during 1946 were especially serious in the larger cities, while another important factor contributing to the lower proportions indicated in 1946 was the changed industrial distribution of the persons in recorded employment following the termination of the war. As elsewhere stated, operations in manufacturing were generally curtailed in 1946, when activity in the non-manufacturing industries, and particularly in those carried on outside the cities, showed widespread and considerable increases over 1945.

During 1946, there was a sharp divergence in the trend of employment indicated in the larger cities taken as a unit, and in that displayed by the smaller centres and the rural areas also taken as a whole. Thus a composite index for the eight leading municipalities showed a decline of 4.1 p.c. from 1945, but recorded employment in the remaining parts of the country advanced by 1.4 p.c. The general recession amounted to 1.1 p.c.

Table VI shows in the year under review a greater degree of similarity in the general index number for Canada as a whole and that for the leading industrial cities than has been indicated for a lengthy period - during or before the war. It is also interesting to note that recorded employment in the larger municipalities continued higher in 1946 in relation to the pre-war level than was the case in the smaller cities and the rural areas; a comparison of the increases over 1939 shows a gain of some 61 p.c. in the eight leading centres, and of about 46 p.c. in other parts of Canada, the rise in the Dominion as a whole being about 52 p.c. In connection with these comparisons, it may be noted that in 1939, the level reported

TABLE VI.- Annual Average Index Numbers of Employment in Canada as a Whole, in the Eight Leading Cities Taken as a Unit, and Elsewhere in the Dominion, 1929 - 1946.

(1926=100)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1930	113.4	114.2	112.9
1931	102.5	104.3	101.1
1932	87.5	90.2	85.3
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7
1939	113.9	107.8	118.8
1940	124.2	118.9	128.1
1941	152.3	149.0	155.0
1942	173.7	177.7	170.7
1943	184.1	196.0	175.2
1944	183.0	195.9	173.3
1945	175.1	180.9	170.7
1946	173.2	173.5	173.1

by firms in the metropolitan areas, in relation to the 1926 basic period, was below

that generally existing, a situation which had developed during the depression years of the early 1930's, continuing up to 1942. The influence of wartime trends in that and in succeeding years brought about a reversal of this condition. It will be interesting to see whether the level of employment in the larger cities in subsequent years will continue in its relatively favourable position, the maintenance of which obviously depends upon the comparative magnitude of the movements which develop in the various industries.

The termination of war work and the return of large numbers of men to civilian occupations in the latter part of 1945 and during 1946 did not materially affect the proportion of women workers in recorded employment in the eight largest centres. At Oct. 1 of the year under review, 58.5 p.c. of the total women reported throughout Canada were on the payrolls of firms in these municipalities, a proportion which did not greatly differ from those of 58.2 p.c. noted at Oct. 1, 1945, and 59 p.c. at Oct. 1, 1944. Of the total men on the staffs of the co-operating establishments at Oct. 1, 1946, 38.9 p.c. were employed in the larger cities; 12 months earlier, the figure had been 39.2 p.c., while the ratio at Oct. 1, 1944, was 41 p.c. of the indicated total of male workers. As already mentioned, the proportion of employees of both sexes in the eight largest centres declined from 45.8 p.c. at Oct. 1, 1944, and 44 p.c. at Oct. 1, 1945, to 43.4 p.c. at Oct. 1, 1946.

TABLE VII - Average Index Numbers of Employment in Certain Industrial Groups in the Dominion, and in the Leading Industrial Cities
Taken as a Unit, 1943 - 1946.

Industry	1943		1944		1945		1946	
	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion	Eight Leading Cities	Dominion
Manufacturing	242.0	226.2	238.9	224.5	202.1	203.6	184.0	186.3
Communications	82.2	104.5	86.1	108.6	96.0	117.6	121.0	141.9
Construction	89.9	129.8	76.1	104.6	87.7	109.1	117.5	129.6
Building	110.1	160.3	84.6	95.3	101.4	101.6	145.2	145.7
* Services	179.3	189.9	194.8	202.2	196.4	205.7	214.3	224.2
Trade	147.6	155.1	156.9	164.2	166.7	174.7	182.8	191.2
Eight Leading Industries	196.0	184.1	195.9	183.0	180.9	175.1	173.5	173.2

Table VII gives annual index numbers of employment in the last four years in certain major industries in the eight leading centres taken as a unit, as compared with the Dominion indexes. In manufacturing, the percentage reduction in recorded employment in the cities in 1946 as compared with 1945 slightly exceeded that in other parts of the country; in communications and in construction as a whole, the growth in the cities in the year under review was rather greater, while in the remaining industries for which data appear in the table, the increases were fairly similar.

The per capita weekly earnings in the larger municipalities in the year under review averaged \$32.26, as compared with \$32.22 in 1945, and \$32.29 in 1944. The most recent figure was lower by 12 cents than the general mean of \$32.38 in the Dominion; this was probably due in part to the influence of industrial disputes. Other factors contributing to the rather lower figure of weekly earnings in the cities are the presence of unduly large proportions of women workers and of part-time workers in the metropolitan areas, and differences in the industrial distributions;

* Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

thus workers in the more highly-paid industries (viz: mining and steam railway transportation) are frequently located outside the cities, in which are situated high proportions of workers in trade and services.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported in 1946 in the eight largest cities; the trends of employment and payrolls in the 12 cities of medium size are dealt with beginning on page 59.

1. MONTREAL.

Establishments in Montreal in 1946 reported less activity than in any preceding year since 1942; with these exceptions, however, their employment was at a higher level than in any earlier period for which data are available. Statistics were compiled from 2,477 firms with an average working force of 262,705 persons. The annual index of employment was 168.0. The employers co-operating in 1945 had indicated a staff of 267,588 men and women, and the index then stood at 172.5. There was accordingly a decline of 2.6 p.c. in the index during the year under review, when the general loss in Montreal, as in other larger cities, with the exception of Ottawa and Winnipeg, exceeded that indicated in Canada as a whole. The trend was favourable on 10 monthly occasions in 1946, there having been a pronounced falling-off at Jan. 1, and a moderate decline at Aug. 1. Although the latest annual index showed a falling-off from 1945, the indicated volume of employment towards the end of the year under review was greater than in the same period of 1945, there being an increase of 7.4 p.c. in the index at Dec. 1, 1946, as compared with 12 months previously.

Employment in manufacturing in the first three quarters of the year under review was generally quieter than in the corresponding period in 1945, but from Oct. 1 the situation was reversed, the 1946 indexes being above those in the latter months of the preceding year. The annual index was then 202.4, falling to 184.2 in 1946, or by nine p.c. This decline slightly exceeded the loss of 8.5 p.c. indicated in manufacturing in the same comparison in the Dominion as a whole.

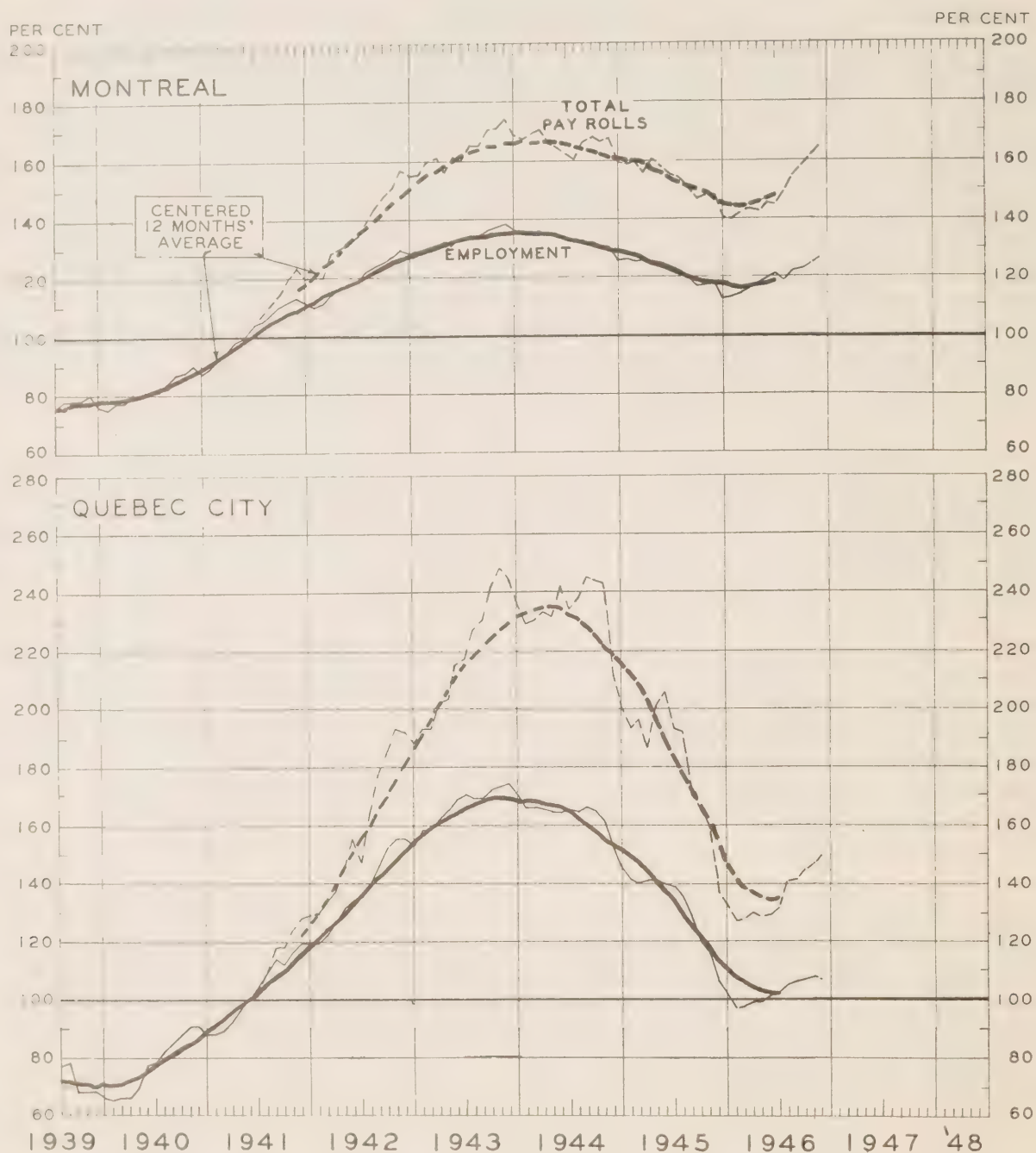
The most pronounced recession in recorded employment in 1946, took place in the iron and steel division, in which activity in every month of the year was less than in the same part of the preceding 12 months. On the whole, there was also a reduction in the tobacco and beverage division, but general improvement was indicated in the vegetable food, printing and publishing, paper product and other branches of manufacturing. This was also the case in the non-manufacturing industries, communications, transportation, construction and trade reporting more employment in the year under review.

The weekly payrolls disbursed by the co-operating establishments in 1946, averaging \$8,394,398, were lower by 3.2 p.c. than in 1945. The relatively larger loss in the salaries and wages than in the number of employees resulted partly from changes in the industrial distribution of wage-earners in the post-war period, partly from reductions in the amount of overtime worked, and partly from industrial disputes, which directly and indirectly, affected the situation to a considerable extent. The 1946 index of payrolls stood at 148.4 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, disbursements, as compared with 153.3 in the year before.

The reported weekly earnings averaged \$31.92 in 1946, an amount slightly lower than the mean of \$31.95 in 1945. In earlier years of the record, the per capita figures were:- 1944, \$31.64; 1943, \$30.50 and 1942, \$27.97. From the institution of the statistics of weekly salaries and wages, there was an increase of 29.7 p.c. in the average earnings in the eight leading industries in Montreal; this rate of gain slightly exceeded that of 28.2 p.c. shown in the same comparison in Canada as a whole.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE MONTREAL, QUEBEC

JUNE 1941 = 100



2. QUEBEC CITY.

There were substantial losses in recorded employment in Quebec in 1946, when the index number, at 167.5, was lower by 22.9 p.c. than in 1945. Returns were tabulated from 277 employers whose staffs numbered 24,642, on the average. In the preceding year, 263 firms had employed 31,803 men and women. In spite of the decline in the 12 months' comparison, increases were reported on nine monthly occasions in 1946, and at Dec. 1 of that year the index was fractionally higher than at the same date in 1945.

The movement in employment in manufacturing in the year under review continued decidedly retrogressive; standing at 169.4, the annual index showed a reduction of 35.6 p.c. from the 1945 figure of 263.1, which in turn was much lower than that of 357.7 in 1944. As in the preceding year, the most noteworthy losses in 1946 were reported in munitions and iron and steel plants, there being further improvement in leather and certain other classes. Employment also increased during 1946 in transportation, construction, services and trade.

The salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments in Quebec averaged \$682,654 in 1946, when the index of payrolls showed a decline of 26 p.c. from 1945. The per capita figure fell from \$28.70 in that year, to \$27.68 in the year under review, as compared with \$29.37 in 1944, \$26.58 in 1943 and \$23.41 in 1942. Changes in the industrial distribution of the persons in recorded employment as a result of curtailment of war work, together with a diminution in the amount of overtime, largely accounted for the considerable reduction in the average earnings.

3. TORONTO.

The situation in Toronto in 1946 was affected to a considerable extent by cutbacks in production for the war, and by industrial disputes, the latter directly and indirectly causing serious losses in employment. On the other hand, greater availability of labour and supplies for peace time needs resulted in substantially increased activity in several important industries in the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing divisions. Reflecting the influence of these and of other factors, the index number of employment in the city declined from 184.3 in 1945 to 177.4 in 1946, or by 3.7 p.c.

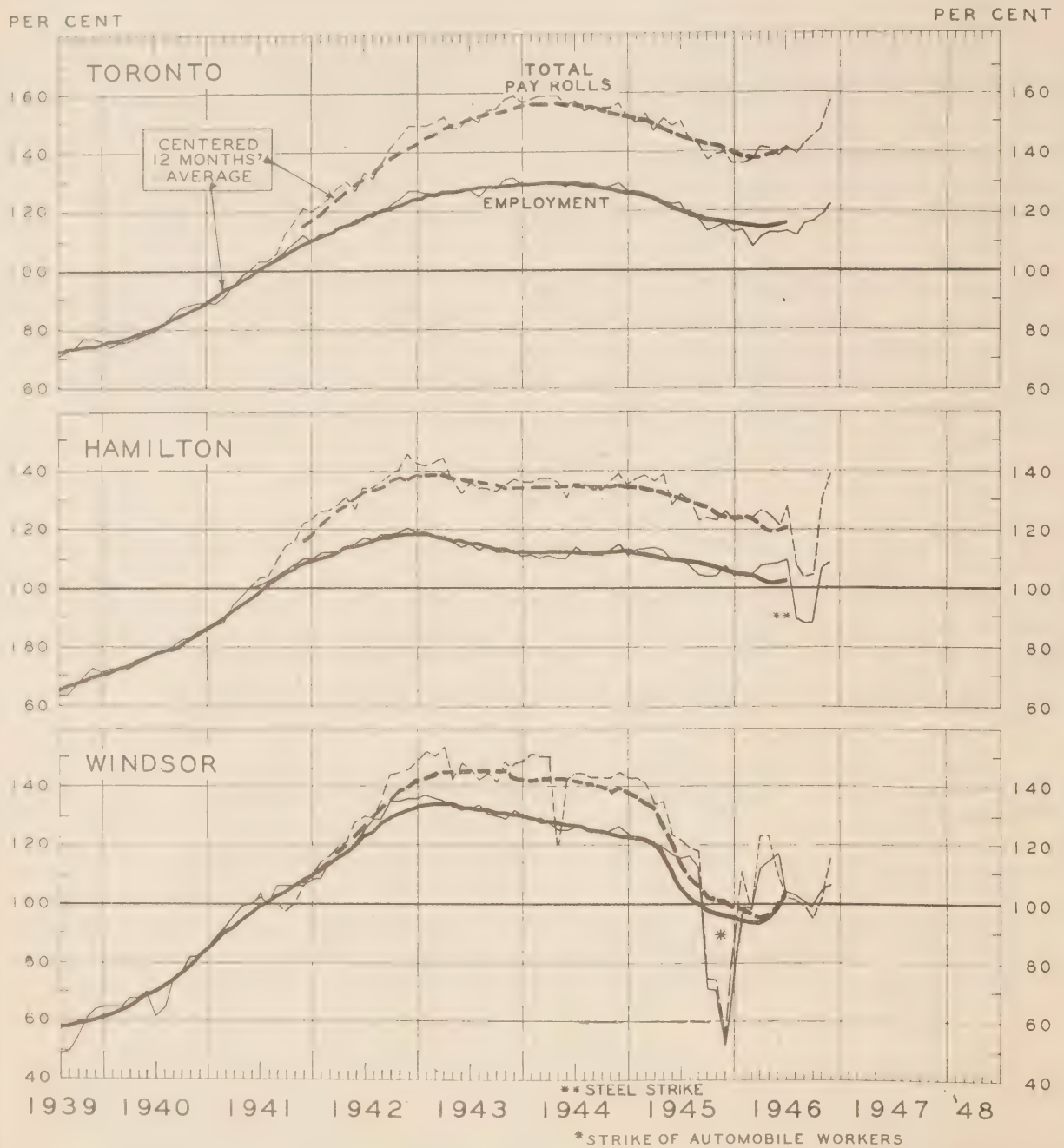
The working forces of the 2,351 employers co-operating in the monthly surveys in 1946 averaged 236,028, and their weekly salaries and wages, \$7,745,903, while the average weekly earnings stood at \$32.80. In the preceding year, data were compiled from 2,272 firms and branches, in which the staffs averaged 242,790. The sums they disbursed in weekly payrolls averaged \$7,866,232, or \$32.41 per worker. In earlier years for which data are available, the means were \$32.51, \$31.62 and \$29.54, in 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively. The index number of payrolls, based on the disbursements of the co-operating establishments at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c., averaged 141.2 in 1946, as compared with 145.0 in the preceding 12 months. The loss amounted to 2.6 p.c.

In 1946, as in earlier years of the record, the general per capita earnings reported by representative employers in Toronto slightly exceeded the Dominion average, a fact which is particularly noteworthy in view of the higher-than-average proportion of women in recorded employment in the city. In the 11 months of 1946, workers of that sex constituted 345 per 1,000 persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments, as compared with the general proportion of 234 per 1,000 workers indicated in Canada as a whole in the same period.

A brief analysis of the data on an industrial basis shows a falling-off of 10.2 p.c. in the 1946 index of employment in manufacturing in Toronto as compared with 1945. This decline was rather larger than that of 8.5 p.c. generally indicated in manufacturing in the Dominion in the same comparison. The reduction in Toronto was mainly accounted for by curtailment in the iron and steel, chemical, electrical

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR

JUNE 1941 = 100



apparatus, and miscellaneous manufactured goods divisions, in all of which war work had been a factor of considerable weight. The existence of prolonged industrial disputes in some establishments also materially affected the situation in the year under review. On the other hand, vegetable food, printing and publishing, paper product, textile and certain other classes of manufacturing showed improvement. There were general gains among the non-manufacturing industries, notably in the communications, transportation, construction and trade groups, and in hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

4. OTTAWA.

Industrial employment in Ottawa showed an upward movement during 1946, when statements were received from 280 firms with an average of 23,072 persons on their payrolls, as compared with 21,544 men and women reported by 270 employers in 1945. Standing at 173.7, the latest annual index was the highest in the record, exceeding by 6.8 p.c. the 1945 index of 162.6. The previous maximum figure was 168.0 in 1943. The increase in recorded employment in the year under review was accompanied by a rise of 7.5 p.c. in the annual index of payrolls. The reported weekly salaries and wages averaged \$656,823 in 1946, when the per capita figure was \$28.45, as compared with annual average weekly earnings of \$28.30 in 1945, \$27.70 in 1944, \$26.65 in 1943, and \$25.29 in 1942. The average in Ottawa in 1946 was lower than in any other city with a population exceeding 100,000, except Quebec.

As in most other cities, the improvement in the general situation in the year under review took place mainly in the non-manufacturing industries, there being considerable gains in construction, together with smaller advances in hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, and in trade. Within the manufacturing division, the lumber, pulp and paper and paper-using industries also afforded more employment, but iron and steel-using plants showed curtailment.

The above mentioned figures do not include the statistics of the Dominion Civil Service, for which data are collected by the Public Finance Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Following are the numbers of governmental employees reported in Ottawa for September in 1946 and preceding years:-

<u>Years</u>	<u>Employees in September</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Employees in September</u>
1946	32,046	1942	29,210
1945	34,208	1941	22,293
1944	33,890	1940	17,514
1943	32,191	1939	11,934

In September, 1946, the civil servants reported in Ottawa were paid a total of \$4,806,517 in monthly salaries and wages. This represented a weekly average of \$34.61. In September, 1945, the weekly per capita figure was \$31.10 and that in September, 1944, \$30.61. The latest figures are subject to revision.

5. HAMILTON.

The situation in Hamilton in 1946 was greatly affected by long-drawn out industrial disputes, as well as by curtailment in wartime production and slow downs due to reconversion operations, frequently retarded there as elsewhere, by shortages of materials. Information was compiled in the year under review from 396 establishments with an average working force of 54,436 employees. In 1945, the reported staffs had averaged 58,072. The 1946 index number was 165.0, as compared with 176.4 in 1945, 180.8 in 1944, and 186.7 in 1943.

The weekly payrolls disbursed by the firms furnishing data in 1946 averaged

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE OTTAWA, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER



\$1,767,141. The index of payrolls fell by 7.2 p.c. from 1945, a loss which slightly exceeded that of 6.5 p.c. indicated in the number of employees. The per capita earnings were also somewhat lower, declining from \$32.82 in the preceding 12 months, to \$32.46 in 1946, as compared with \$33.10 in 1944, \$32.45 in 1943, and \$31.32 in 1942. Following the settlement of several important strikes late in 1946, however, the weekly average rose to a higher level than in any earlier month of the record, standing at \$35.04 at Dec. 1. This figure was 7.6 p.c. above that indicated 12 months previously.

Largely as a result of the unusually high proportion of workers engaged in the heavy manufacturing industries in Hamilton, the general per capita figures there are ordinarily above the Dominion average, having been exceeded in 1946 only by those in Toronto, Windsor, Vancouver, and Fort William Port Arthur. This fact is particularly noteworthy in view of the heavy losses in Hamilton consequent upon labour-management disputes in 1946.

Employment in manufacturing was a good deal quieter in 1946 than in the preceding year, the strikes in the iron and steel, the electrical apparatus and the rubber industries having been a factor of very considerable importance. The general index in manufacturing in the city fell from 1945 by 6.5 p.c., to 165.0 in the year under review. There were moderate increases in textile plants, and certain other branches of manufacturing showed improvement. Expansion was also indicated in the non-manufacturing classes, notably construction and trade, within the former, the volume of employment was higher than in any earlier year for a lengthy period.

6. WINDSOR.

Although industrial disputes in Windsor caused a not-inconsiderable recession in employment and payrolls during 1946, the reduction in activity directly resulting from that factor was not so great as in 1945, when the prolonged strike in the automotive industry had had an extremely important effect upon the general situation in the city. Employment was nevertheless indirectly affected during 1946 by labour-management disputes in Canada and the United States, as well as in Windsor.

The 238 leading employers co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls in 1946 reported an average working force of 32,734 men and women, as compared with 33,318 employees on the staffs of the 233 establishments making returns in 1945. The index declined from 242.3 in that year, to 237.3 in 1946, or by 2.1 p.c. The indicated weekly payrolls were also lower, the index falling by 7.7 p.c. The sums distributed in weekly payrolls by the reporting firms averaged \$1,249,029 in the year under review, when reductions in working time, partly as a result of shortages of materials, was a factor in the smaller total of salaries and wages. The annual average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment in Windsor stood at \$38.05, as compared with \$40.37 in 1945, \$42.58 in 1944, \$41.61 in 1943 and \$39.22 in 1942.

During 1946, the weekly earnings reported in manufacturing in Windsor averaged \$38.99, as compared with \$41.87 in 1945. In the same comparison, however, the average hourly earnings of wage-earners for which records of hours worked were kept showed a small increase, rising from 92.4 cents in 1945, to 94.3 cents in 1946. The average hours worked per week, on the other hand, were then lower, at 37.8, as compared with 42.5 hours per week in 1945. While the shorter working time resulted in part from agreements negotiated during 1946 by manufacturers and labour unions, curtailment of overtime work following the cessation of hostilities, and reductions in the normal working hours due to shortages of materials, were also factors in the situation during the year under review.

Although the general average of weekly earnings in Windsor was lower in 1946

than in 1945, it is nevertheless noteworthy that the latest per capita figure exceeded by 17.5 p.c. the Dominion average of \$32.38, being also higher than that indicated in any other city in the Dominion: the next highest figure was the mean of \$33.12 in Vancouver. As has been pointed out in previous Annual Reviews, the concentration of workers in the manufacture of iron and steel products largely accounts for the relatively high earnings in Windsor. Another and associated factor is the employment of unusually high proportions of male workers.

Manufacturing establishments generally in Windsor reported reduced activity in 1946, when the losses took place largely in iron and steel plants. Other branches of manufacturing, however, showed improvement over 1945. Expansion was also indicated in construction and other non-manufacturing divisions.

7. WINNIPEG.

Recorded employment in Winnipeg reached a higher level in 1946 than in any earlier year for which data are available, there being an increase of five p.c. in the annual index as compared with 1945, and of 3.1 p.c. over the 1944 figure, previously the maximum in the record. Accompanying the advance in employment was a rise of 8.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls, and of 3.5 p.c. in the average weekly earnings.

Statistics were compiled from 652 establishments in 1946, with a personnel averaging 63,434. In the preceding year, 625 firms had reported an average staff of 60,408 men and women. The indicated disbursements in weekly salaries and wages in 1946 averaged \$1,929,631, a per capita figure of \$30.40, as compared with \$29.38 in 1945, \$28.73 in 1944, \$28.00 in 1943 and \$27.06 in 1942.

Employment in manufacturing in Winnipeg slightly receded in 1946, when the decrease from 1945 was small, amounting only to 3.4 p.c. The loss took place in textile, iron and steel and chemical factories, while animal food, printing and publishing and certain other classes showed an upward movement. The trend was also favourable in transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and in trade.

8. VANCOUVER.

Industrial activity in Vancouver was curtailed in 1946 as compared with 1945 and immediately preceding years, due to the completion or cancellation of war contracts, and to the influence of prolonged industrial disputes. From midsummer on, however, the movement was uninterruptedly expansive, and by Dec. 1 the index was higher than in any earlier month since September, 1945. Standing at 196.3, the annual index was 11.5 p.c. lower than in 1945. The volume of employment nevertheless continued decidedly above the pre-war level.

During 1946, as in 1945, the most pronounced shrinkage in recorded employment was in iron and steel plants. Notwithstanding the important dispute in the lumber industries, improvement over 1945 was shown during the year under review in lumber mills. Other branches of manufacturing also reported heightened activity in that comparison. Among the non-manufacturing classes, gains were indicated in communications, transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments and trade.

The 757 firms co-operating in the monthly surveys during 1946 employed an average of 71,568 men and women, whose weekly payrolls averaged \$2,372,500. In the preceding year, the indicated staffs of the 709 employers furnishing information had included 80,177 workers, whose aggregate weekly salaries and wages had averaged \$2,694,522. In the year, the index of payrolls declined by 12.6 p.c., a loss which exceeded that of 11.5 p.c. in the index of employment. The greater reduction in the

payrolls than in the numbers of employees partly resulted from lessened overtime work following the termination of hostilities, partly from reduced working hours due to the direct and indirect effect of strikes, and partly to post-war changes in the industrial distribution of the persons in recorded employment.

The annual average of weekly earnings fell from \$33.60 in 1945, to \$33.12 in 1946, as compared with \$33.52 in 1944, \$33.43 in 1943 and \$30.39 in 1942. The general per capita figure reported in Vancouver exceeds that indicated in any other city in the Dominion with the exception of Windsor.

Index Numbers of Employment in the Eight Largest Cities.

Statistics for the eight largest cities are given in Tables 2 and 7, while Charts 20, 21 and 22 illustrate the fluctuations of employment therein during the last few years, the curves being based upon the figures given in Table 7.

Employment in the Cities of Medium Size.

Since 1944, statistics of employment and payrolls for the 12 centres having populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000 have been segregated. The following notes deal briefly with the situation indicated in the year under review in the 12 cities whose populations fall within the above-named range. In the paragraphs dealing with these centres, the indexes quoted in all cases are those on the June 1, 1941, base.

HALIFAX.

The trend of employment in Halifax during 1946 was unfavourable according to information received from 222 firms with an average staff of 23,286 men and women. In 1945, the 213 co-operating establishments had a working force of 25,183 persons. In the year, the index number of employment declined by 9.2 p.c., accompanied by a loss of 12.5 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The indicated disbursements in weekly salaries and wages averaged \$679,029 in 1946, when the per capita figure was \$29.17, as compared with \$30.42 in 1945.

Manufacturing operations in the year under review were curtailed, there being a reduction of 12.7 p.c. in the index of employment. The greatest falling-off was in iron and steel plants. Transportation was also quieter, while little change, on the whole, was indicated in the other non-manufacturing industries for which data are available.

SAINT JOHN.

Industrial activity in Saint John was at a lower level in the year under review than in 1945. Manufacturing afforded less employment, mainly in the iron and steel group. On the other hand, trade and construction showed some improvement. Data were tabulated from 161 representative employers in Saint John, with an average of 13,163 workers, whose weekly earnings averaged \$384,352; this was a per capita figure of \$29.18. In the preceding 12 months, the reported weekly earnings had averaged \$29.29. On the June 1, 1941, base, the index number of employment in this city averaged 125.2, four p.c. lower than in 1945; in the same comparison, there was a decline of 5.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls.

SHERBROOKE.

Although the situation in Sherbrooke was affected by industrial disputes in 1946, the volume of employment afforded by the leading firms was greater than in 1945, there being a gain of 2.2 p.c. in the index of employment, as compared with that of 5.1 p.c. in the index of payrolls. An average working force of 9,590 persons was reported by 98 employers during the year under review, when the indicated weekly

disbursements in payrolls averaged \$256,336, a per capita figure of \$26.69. In 1945, the average was \$26.17.

Largely as a result of the unusual importance of the textile industries in the industrial distribution indicated in Sherbrooke, the proportion of women workers in that city was decidedly above average, being greater than in any other of the 20 cities for which data are regularly segregated, with the exception of Regina. It is nevertheless noteworthy that the ratio of women per 1,000 ^{workers} of both sexes has declined in the post-war period, falling from 403 at Oct. 1, 1944, and 401 at that date in 1945, to 375 at Oct. 1 in the year under review.

As in most other cities, there was a recession in employment in manufacturing in 1946, mainly in the iron and steel division. Textile factories reported slightly heightened activity, and the non-manufacturing classes were also rather busier.

THREE RIVERS.

The level of employment in Three Rivers in 1946 was lower than in 1945, according to material supplied by 86 representative establishments with a monthly average of 2,442 men and women on their working forces. The index of employment declined by 8.5 p.c. in the year, and that of payrolls, by 4.5 p.c. The indicated weekly salaries and wages of the employees mentioned above averaged \$213,790 in 1946; this was a per capita figure of \$30.92, as compared with the mean of \$29.22 in 1945. Curtailment in activity was noted in the year under review in manufacturing, mainly in the iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries. On the other hand, pulp and paper and textile products afforded more employment. The non-manufacturing classes also showed improvement over 1945.

KITCHENER - WATERLOO.

The trend of employment in the Kitchener Area was upward during 1946, when the index number was higher by 3.5 p.c. than in 1945; the accompanying increase in the index of payrolls was 4.2 p.c. The staffs of the 172 employers furnishing data averaged 17,361 persons, whose weekly salaries and wages averaged \$21,223 in 1946. The average earnings stood at \$30.02, as compared with \$29.78 in 1945.

The general situation in the year under review was considerably affected by industrial disputes, particularly in rubber factories. That industry and animal food processing were quieter than in 1945, but the volume of employment increased in the leather, lumber-using, textile and iron and steel divisions of manufacturing, and in the non-manufacturing industries.

LONDON.

Industrial activity in London showed expansion in 1946 over 1945, according to information obtained from 261 firms ordinarily employing 15 persons and over; their staffs averaged 22,875, while the weekly payrolls which they distributed averaged \$700,965. This represented a per capita figure of \$30.60, exceeding the 1945 mean of \$29.74. The index of employment in 1946 averaged 128.2, being 8.5 p.c. higher than in the preceding 12 months. In the same comparison, the index of weekly payrolls rose by 11 p.c. The June 1, 1941 base is used for these indexes.

Conditions in London showed steady improvement from the first of the year; at Dec. 1, the index of employment was 17.1 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, and 16.9 p.c. than at Dec. 1, 1945. Manufacturing as a whole afforded more employment, in spite of declines in the iron and steel division. Greater activity was indicated in vegetable food, paper product, textile and other factories, and in trade and other non-manufacturing industries.

Although the proportion of women in recorded employment in London was above-average, there was a reduction in the ratio during 1946; thus at Oct. 1 of that year, women constituted 315 per 1,000 persons on the paylists of the reporting establishments, as compared with 358 at the same date in 1945.

FORT WILLIAM - PORT ARTHUR.

Industrial employment in Fort William and Port Arthur showed a contraction during the year under review, when the situation was affected by industrial disputes, as well as by cutbacks in war work. Iron and steel-using plants indicated a marked recession in employment, and transportation was also quieter than in 1945. Pulp and paper mills, however, reported greater activity as better supplies of labour became available to fill their needs, while trade also showed improvement.

Data were tabulated during 1946 from 116 employers having an average working force of 10,207; in 1945, the reporting firms, numbering 113, had employed an average of 13,536 men and women. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating establishments in the 12 months under review averaged \$357,528, a per capita figure of \$35.01. This was lower than the 1945 mean of \$35.53. In the year, the index of employment fell by 24.9 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 26 p.c.

REGINA.

There was a moderate advance in recorded employment in Regina in 1946 as compared with 1945, according to information furnished by 162 of the larger industrial employers, whose staffs averaged 10,460, while their disbursements in weekly payrolls averaged \$306,303. In the preceding year, statistics were compiled from 155 establishments with an average of 10,155 men and women. The index of employment in 1946 advanced by 2.5 p.c., accompanied by an increase of 6.8 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The average earnings rose from \$28.05 per week in 1945, to \$29.27 in 1946, or by 4.3 p.c.

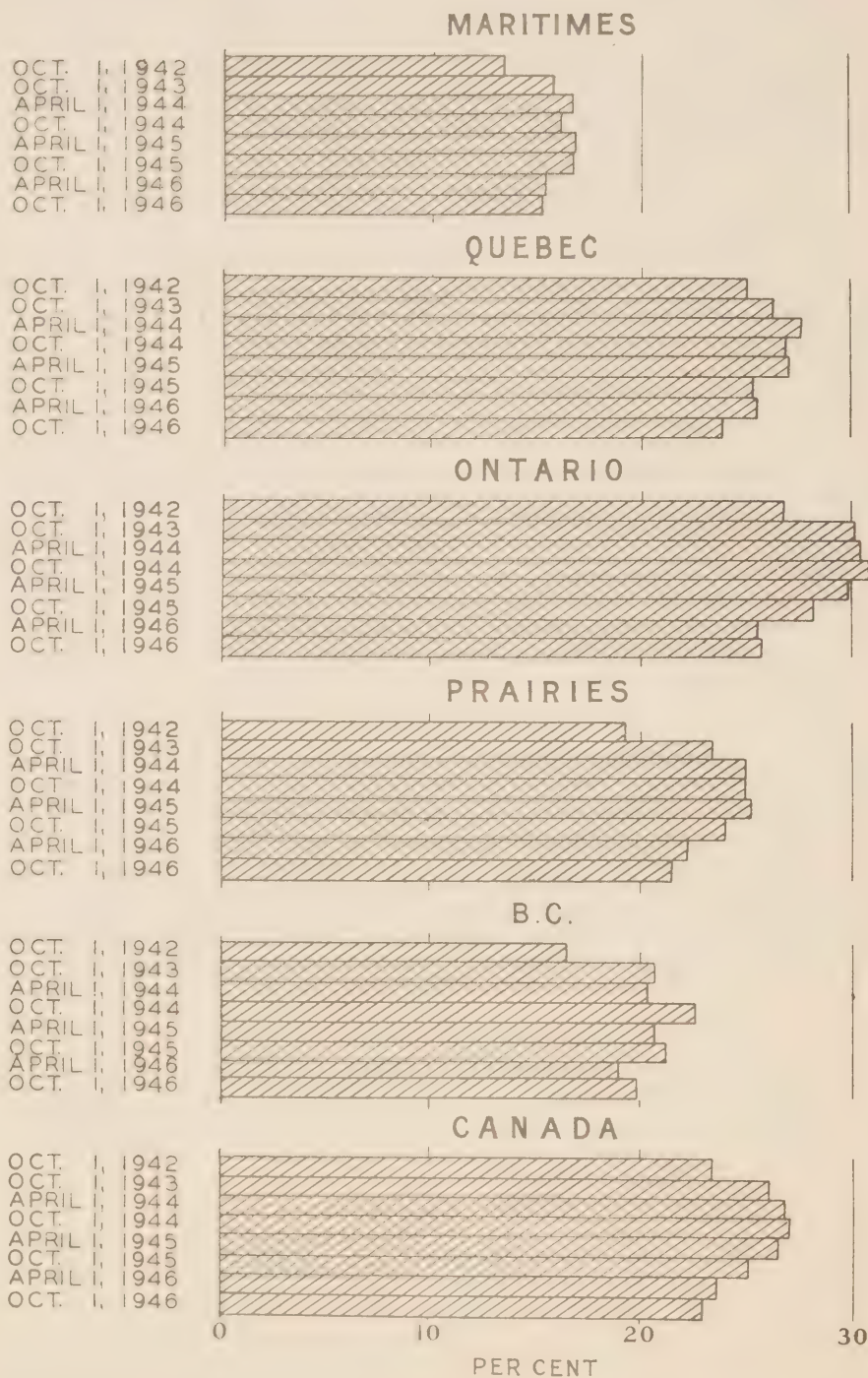
As has previously been pointed out, the number of women per 1,000 persons in recorded employment in Regina is greater than in any other of the centres for which monthly data are segregated; in the main, this is due to the industrial distribution of the workers on the paylists of the co-operating firms, there being an unusually large proportion engaged in trading establishments. At the first of October, 1946, the proportion of women reported in Regina was 389 per 1,000; while this ratio was considerably above the general figure for Canada, it nevertheless showed a substantial decline from that of 420 indicated in Regina at the same date in 1945.

Manufacturing in the 12 months under review was quieter than in 1945, large losses being recorded in the iron and steel division. Animal food plants were also slacker, partly as a result of the farmers' strike in the autumn. Trade and other non-manufacturing establishments, on the other hand, showed improvement.

SASKATOON.

Data were received by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics during 1946 from 137 leading firms in Saskatoon employing an average of 7,133 persons, with an average weekly payroll of \$205,431. In 1945, the 135 industrial employers whose returns were received had reported 6,276 men and women on their working forces. Based on the June 1, 1941, average as 100, the index of employment advanced in the year by 13 p.c., as compared with a rise of 21.7 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. There was general though moderate expansion in 1946 in most branches of industry, non-manufacturing as well as manufacturing. The per capita weekly earnings indicated in Saskatoon averaged \$28.76, exceeding by \$2.00 the 1945 mean.

PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT,
IN THE NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES, IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS
AND IN CANADA, AT SPECIFIED DATES, 1942-46



CALGARY.

Industrial employment in Calgary during 1946 showed a decidedly upward movement, there being an increase of 6.4 p.c. in the index of employment, accompanied by that of 7.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls. As in most of the centres for which monthly data are segregated, there was a recession in activity in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel division. Animal food products also showed a falling-off, partly as a result of the strike of farmers. On the other hand, improvement was noted in vegetable food processing, as was also the case in construction and trade.

Statistics were compiled from 272 of the larger employers in Calgary during the year under review, when their workers averaged 19,124. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these firms averaged \$613,229, a per capita figure of \$32.06, as compared with \$31.57 in 1945.

EDMONTON.

Considerable expansion in business activity was noted in Edmonton in 1946, according to information received from 224 representative industrial establishments, in which the staffs averaged 18,839. The index of employment exceeded that in 1945 by 8.4 p.c., while the 1946 index of payrolls showed an increase of 12 p.c. in the same comparison. The weekly disbursements of the co-operating firms in salaries and wages averaged \$572,542, a per capita figure of \$30.38. In the preceding 12 months, the average per person in recorded employment had been \$29.31.

There was steady improvement in the general situation from month to month from the beginning of April to the autumn, when the strike among farmers caused a substantial decline in employment in animal food processing, which resulted in a reduction in the annual index for the industry. On the other hand, employment in the iron and steel-using industries and in construction and trade was in greater volume in the year under review than in 1945.

VICTORIA.

Curtailment or completion of war work brought about a pronounced recession in employment in Victoria in 1946, when the index of employment declined from 1945 by 12.6 p.c., accompanied by a loss of 16.3 p.c. in the index of payrolls. Statements were tabulated from 175 leading firms, with an average personnel of 12,596. The weekly salaries and wages of these persons averaged \$395,504, or \$31.38 per employee. This was a good deal lower than the average of \$32.70 per week indicated in 1945, when the industrial distribution of the workers in recorded employment had been more favourable to the higher figure than that existing in 1946. A falling-off in overtime work and labour-management disputes in the lumber industries also contributed to the lower mean in the year under review.

Manufacturing establishments reported decidedly less employment, the curtailment being particularly noteworthy in the iron and steel division. Lumber-using plants were also quieter, mainly as a result of the strike, while transportation, construction, trade and other non-manufacturing industries showed heightened activity as compared with 1945.

V. - Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment.

Statistics showing the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment were collected monthly from January, 1946; in 1945 and 1944, the enquiries were made semi-annually, at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, while in 1943 and 1942, such data were collected annually, at Oct. 1.

TABLE VIII.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Industrial Cities, and the Major Industrial Groups as at Oct. 1, 1942 - 1946.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Oct. 1, 1946				Oct. 1, 1945		Oct. 1, 1944		Oct. 1, 1943		Oct. 1, 1942		
	Total	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.		
Maritime Provinces	140,495	119,484	21,011	85.0	15.0	83.3	16.7	83.9	16.1	84.2	15.8	86.7	13.3
Prince Edward Island	3,198	2,404	794	75.2	24.8	71.7	28.3	72.2	27.8	75.7	24.3	77.3	22.7
Nova Scotia	80,455	69,414	11,041	86.3	13.7	85.3	14.7	85.1	14.9	85.5	14.5	88.1	11.9
New Brunswick	56,842	47,666	9,176	83.9	16.1	81.3	18.7	82.7	17.3	82.2	17.8	84.8	15.2
Quebec	573,457	437,019	136,438	76.2	23.8	74.6	25.4	73.1	26.9	73.8	26.2	74.9	25.1
Ontario	777,907	579,711	198,196	74.5	25.5	71.8	28.2	69.2	30.8	69.8	30.2	73.3	26.7
Prairie Provinces	232,721	183,163	49,558	78.7	21.3	76.0	24.0	75.0	25.0	76.5	23.5	80.7	19.3
Manitoba	106,362	81,704	24,658	76.3	23.2	73.5	26.5	72.3	27.7	73.1	26.9	78.8	21.2
Saskatchewan	46,856	37,314	9,542	79.6	20.4	77.1	22.9	76.2	23.8	78.4	21.6	81.4	18.6
Alberta	79,503	64,145	15,358	80.7	19.3	78.7	21.3	77.9	22.1	80.1	19.9	83.0	17.0
British Columbia	173,371	138,639	34,732	80.0	20.0	78.7	21.3	77.4	22.6	79.4	20.6	83.5	16.5
CANADA	1,897,951	1,458,016	439,935	76.8	23.2	74.7	25.3	72.9	27.1	73.8	26.2	76.5	23.5
(b) Cities													
Montreal	287,752	198,884	88,868	69.1	30.9	67.4	32.6	66.7	33.3	67.1	32.9	68.3	31.7
Quebec	26,803	19,055	7,748	71.1	28.9	72.3	27.7	68.5	31.5	67.8	32.2	64.8	35.2
Toronto	254,581	166,754	87,827	65.5	34.5	62.7	37.3	59.2	40.8	59.6	40.4	63.4	36.6
Ottawa	27,613	17,911	9,702	64.9	35.1	60.6	39.4	60.8	39.2	60.9	39.1	62.8	37.2
Hamilton	48,204	33,509	14,695	69.5	30.5	69.3	30.7	67.1	32.9	68.5	31.5	71.1	28.9
Windsor	32,323	26,964	5,359	83.4	16.6	74.6	25.4	81.4	18.6	82.0	18.0	85.1	14.9
Winnipeg	69,935	48,402	21,533	69.2	30.8	64.8	35.2	64.0	36.0	65.0	35.0	71.8	28.2
Vancouver	77,388	55,815	21,573	72.1	27.9	71.6	28.5	70.1	29.9	72.7	27.3	78.7	21.3
Halifax	22,083	16,061	6,022	72.7	27.3	73.0	27.0	73.4	26.6	-	-	-	-
Saint John	13,078	9,442	3,636	72.2	27.8	68.0	32.0	69.2	30.8	-	-	-	-
Sherbrooke	9,838	6,148	3,690	62.5	37.5	59.9	40.1	59.7	40.3	-	-	-	-
Three Rivers	10,282	7,795	2,487	75.3	24.2	73.7	26.3	71.5	28.4	-	-	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	15,056	9,973	5,083	66.2	33.8	64.2	35.8	61.9	38.1	-	-	-	-
London	24,086	16,496	7,590	68.5	31.5	64.2	35.8	62.7	37.3	-	-	-	-
Pt. William - Pt. Arthur	10,529	8,956	1,573	85.1	14.9	82.3	17.7	70.7	29.3	-	-	-	-
Regina	10,921	6,678	4,243	61.1	38.9	58.0	42.0	54.9	45.1	-	-	-	-
Saskatoon	7,501	5,521	1,980	73.6	26.4	66.8	33.2	64.0	36.0	-	-	-	-
Calgary	20,010	15,109	4,901	75.5	24.5	71.5	28.4	70.0	30.0	-	-	-	-
Edmonton	18,580	12,817	5,763	69.1	30.9	64.5	35.5	63.7	36.3	-	-	-	-
Victoria	12,914	9,542	3,372	73.9	26.1	74.6	25.4	75.6	24.4	-	-	-	-
(c) Industries													
Manufacturing	988,963	750,468	238,495	75.9	24.1	74.0	26.0	71.7	28.3	72.1	27.9	74.3	25.7
Durable Goods ^{1/}	439,428	387,891	51,537	88.3	11.7	86.2	13.8	81.2	18.8	80.9	19.1	84.7	15.3
Non-Durable Goods	525,354	340,956	184,398	64.9	35.1	62.4	37.6	59.9	40.2	59.6	40.4	61.4	38.6
Electric Light and Power	24,181	21,621	2,560	89.4	10.6	87.4	12.6	87.0	13.0	87.5	12.5	88.8	11.2
Logging	72,176	70,888	1,288	98.2	1.8	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9	97.6	2.4	98.2	1.8
Mining	72,836	71,108	1,728	97.5	2.4	97.2	2.8	96.7	3.3	96.9	3.1	98.0	2.0
Communications	40,779	18,471	22,308	45.3	54.7	44.2	55.8	44.5	55.5	47.4	52.6	52.3	47.7
Transportation	170,601	158,931	11,670	93.2	6.8	91.8	8.2	91.5	8.5	92.0	8.0	94.0	6.0
Construction and Maintenance	194,773	191,318	3,455	98.2	1.8	97.3	2.2	97.3	2.7	97.7	2.3	98.6	1.4
Services	59,493	27,153	32,340	45.6	54.4	42.4	57.6	41.8	58.2	42.0	58.0	48.4	51.6
Trade	221,052	128,485	92,567	58.1	41.9	53.2	46.8	50.7	49.3	50.9	49.1	54.7	45.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,920,673	1,416,822	403,851	77.8	22.2	75.8	24.2	73.9	26.1	74.7	25.3	77.3	22.7
Finance	77,278	41,194	36,084	53.3	46.7	46.7	53.3	46.1	53.9	49.2	50.8	55.1	44.9
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,897,951	1,458,016	439,935	76.8	23.2	74.7	25.3	72.9	27.1	73.8	26.2	76.5	23.5

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

^{2/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

The experience with the monthly statistics of sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment is too brief to permit the establishment of clearly-defined seasonal trends for men and women employees. The situation in the year under review was complicated by the events of the immediate post-war period, including the existence of numerous and prolonged industrial disputes, which affected in varying degree workers of the two sexes. It is difficult to assess the importance of these factors in producing the variations in the direction and the rates of change for men and women workers in recorded employment, as shown in Table IX.

Table IX.- Percentage Changes in Employment for the Men and Women on the Payrolls of the Reporting Establishments from Month to Month in the Period Mar. 1 to Dec. 1, 1946.

(Decrease indicated by the minus sign)

<u>First of</u>	<u>P.C. Change from preceding Month</u>		<u>First of</u>	<u>P.C. Change from preceding Month</u>	
	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>		<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>
March	-0.3	-1.1	August	-0.3	-1.3
April	0.9	0.8	September	1.4	1.9
May	0.3	-0.2	October	1.1	1.9
June	0.6	-0.4	November	2.5	0.5
July	2.4	0.8	December	1.1	2.4

With the differences in the percentages of change from month to month as indicated in this table, the ratios of women per 1,000 persons of both sexes on the staffs of the employers furnishing data in the nine leading industries, which coincided at Mar. 1 and Apr. 1, thereafter showed small but steady declines to Aug. 1; at the latter date, the proportion per 1,000 workers was 230, as compared with 241 at Feb. 1. There was a moderate increase in the ratio at Oct. 1, due to seasonal activity in food-processing plants, followed by a falling-off at Nov. 1. Seasonal expansion in employment in retail trade and certain other categories, however, brought the ratio of women per 1,000 workers of both sexes at Dec. 1 to 231.

Throughout most of 1946, the indicated proportions of female employees were lower than at earlier dates for which statistics are available. Thus at Oct. 1 in the period, 1942 to 1946, the ratios per 1,000 employees in the nine leading industries were as follows:- 1942, 235; 1943, 262; 1944, 271; 1945, 253, and 1946, 232.

The geographical and industrial distributions of the men and women in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1946, are summarized in Table VIII, which also shows the proportions indicated at Oct. 1 of earlier years of the record.

From Oct. 1, 1945, to Oct. 1, 1946, there was a decline of more than three p.c. in the number of women on the staffs of the reporting firms, accompanied by an increase of some 8.7 p.c. in the number of men; the general advance in the 12 months approximated 5.7 p.c. As compared with Oct. 1, 1943, when recorded employment in Canada was approaching its peak, there was a reduction of about 0.4 p.c. among men, and of some 15.4 p.c. among women. The falling-off among workers of both sexes in this comparison at Oct. 1, 1946 was 4.3 p.c.

As elsewhere stated, the year 1946 saw general curtailment in employment in manufacturing, together with widely-distributed advances in the non-manufacturing classes. At Oct. 1, 1946, there was a decline of 7.4 p.c. in the number of female employees reported by manufacturers as compared with Oct. 1, 1945, while the number of men increased by approximately 2.5 p.c.; the index of employment in manufacturing showed practically no change between those two dates, the lower average in 1946

Table X. - Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing at Oct. 1 in the Years 1942 to 1946, With Comparisons from the 1939 Annual Census of Industry.

I n d u s t r i e s	Current Surveys of Employment										Statistics of the Census of Industry, 1939				
	Statistics as at Oct. 1, 1946				Oct. 1, 1945		Oct. 1, 1944		Oct. 1, 1943		Oct. 1, 1942		Proportion of Men Women		
	Number of Employees		Proportion of		Proportion of		Proportion of		Proportion of						
	Total	No.	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women					
	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.					
MANUFACTURING*															
Animal products - edible	964,782	728,847	235,935	75.5	24.5	73.7	26.3	71.4	28.6	71.8	28.2	74.0	26.0	78.0	22.0
Fur and products	48,920	39,791	9,129	81.3	18.7	79.2	20.8	76.2	23.8	77.8	22.1	80.5	19.5	88.4	11.6
Leather and products	4,213	2,628	1,585	62.4	37.6	59.9	40.1	60.6	39.4	61.7	38.3	64.1	35.9	66.5	33.5
Boots and shoes	32,949	20,118	12,731	61.2	38.8	58.5	41.5	57.5	42.5	57.6	42.4	59.2	40.8	67.3	32.1
Lumber and products	20,072	11,748	8,324	58.5	41.5	55.7	44.3	55.0	45.0	56.7	43.3	56.9	43.1	62.3	37.4
Rough and dressed lumber	76,084	69,647	6,437	91.5	8.5	88.3	11.2	86.7	13.3	85.9	14.1	90.6	9.4	95.9	4.1
Furniture	42,438	40,179	2,259	94.7	5.3	93.2	6.8	92.3	7.7	91.3	8.7	93.5	6.4	98.4	1.6
Other lumber products	14,928	13,369	1,459	90.2	9.8	85.9	14.1	83.0	17.0	84.3	15.7	90.0	10.0	93.5	6.5
Plant products - edible	18,818	16,099	2,719	85.6	14.4	81.6	18.4	79.2	20.8	76.5	23.5	77.9	22.1	90.0	10.0
Pulp and paper products	75,577	47,629	27,948	63.0	37.0	60.5	39.5	58.0	42.0	58.9	41.1	59.0	41.0	72.7	27.3
Pulp and paper	105,123	83,427	21,696	79.4	20.6	77.4	22.6	76.3	23.7	76.5	23.4	79.6	20.4	83.4	16.6
Paper products	47,001	44,261	2,740	94.2	5.8	93.0	7.0	92.1	7.9	92.2	7.8	93.9	6.1	96.3	3.7
Printing and publishing	19,772	12,260	7,512	62.0	38.0	58.7	41.3	57.2	42.8	56.3	43.7	59.8	40.2	64.3	35.7
Rubber products	38,350	26,906	11,444	70.2	29.8	68.2	31.8	67.3	32.7	67.3	32.7	71.4	28.6	78.3	21.7
Textile products	14,364	9,958	4,406	69.3	30.7	70.4	29.6	67.1	32.9	65.2	34.8	65.9	34.1	70.4	29.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	144,018	63,757	80,261	44.3	55.7	40.6	59.4	39.9	60.1	40.0	60.0	40.3	59.7	48.9	51.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	52,907	31,913	20,994	60.3	39.7	55.8	44.2	54.6	45.4	54.2	45.8	55.7	44.3	63.2	36.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	20,901	12,047	8,854	57.6	42.4	55.6	44.4	53.7	46.3	53.9	46.1	55.8	44.2	64.8	35.2
Artificial silk & silk goods	13,965	8,081	5,884	57.9	42.1	53.3	46.7	52.5	47.5	53.0	47.0	53.5	46.5	58.3	41.7
Hosiery and knit goods	13,475	8,665	4,810	64.3	35.7	59.5	40.5	57.9	42.1	56.5	43.5	58.1	41.9	64.8	35.2
Garments & personal furnishings	23,893	8,446	15,447	35.3	64.7	32.7	67.3	31.4	68.6	32.5	67.5	35.9	64.1	39.5	60.4
Other textile products	50,885	15,165	35,720	29.8	70.2	27.9	72.1	28.3	71.2	28.4	71.6	30.1	69.9	37.4	62.5
Tobacco	16,333	8,233	8,100	50.4	49.6	45.0	55.0	41.3	58.7	42.5	57.4	46.7	53.3	62.7	37.3
Beverages	10,339	4,398	5,941	42.5	57.5	38.9	61.2	31.4	68.6	33.2	66.8	33.6	66.4	49.2	50.8
Chemicals and allied products	17,414	14,926	2,488	85.7	14.3	79.7	20.3	78.5	21.5	79.2	20.8	82.3	17.2	91.7	8.3
Clay, glass and stone products	40,343	29,059	11,284	72.0	28.0	70.4	29.6	60.4	39.6	59.9	40.1	64.6	35.4	76.3	23.7
Electrical apparatus	18,469	15,907	2,562	86.1	13.9	78.9	21.1	77.2	22.8	78.3	21.7	83.3	16.7	92.9	7.1
Iron and steel products	39,900	27,020	12,880	67.7	32.3	64.2	35.8	56.9	43.1	57.5	42.5	62.8	37.2	75.9	24.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	263,010	240,501	22,509	91.4	8.6	89.7	10.3	83.7	16.3	83.3	16.7	86.6	13.4	94.0	6.0
Agricultural implements	26,310	23,170	3,140	88.1	11.9	87.2	12.8	83.5	16.5	83.2	16.8	84.4	15.6	91.9	8.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	13,723	12,942	781	94.3	5.7	92.3	7.7	83.9	16.1	80.7	19.3	87.0	13.0	94.8	5.2
Automobiles and parts	100,780	95,050	5,730	94.3	5.7	91.3	8.7	82.1	17.9	82.1	17.9	82.1	17.9	92.5	7.5
Steel shipbuilding & repairing	35,215	31,710	3,505	90.0	10.0	84.5	15.5	86.4	14.6	85.7	14.3	89.0	11.0	92.5	7.4
Heating appliances	23,754	22,561	1,193	95.0	5.0	94.3	5.7	93.2	6.8	93.5	6.5	97.8	2.2	98.5	1.4
Non-ferrous metal products	6,225	5,687	538	91.4	8.6	90.9	9.1	88.9	11.1	88.9	11.2	90.6	9.4	95.2	4.8
Non-metallic mineral products	41,049	33,979	7,070	82.3	17.7	80.6	19.4	77.4	22.6	76.6	23.4	80.3	19.7	90.7	9.3
Miscellaneous	15,974	14,612	1,362	91.5	8.5	90.6	9.4	90.2	9.8	90.1	9.9	92.7	7.3	94.4	5.6
	17,136	11,490	5,646	67.1	32.9	64.3	35.7	61.0	39.0	60.9	39.1	62.4	37.6	74.2	25.8

* Excluding statistics of central electric power stations.

resulting from losses experienced in the first three quarters of the year. Among the non-manufacturing classes taken as a whole, there was a rise of about three p.c. in the reported number of women workers at Oct. 1, 1946 as compared with 12 months earlier. The number of men employed by the establishments furnishing data advanced by over 15 p.c. during the same period.

The following table shows the changes in the ratio of women as ascertained in the annual enquiries of the Census of Manufactures in the period, 1938 to 1944, and as reported to the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls at Oct. 1 in the years, 1942-1946.

Table XI. - Proportions of Women per 1,000 workers in Manufacturing According to the:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Annual Census of Manufactures</u>	<u>Monthly Surveys of Employment and Payrolls</u>
1938	214	-
1939	220	-
1940	218	-
1941	226	-
1942	257	-
1943	282	-
1944	287	-
1945	277	-
<u>As Reported at</u>		
Oct. 1, 1942	-	260
Oct. 1, 1943	-	282
Apr. 1, 1944	-	283
Oct. 1, 1944	-	286
Apr. 1, 1945	-	274
Oct. 1, 1945	-	263
Apr. 1, 1946	-	244
Oct. 1, 1946	-	245

The rise in the proportion during the war was marked, as is the rapid decline which followed the termination of hostilities. It will be interesting to see whether the ratio will be stabilized at its 1946 levels, or whether it will later on return approximately to the pre-war figure.

The changes in the proportions of women per 1,000 workers of both sexes in manufacturing as reported periodically from 1942, in comparison with the ratios indicated in 1939, are shown in Table X. The 1939 data, collected by the Annual Census of Industry, represent averages for the year, whereas the information collected in connection with the current surveys of employment and payrolls, relate to the situation existing on or about Oct. 1, when industrial activity is frequently at the annual high point, particularly in the case of women workers. Another possible element of incomparability in the two series lies in the fact that the Census returns relate to all manufacturing establishments without regard to number of employees, whereas the monthly surveys are limited to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. In spite of these qualifications, it is felt that sufficient comparability exists to indicate the recent trends of female employment in the important group of manufacturing industries.

The table shows generally lower proportions of women in the various industries at the beginning of October, 1946, than in any earlier October of the record, but also

Table XII.- Index Numbers of Employment, Payrolls and Weekly Earnings, 1943 - 1946, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of				Index Numbers of			
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	Average Weekly Earnings
1943				\$				\$				\$
Jan. 1	119.5	130.9	109.9	28.01	120.1	131.7	110.6	27.92	130.7	142.5	109.9	28.11
Feb. 1	117.9	138.3	117.7	30.00	118.5	139.3	118.7	29.96	132.2	157.0	119.9	30.65
Mar. 1	118.1	141.8	120.6	30.74	118.6	143.0	121.7	30.72	133.0	162.1	123.2	31.49
Apr. 1	117.6	142.8	122.1	31.13	118.1	144.1	123.3	31.14	133.5	164.3	124.4	31.61
May 1	116.1	138.5	120.0	30.60	116.5	139.6	121.9	30.59	132.7	159.5	121.6	31.09
June 1	117.9	142.1	121.3	30.93	118.5	143.4	122.5	30.93	133.5	163.1	123.7	31.62
July 1	119.5	144.3	121.6	30.99	120.1	145.5	122.7	30.97	134.8	164.7	123.7	31.62
Aug. 1	121.0	146.3	121.9	31.08	121.6	147.5	123.0	31.06	135.5	166.2	124.2	31.77
Sept. 1	121.2	147.3	122.8	31.30	121.8	148.7	124.0	31.30	136.8	169.0	125.3	32.03
Oct. 1	121.0	149.4	123.7	31.52	122.6	150.8	124.9	31.53	137.7	171.9	126.6	32.37
Nov. 1	122.8	150.6	123.9	31.59	123.4	152.0	125.1	31.60	137.4	172.7	127.6	32.62
Dec. 1	123.9	151.9	124.0	31.61	124.6	153.4	125.2	31.61	137.4	174.0	128.5	32.86
Average	119.8	143.7	120.8	30.79	120.4	144.9	121.9	30.78	134.6	163.9	123.2	31.50
1944												
Jan. 1	120.9	139.5	116.8	29.77	121.5	140.4	117.6	29.69	134.8	156.5	118.0	30.18
Feb. 1	119.3	146.9	124.6	31.76	119.8	148.1	125.8	31.76	135.3	170.6	120.4	32.78
Mar. 1	118.4	147.9	126.6	32.25	118.8	149.1	128.2	32.27	134.8	172.2	130.0	33.23
Apr. 1	117.6	147.3	127.0	32.37	118.1	148.6	128.2	32.37	134.2	171.7	130.2	33.28
May 1	116.1	145.2	126.6	32.27	116.5	146.2	127.8	32.26	132.9	168.1	128.7	32.92
June 1	117.6	145.1	124.9	31.83	118.1	146.0	125.9	31.80	132.8	166.7	127.6	32.64
July 1	119.5	147.0	124.6	31.75	120.0	148.1	125.6	31.72	134.4	167.7	126.9	32.44
Aug. 1	120.3	147.4	124.2	31.66	120.7	148.4	125.3	31.63	133.9	166.8	126.6	32.38
Sept. 1	121.0	148.5	124.4	31.72	121.5	149.6	125.5	31.59	134.5	168.6	127.3	32.55
Oct. 1	119.7	149.9	127.0	32.26	120.0	151.0	128.2	32.36	133.2	169.2	129.1	33.02
Nov. 1	120.0	149.9	126.7	32.30	120.4	151.0	127.9	32.29	131.7	168.1	129.9	33.20
Dec. 1	121.2	151.0	126.3	32.20	121.6	152.1	127.1	32.19	131.0	168.0	130.4	33.35
Average	119.3	147.1	125.0	31.85	119.8	148.2	126.1	31.84	133.6	167.8	127.7	32.56
1945												
Jan. 1	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.13	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.3	129.9	32.31	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.9	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.9	32.94
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.5	32.64
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
Average	114.6	142.1	125.7	32.04	114.7	142.6	126.7	31.99	121.2	152.1	127.7	32.65
1946												
Jan. 1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.66	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept. 1	115.4	146.0	128.7	32.81	114.8	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.23	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.6	130.6	33.45
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.6	33.95	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54
Average	113.9	142.7	127.4	32.48	113.5	142.4	128.2	32.38	110.9	138.5	127.1	32.51

shows generally higher ratios than existed in 1939. To some extent, this is probably due to seasonal causes, employment for women in certain branches of manufacturing being particularly active in the autumn. Industries which were not affected by this factor, however, also employed higher proportions of women at the beginning of October than in 1939; this may result, in part, from the employment of relatively large numbers of female salaried employees in the factories furnishing monthly data. The higher ratios, however, may also be indicative of a situation which developed during the period of wartime shortages of male labour, but which may continue as a characteristic of the peacetime pattern in manufacturing.

PART 2.

1.- STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS IN THE DOMINION.

From June 1, 1941, monthly statistics of weekly salaries and wages have been collected to complement the current records of employment as reported by establishments normally employing 15 persons and over. The latter series is available from 1920. The current data on payrolls^{1/} were first collected with the employment returns for Apr. 1, 1941, but the record is considered as commencing with June 1 of that year, since the material obtained in the first and second monthly enquiries was incomplete in the case of several important industries. Soon after the institution of the payroll statistics, it became evident that the figures would have to be expressed in the form of index numbers so as to provide comparisons over periods of some duration. In order to carry the record back as far as possible, the payrolls reported at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding, were taken as the base of this index of payrolls, and the statistics originally furnished at that date have been revised and extended for the purpose. To provide comparisons of the monthly trends of employment and payrolls, the indexes of employment, on their original base, 1926=100, are currently converted to the base, June 1, 1941=100, and are published on this base, as on the 1926 base. For all purposes except that of comparison with the payroll data, however, the index numbers of employment on the original base should be used.

The use of so short a basic period for the payroll statistics, and following such brief experience with the data, is obviously unsatisfactory, despite the unceasing care taken to ensure the maximum accuracy possible under the circumstances. When time permits, a more satisfactory common basic period will be established for the index numbers of employment and payrolls:

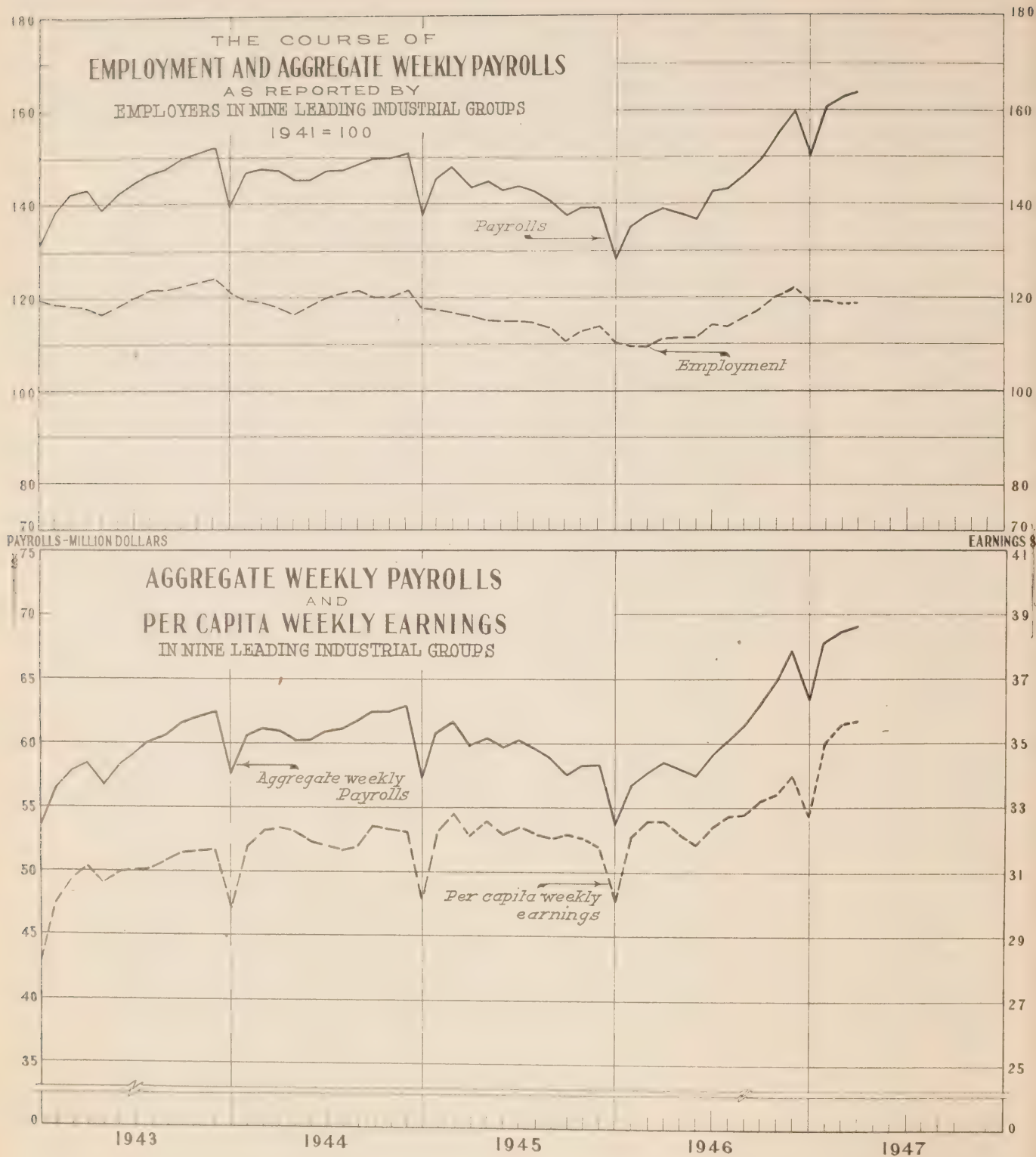
As is indicated in the general explanatory note (facing the first page) of this Annual Review, the tabulated material on earnings shows the amounts disbursed by representative Canadian employers^{2/} on or about the first of the month, for services rendered in the week preceding. The statistics reported in 1945 and 1946 are summarized for the provinces, the leading cities and the major industrial groups, in Table I on page 2. In Table XII, are given indexes of employment and payrolls monthly from 1943.

In 1946, the reporting employers in the eight major industrial divisions had an average staff of 1,771,481 men and women, who received the sum of \$57,409,600 in weekly salaries and wages. This would indicate an annual payroll of \$2,985,300,000 distributed in the year under review by the larger establishments in the following industries^{2/} manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, trade and certain service divisions, mainly hotels and

1/ From Nov. 1, 1944, the Bureau has maintained a monthly record of man-hours and average hourly earnings of wage-earners; these data are dealt with in a subsequent section.

2/ For Estimates of the total labour income in Canada, see bulletin entitled "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada, January, 1946, to April, 1947".

Chart 21



restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. Based on the payroll disbursements of the co-operating employers in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100, the index of payrolls averaged 142.4 in 1946, as compared with 142.6 in the preceding 12 months. The decline was 0.1 p.c.; that in the reported number of employees amounted to 1.1 p.c. The weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment in the above-named industries averaged \$32.38 during 1946, exceeding by 1.2 p.c. the 1945 mean of \$31.99. In earlier years of the record, the annual per capita figures were: 1944, \$31.84; 1943, \$30.78 and 1942, \$28.56. From the commencement of the payroll record at June 1, 1941, the average weekly earnings showed a rise of \$7.13, or 28.2 p.c. in 1946.

Including the statistics reported by financial institutions, the persons in recorded employment in the year under review averaged 1,846,105, with aggregate weekly salaries and wages averaging \$60,011,500 per week; the per capita figure was \$32.48. In the preceding 12 months, the weekly average was \$32.04, while the earlier means were \$31.85, \$30.79 and \$28.61 in 1945, 1944 and 1943, respectively. The 1946 index of aggregate weekly earnings in the nine major industrial divisions stood at 142.7, - 0.4 p.c. above that in 1945, since when the comparable index of employment had declined by 0.7 p.c. The average weekly earnings of persons reported in the nine major industrial divisions advanced by 27.4 p.c. in 1946 from June 1, 1941.

The aggregate and averages above-mentioned depict the trends of earnings of large proportions of the wage-earning population¹ in the Dominion; in studying the data for the eight and the nine leading industrial groups, it should be noted that the representation of the various industries is not uniform, being affected by the organization of given industries in large or small units of production or operation. The payrolls² reported do not include those whose earnings normally are unusually high, (such as certain professional workers and persons on commission), nor those in the lower-paid brackets, such as agricultural and domestic workers. Also excluded are those employed in small businesses where earnings are frequently low. As a result of the wartime and post-war conditions, it is possible that the current statistics of employment and payrolls have recently covered higher proportions of the total wage-earners than would normally be the case.

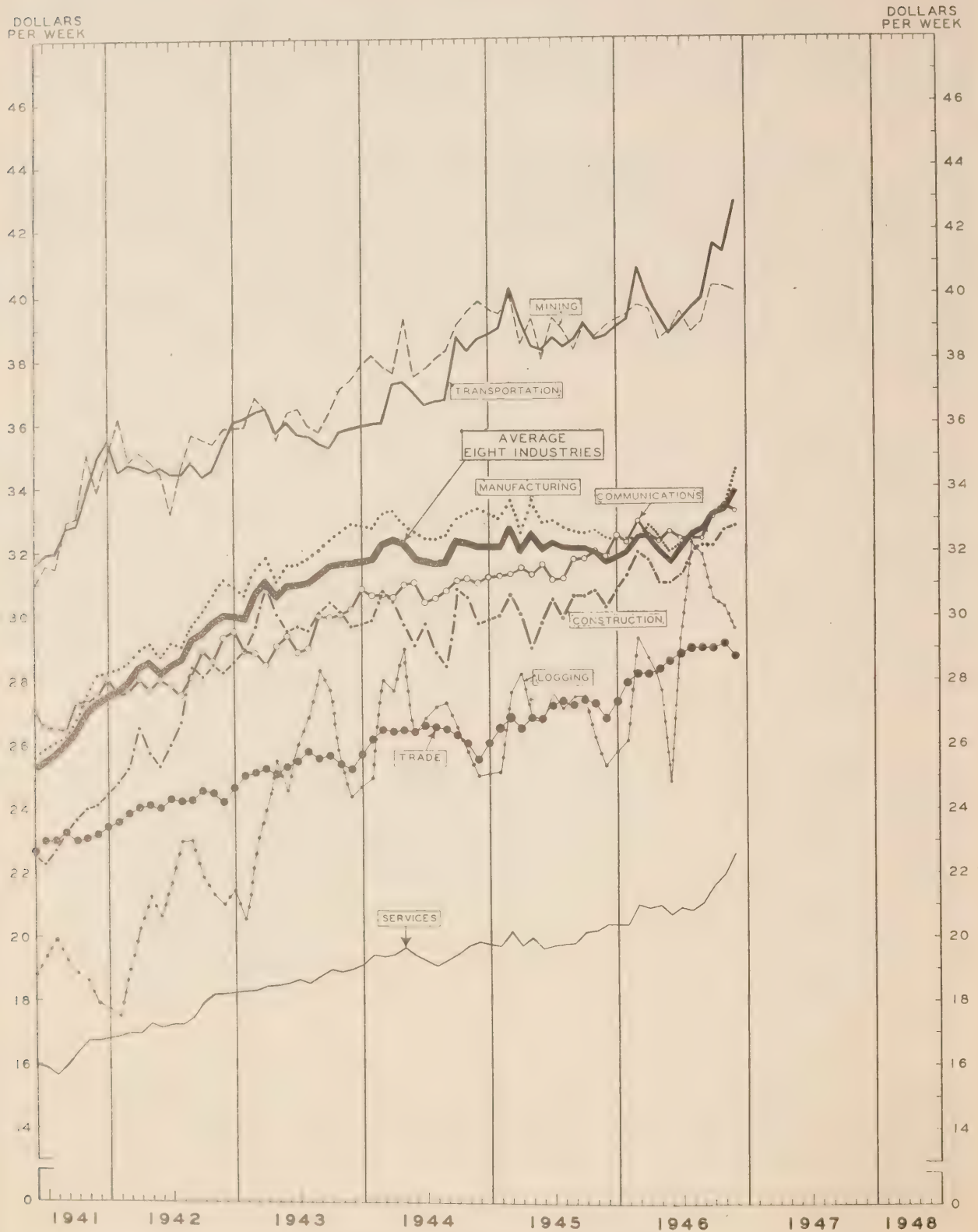
The payrolls disbursed in 1946 were considerably affected by the industrial disputes which were in existence during many months of the year. In spite of this factor, (of particular importance in manufacturing), the trend of aggregate weekly salaries and wages was uninterruptedly favourable from June 1. In the case of the eight and the nine leading industries, the indexes at the beginning of November and December were the highest on record, although the indexes of employment were then lower than in the latter part of 1943. In the case of the eight major divisions, the general index of employment at Nov. 1, 1946, was also exceeded by that at the same date in 1944. In the various tables in which appear the index numbers of employment and payrolls, decidedly greater increases from the base date in the latter than in the former will be noted. The reasons for this situation have already been briefly indicated on page 7.

In manufacturing, the annual index of payrolls in 1946, at 138.5, was lower than in any other year of the record, being slightly below the 1942 figure of 139.9, previously the minimum. The maximum index in the record was that of 167.8 in 1944, since when the 1946 figure showed a decline of 17½ p.c., accompanied by a reduction of 17 p.c. in the index of employment in the two years. Among the non-manufacturing classes, new all-time peaks were generally recorded in 1946 in the indexes of

1/ For a discussion of the coverage of the total wage-earners enumerated in the 1941 Census, obtained in the monthly survey of employment and payrolls, see the 1944 Annual Review. (See also second paragraph in the explanatory notes facing page 1).

2/ See footnote 2/ on page 69.

AVERAGE PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS EIGHT INDUSTRIES



payrolls, as in those of employment; the payment of increased wage-rates contributed materially to the higher totals of salaries and wages, as did the employment of larger numbers of workers.

Geographically, the general statistics of payrolls in 1946 showed more diversity in movements than was displayed in the industrial comparison. Thus in the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia, there were declines in the reported salaries and wages in 1946 as compared with 1945 or 1944; in Ontario, the latest annual index showed practically no general change from 1945, but was lower than in 1944 or 1943, while in the Prairie Area, the 1946 index of payrolls was the highest in the record, which goes back only to June 1, 1941.

In 11 of the 20 cities for which monthly data are segregated, the reported weekly payrolls were lower in 1946 than in 1945, this being the case in Halifax, Saint John, Montreal, Quebec, Three Rivers, Toronto, Hamilton, Windsor, Fort William-Port Arthur, Vancouver and Victoria. On the other hand, the expenditures in salaries and wages reported by leading establishments in Ottawa, Winnipeg, Sherbrooke, Kitchener-Waterloo, London, Regina, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton were higher in the year under review. The variations in the general trends were largely associated with the extent to which employment in the different cities was affected by cutbacks in war production, especially in lines which had required much overtime work; the degree to which city workers were involved in industrial disputes was also an important factor, as was the effect of increased wage-rates in various industries in the different municipalities.

II.- Annual Average Weekly Earnings Reported in 1942-1946, with Quarterly Figures in 1946.

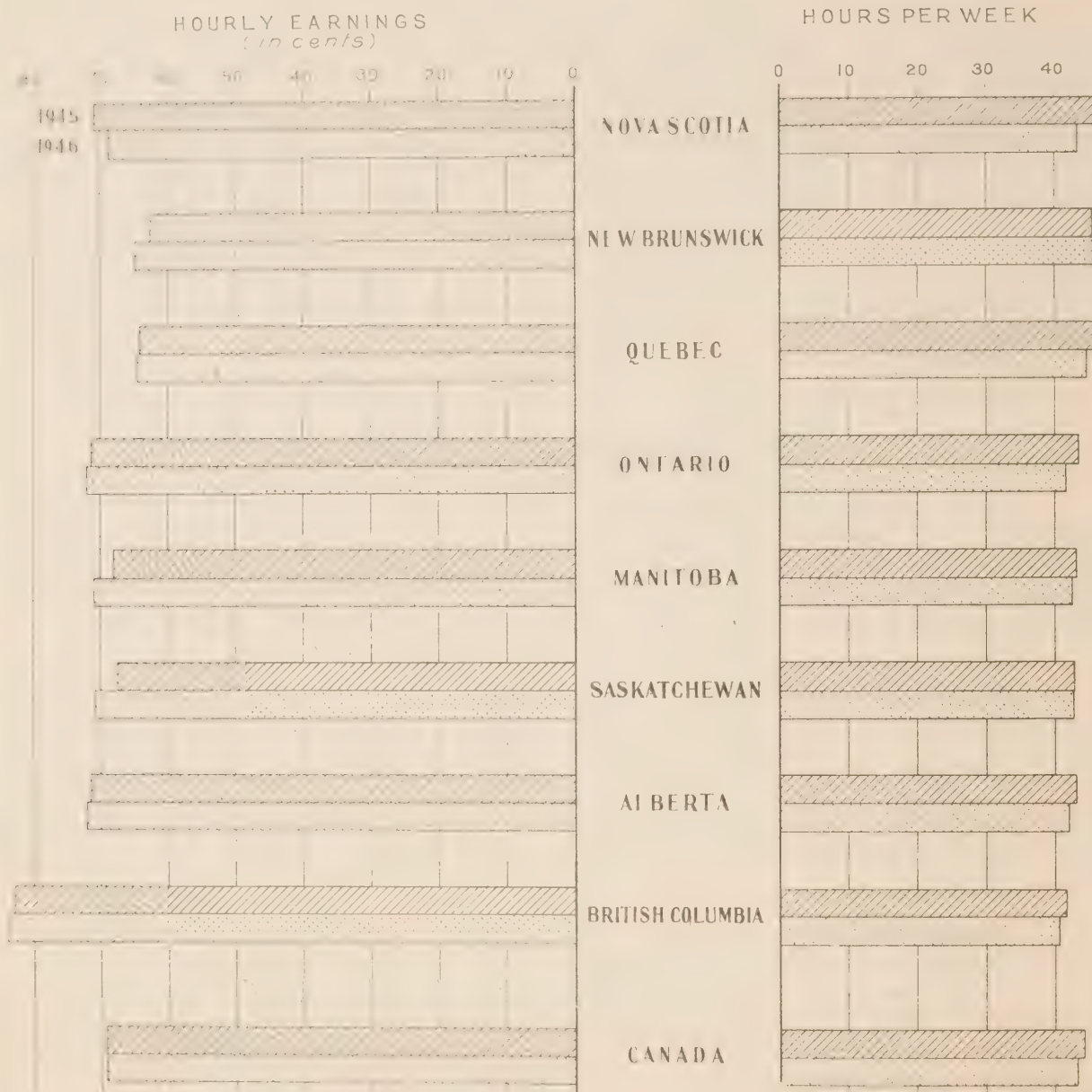
The average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment in a lengthy list of industries, on an annual basis from 1942, with quarterly data in 1946, are given in Table 8, while the monthly trends of average weekly salaries and wages in the eight leading industries from the summer of 1941 are depicted in the chart on page 72, and from 1943, in the table on page 68 for broad industrial groups.

The general average of weekly earnings in 1946 continued its upward trend. In the eight leading industrial divisions, the per capita figure stood at \$32.38, exceeding by 1.2 p.c. the previous high of \$31.99 in 1945. As compared with the mean at June 1, 1941, when the monthly record was instituted, there was a gain of 28.2 p.c., while in the nine major industries taken as a whole, the advance in the latter comparison was 27.4 p.c. In connection with these increases, it may be noted that in 1946, the cost-of-living index showed a rise of 11.9 p.c. as compared with June 2, 1941.

There were increases over 1945 in the per capita weekly figures in logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, services, (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments), trade and finance; only in manufacturing was the general average of weekly earnings lower in 1946 than in the preceding year. As already explained, the small decline in manufacturing was due in the main to curtailment in war production with consequent reductions in overtime and in the industrial distribution of workers, as well as to the effect of industrial disputes. Although the 1946 mean was lower by 0.4 p.c. than that in 1945, it was nevertheless higher by 27.1 p.c. than at the commencement of the current record of weekly earnings. This percentage gain was only slightly lower than those given in the preceding paragraph for the more general figures for the eight and the nine major industrial groups.

In the manufacturing industries, as shown in Table 8, the decreases in the average weekly earnings as compared with 1945 were limited to the electrical apparatus,

AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
OF
HOURLY RATED WAGE EARNERS REPORTED IN MANUFACTURING
BY PROVINCES
(1945-46)



the iron and steel, the non-metallic mineral product and the miscellaneous manufactured product divisions, in all of which war work had been a factor of outstanding importance. Prolonged strikes in some of these groups also had a decided effect upon the earnings of persons employed therein. Following the settlement of the industrial disputes and the completion of the period of conversion to peace time production in many establishments, however, the averages in these divisions of manufacturing reached new all time high levels at the end of the year.

Considerable and widely-distributed advances in the per capita weekly earnings were recorded in practically all branches of manufacturing with the exception of those mentioned in the preceding paragraph. This was also the case in the non-manufacturing industries, in which most of the various divisions of the major groups also reported higher average earnings in 1946. The exception was building construction, in which reduced working hours lowered the per capita weekly figures, although the average hourly earnings advanced from 80.9 cents in 1945, to 83.4 cents in 1946.

During the year under review, the highest earnings reported in the industries listed in Table 8 were in steam railway operation, metallic ore mining, and pulp and paper manufacturing; in these the weekly figures averaged \$45.03, \$41.63 and \$40.63, respectively. The average in automobile plants was also high, although the 1946 mean was lowered by loss in working time indirectly caused by industrial disputes; the averages for the industry as shown in Table 8 include data for plants manufacturing parts and accessories, in which the earnings generally are rather lower than those in the main automobile manufacturing establishments.

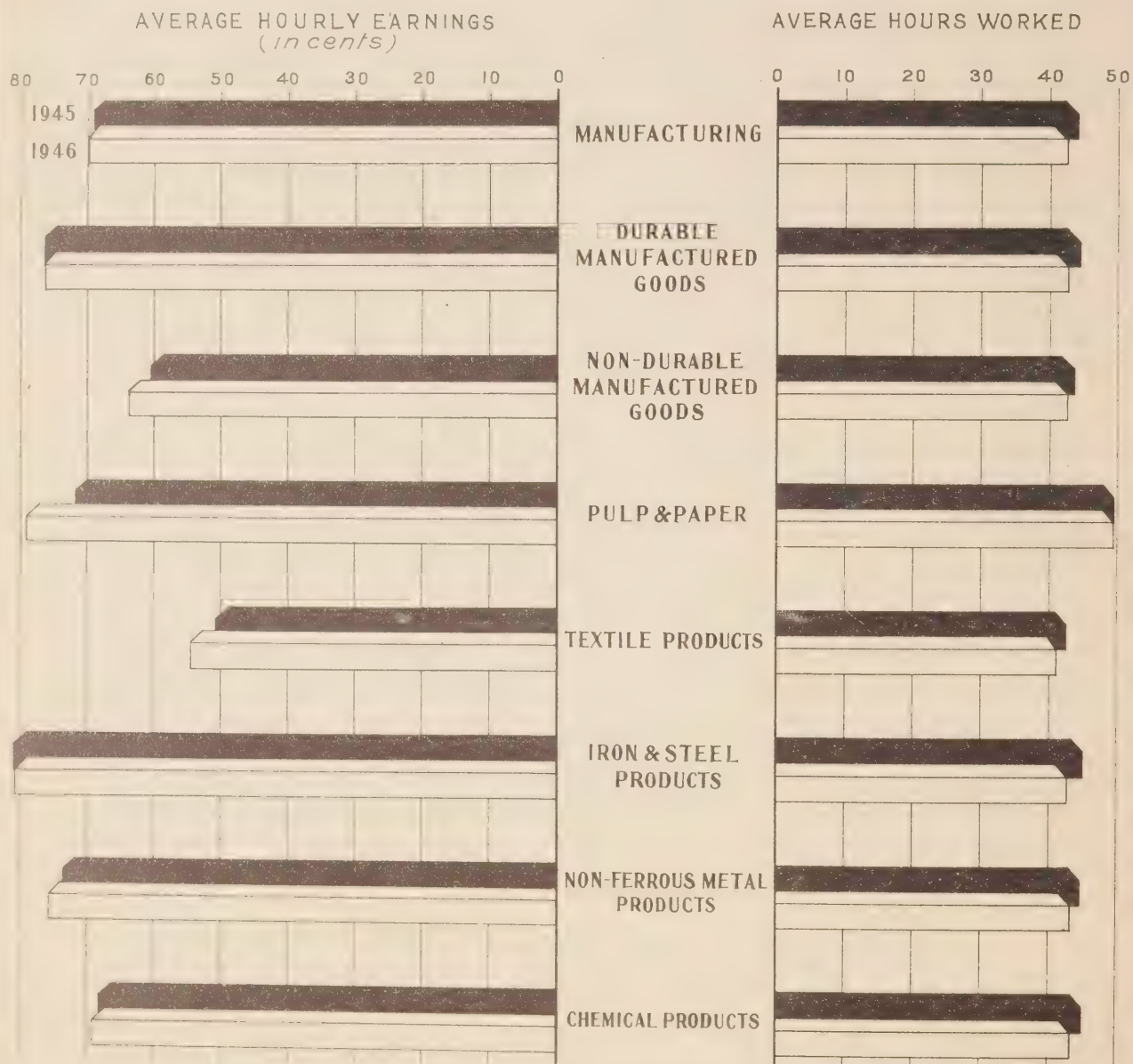
At the lower end of the scale of average earnings as disbursed by representative firms, are found the salaries and wages of persons employed in hotels and restaurants, hosiery and knitting mills, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, boot and shoe, and garment and personal furnishings factories. In these, high ratios of women per 1,000 workers are reported, while in some cases, part-time work is a factor in the situation. In hotels and restaurants, board and lodging are often provided for the employees; allowance is not made in these statistics for the value of such perquisites. This is also the case in the logging industry, for which the collection of data on employment and payrolls presents peculiar difficulties, largely as a result of the method of payment used in many camps; in these cases, the earnings are credited throughout the season to the account of the employees. They are then drawn against for current needs, but in many instances, final settlement is made only when the bushmen have completed their periods of service with the company. This practice is commonly reported in Eastern and Central Canada. The high rate of labour turnover is another factor complicating the preparation of statistics for logging; such turnover obviously tends not only to lower the aggregate earnings reported, but in reality also has an important effect upon the earnings of the individual.

There is particularly marked variation in the earnings of loggers in the different economic areas. This partly results from the nature of the operations in the various parts of the country, involving the use of different methods in taking out the timber. Thus, at Dec. 1, 1946, the indicated per capita figures ranged from \$23.37 in the Maritime Provinces, to \$43.44 in British Columbia, the Dominion mean being \$29.60. As already stated, the accumulation of earnings for distribution at end of the season is very frequently found in New Brunswick and Quebec, so that the currently-tabulated figures may tend to under-estimate the average wages and salaries received by bushmen in those provinces.

III.- Average Weekly Salaries and Wages Reported by Employers in the Provinces.

Table 9, appearing for the first time, contains a monthly record of average

ANNUAL AVERAGE OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES (1945 - 46)



weekly earnings of the persons employed by representative establishments in the various provinces since 1942, together with annual average figures for the years, 1942-1946. In most provinces, the per capita weekly salaries and wages in the year under review were higher, on the average, than in any earlier year of the comparatively brief record; the exceptions were Nova Scotia and Ontario. In the former province, the effect of reconversion from war to peace time production, together with the prolonged disputes in the steel industry, resulted in a lower average in 1946 than in either 1945 or 1944. In Ontario, the latest per capita was higher than in 1945, 1943 or 1942, but was lower than in 1944.

The following table shows the 1946 index numbers of average weekly earnings of employees reported in the various provinces as computed on the per capita figures reported at June 1, 1941, when the record commenced; provincial index numbers of employment and payrolls are given in Table I on page 2, and on an industrial basis for the five economic areas, in Table 6 towards the end of this report.

Table XIII.- Average Weekly Earnings of Persons Employed by Leading Firms in the Eight Major Industries in 1946, with Index Numbers based on the Weekly Earnings Reported at June 1, 1941, as 100.

Province or Area	Annual Averages, 1946		Province or Area	Annual Averages, 1946	
	Weekly Earnings	Index of Weekly Earnings		Weekly Earnings	Index of Weekly Earnings
Maritime Provinces	\$30.37	142.7	Prairie Provinces	\$33.28	127.0
Prince Edward Island	27.31	127.0	Manitoba	33.07	124.7
Nova Scotia	30.71	140.9	Saskatchewan	32.41	128.3
New Brunswick	30.05	146.8	Alberta	34.06	129.4
Quebec	31.24	133.3	British Columbia	35.30	130.6
Ontario	32.68	121.7	CANADA	32.38	128.2

IV.- AVERAGE WEEKLY SALARIES AND WAGES REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN THE LEADING CITIES

The average weekly salaries and wages in the principal centres of population in 1946, with available comparisons for earlier years, are shown in Tables 10 and 11, appearing for the first time.

As in former years, the general per capita figure in Windsor in 1946 was higher than in any other city for which data are segregated. As already stated, this situation results from the large proportion of workers therein engaged in the comparatively high-paid automotive and related industries. The latest mean in Windsor was nevertheless lower than in preceding years for which statistics are available; in part, this was due to the direct and indirect effect of industrial disputes in Canada and the United States, while a reduction in overtime work in the post-war period was also a factor.

The per capita figure in Vancouver was also above the general average of earnings in the larger cities, or in Canada as a whole, largely in consequence of the industrial distribution of the persons in recorded employment but also because the rates of earnings in British Columbia generally tend to exceed those in other parts of the country.

In Quebec City and Ottawa, the reported average earnings of the persons in industrial employment in 1946 were below the per capita figures indicated in the remaining cities with populations of 100,000 or more. This partly resulted from the employment of greater-than-average proportions of women workers, and partly from the

TABLE XIV.- AVERAGE HOURS WORKED AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS IN MANUFACTURING AS A WHOLE AND IN THE MANUFACTURE OF DURABLE GOODS AND OF NON-DURABLE GOODS AS REPORTED MONTHLY FROM NOV. 1, 1944, TO DEC. 1, 1946.

Week Preceding	All Manu- factures	Average Hours Worked		All Manu- factures	Average Hourly Earnings	
		Durable Goods	Non-Durable Goods		Durable Goods	Non-Durable Goods
	no.	no.	no.			
Nov. 1, 1944	46.3	47.0	45.3	70.3	77.7	60.1
Dec. 1	46.3	46.9	45.5	70.5	77.9	60.4
*Jan. 1, 1945	39.6	39.7	39.5	70.0	77.1	60.9
Feb. 1	45.4	46.0	44.7	70.1	77.3	60.3
Mar. 1	45.8	46.5	45.0	70.1	77.3	60.3
*Apr. 1	43.5	44.2	42.7	70.4	78.0	60.9
May 1	45.5	46.2	44.5	70.5	77.5	60.9
June 1	44.3	44.7	43.9	70.3	77.5	61.4
July 1	44.3	45.0	43.3	70.1	77.0	61.2
Aug. 1	44.3	44.7	43.7	69.5	76.9	60.7
Sept. 1	44.1	44.2	44.0	69.2	76.5	60.9
Oct. 1	44.7	45.0	45.0	67.3	75.4	60.4
Nov. 1	44.9	45.3	44.6	67.5	74.8	60.6
Dec. 1	44.8	44.9	44.6	67.0	74.0	60.6
Averages	44.3	44.7	43.7	69.4	76.7	60.7
*Jan. 1, 1946	38.1	37.5	38.7	67.9	74.7	61.7
Feb. 1	44.1	44.4	43.8	68.1	75.2	61.3
Mar. 1	44.0	44.2	43.9	67.9	74.5	61.5
Apr. 1	44.4	44.6	44.2	68.4	75.1	61.8
*May 1	43.0	43.2	42.8	68.9	75.5	62.4
June 1	42.0	42.1	41.9	69.1	75.1	63.3
July 1	42.4	42.8	42.1	70.0	75.7	64.1
Aug. 1	43.0	43.2	42.3	70.0	75.8	64.4
Sept. 1	42.7	42.6	42.7	70.6	76.5	65.1
Oct. 1	42.9	42.3	42.9	71.4	77.8	65.7
Nov. 1	42.4	42.5	42.3	72.9	79.4	66.7
Dec. 1	43.2	43.2	43.2	74.5	81.8	67.6
Averages	42.7	42.8	42.6	70.0	76.4	63.8

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1945, and May 1, 1946.

EXPLANATION OF THE MATERIAL OBTAINED IN THE MONTHLY SURVEYS ON MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS.

Wage-Earners.- Employers are asked to furnish statistics of man-hours on behalf of those wage-earners for whom they keep a record of aggregate hours worked, so that the data relate, in the main, to persons employed at hourly rates. Information for salaried employees is purposely excluded, while in many cases, statistics of man-hours are not available for certain classes of wage-earners, whose earnings, like those of most salaried employees, are not directly dependent upon the number of hours worked; examples of wage-earners frequently excluded are route drivers, piece-workers, in many but not all establishments, truck men, etc. In addition, some employers do not keep a record of man-hours for any classes of employees. Accordingly, the numbers of workers for whom such statistics are available are smaller than the total number of employees, (salaried personnel and wage-earners) for whom statistics of employment and payrolls are obtained in the monthly surveys on these subjects.

Man-Hours.- The statistics of man-hours include overtime, as well as the hours worked by part-time and casual workers. Hours credited to persons absent on leave with pay in the reported pay period are included in the statistics as though the hours for which payment was made had been worked.

Wages.- The wages reported represent gross earnings before deductions are made for taxes, unemployment insurance, etc.; they do not, however, include the value of board and lodging which in some cases is part of the remuneration of workers. Incentive and production bonuses and overtime payments are included, as are sums paid employees absent on leave with pay during the pay period for which statistics are given. The figures of average weekly wages result from the multiplication of the average hours worked during the period of observation, by the average hourly earnings reported in the same period.

Pay Periods.- Statistics of man-hours and hourly wages reported for periods exceeding one week in duration are reduced by the appropriate proportions to obtain for tabulation purposes the number of hours worked and the hourly earnings in one week in the indicated pay period; such information is then added to the data furnished by employers who pay on a weekly basis, so that, in all cases, the tabulated data represent the situation in one week in each month.

industrial distributions of the persons for whom data are available; other factors also enter into the situation.

The following table gives the 1946 index numbers of per capita earnings in the eight leading cities, based on the June 1, 1941, weekly average as 100. Index numbers of employment and aggregate weekly payrolls on the same base will be found in Table 7. Although the weekly earnings in Quebec are below the general average,

Table XV.- Average Weekly Earnings of Persons Employed in Leading Cities in the Eight Major Industries in 1946, with Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941, as 100.

City	Annual Averages, 1946		City	Annual Averages, 1946	
	Weekly Earnings	Index of Weekly Earnings		Weekly Earnings	Index of Weekly Earnings
Montreal	\$31.92	129.7	Hamilton	\$32.46	118.1
Quebec	27.68	133.5	Windsor	38.05	101.3
Toronto	32.80	123.8	Winnipeg	30.40	120.6
Ottawa	28.45	123.2	Vancouver	33.12	129.1

it will be noted from Table XV that the growth since the commencement of the current record of earnings has been relatively greater in that city than in any other shown in the table. In Windsor, on the other hand, the increase in the per capita figures from June 1, 1941, has been comparatively slight, the reduction in the hours of work following the termination of hostilities, and the effect of the industrial disputes in 1946 tending to produce a weekly average which was only slightly in excess of that indicated at the basic period.

Among the centres with populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000, the annual average of weekly earnings in 1946, as shown in Table 11, varied from \$26.69 in Sherbrooke, to \$35.01 in Fort William-Port Arthur. In the former city, the ratio of women per 1,000 workers is unusually high, while in the latter centres taken as a unit, many of the reported workers are employed in pulp and paper mills and certain other industries in which the rates are generally above-average.

V. - Statistics of Average Hours of Work per Week and Average Hourly Earnings.

Late in 1944, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics instituted the collection of monthly data on man-hours and hourly earnings in connection with the current surveys of employment and payrolls. As is explained in the notes below Table XIV on page 78, statistics of hourly earnings are available only for wage-earners for whom records of hours worked are kept, thus relating, in large part, to those who are paid at hourly rates. As a result of this necessary restriction, the number of persons for whom information on man-hours and hourly earnings is on record is smaller than the number for whom information is obtained in the monthly reports on employment and payrolls; the latter include data for salaried employees and wage-earners paid at other than hourly rates, as well as for hourly-rated wage-earners. In 1946, the wage-earners in manufacturing for whom statistics of hours worked and average hourly earnings were reported averaged 718,000, or over 75 p.c. of the total persons on the payrolls of the co-operating manufacturers in that year; in the heavy manufactured goods industries, such material was available for some 79 p.c. of the total employees reported by representative establishments, while in the non-durable manufactured goods industries, the proportion was approximately 72 p.c. Statistics on man-hours are available for smaller proportions of workers in many of the non-manufacturing industries than is the case in the factory group, fewer of the employees being paid by

the hour. These notes on man-hours and hourly earnings therefore deal largely with movements in the manufacturing classes.

Table AIV, which contains monthly figures of average hours worked and average hourly and weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in manufacturing from Nov. 1, 1944, when the record commenced, to Dec. 1, 1946, shows steady declines in the average hourly rates from May 1, 1945, to the late winter of 1946. The losses largely resulted from the changing industrial distribution of factory workers following the completion or curtailment of war work, together with reduced overtime, but the important dispute in the automotive industry in the latter part of 1945 was also a factor during this period of recession. From Apr. 1, 1946, however, the general rates of hourly earnings rose slowly but almost without interruption to the end of the year, the advances continuing into 1947. In the last four months of 1946, the hourly figures in manufacturing generally reached new peaks, exceeding those reported in the early part of the brief record, when premium overtime work was much more frequently found than was the case after hostilities had ceased. In the heavy manufactured goods industries, the levels of earnings at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1946, were higher than in any preceding month, a situation which was associated with the settlement of several major strikes in various industries within the category. In the non-durable goods class, the averages fluctuated within narrow limits up to Feb. 1, 1946, after which successive new high points were recorded monthly; the annual average in 1946, at 63.8 cents per hour, was higher by 5.1 p.c. than in the preceding 12 months.

1. Average Hours of Work.

During 1946 there was a general decline of about 1.6 hours in the average working time of the hourly-rated wage-earners reported by leading manufacturers as compared with 1945; this resulted from several causes:- changes in the industrial distribution of wage-earners; curtailment of overtime work following the cessation of hostilities; the existence of many prolonged industrial disputes during the year under review, and the establishment of shorter standard working hours in many industries and plants as a result of new agreements negotiated between management and workers in the post-war period. A factor acting in the opposite direction was the reduction in the number of women, and of other part-time employees as the labour situation became more normal.

Among persons employed in the heavy manufacturing industries, the falling-off in the average time worked in 1946 from 1945 was 1.9 hours, while from the latter part of 1944, when overtime had been prevalent, there was a reduction of over four hours in the average working week. In the light manufactured goods industries, the loss from 1945 amounted only to about one hour, although the decline from the latter months of 1944 was between two and three hours.

Table 12 on page 100 shows the average hours per week worked by persons employed by leading establishments in numerous industries in 1945 and 1946, together with quarterly figures in the latter year. In most instances, the working time was reduced in the year under review; as already stated, the declines resulted from strikes, from lessened overtime work, and from new agreements relating to the standard hours of work. Shortages of materials in some cases also had an effect. The lowered working time in many industries is especially interesting in view of the reductions recorded in the numbers and proportions of women workers during 1946.

2. Average Hourly Earnings.

The important changes in wage-rates which were made in many industries in the year under review had a marked influence upon the average hourly earnings. The effect of these upward revisions is clearly seen in a comparison of the hourly rates reported at Dec. 1, with those for earlier months in the year, as shown in Table 12.

While seasonal movements in certain industries enter into the situation between Mar. 1 and Dec. 1, the payment of increased wage-rates was largely responsible for the higher averages generally reported at the latter date.

Among the more significant increases taking effect towards the latter months of 1946 were those in the pulp and paper industry, which were widely distributed throughout the country, and those in steel manufacturing plants, which tended to set the pattern for the revisions in many other lines of industry. Large advances were also noted in the automobile, agricultural implement, railway rolling stock and other divisions of the iron and steel division, in electrical apparatus, non-ferrous metal, meat product, lumber, rubber, clay, glass and stone and numerous other groups.

In comparing the average hourly earnings typical in the different industries for which data are given in Table 12, the varying proportions of men and women employed therein should be borne in mind. The employment of larger or smaller numbers of casual workers is also a factor contributing to the disparities shown in the hourly rates, as is the existence or the absence of overtime work.

The changing industrial distribution of wage-earners in manufacturing and in the different branches of the various industries therein during 1946, together with the falling-off in overtime work, and the existence of serious industrial disputes during the year, tended to obscure the trends of hourly earnings in 1946 as compared with 1945. Nevertheless, there were widespread advances in the hourly rates reported in manufacturing in the year. The exceptions were the heavy electrical apparatus and supply division (which was seriously affected by strikes in 1946), certain branches of the iron and steel, the non-ferrous metal and the miscellaneous manufactured product industries, in which war work had ^{been} a factor of particular importance. The declines in these classes were small. In all other industries listed in Table 12, the hourly rates in 1946 exceeded those indicated in the preceding year.

VI.- Average Weekly Wages in Manufacturing.

The general figures of average weekly earnings, as mentioned in an earlier section, include the amounts received (a) by salaried employees (b) by wage-earners for whom accurate records of hours worked are kept and (c) by wage-earners for whom such records are not maintained, such as certain classes of piece-workers, route men, etc.

Also available since the latter part of 1944 is a monthly record of weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners; in 1946, that group constituted over 75 p.c. of the total employees of the co-operating manufacturers. An interesting comparison of the trends of average weekly earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners, and the weekly wages of employees for whom such information is available is afforded in Table XVI, on the next page, which gives the comparison for manufacturing as a whole, and for the durable and non-durable manufactured goods industries.

This table shows a decline of 0.6 p.c. in the average salaries and wage figure, accompanied by that of 2.7 p.c. in the weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners in manufacturing generally in 1946 as compared with 1945, when, as previously stated, overtime work had been a factor of decidedly greater importance. In the case of the durable manufactured goods industries, the falling-off was relatively larger, amounting to 2.6 p.c. in the average salaries and wages, and to 4.7 p.c. in the weekly wages figure. On the other hand, the per capita salaries and wages in the light manufactured goods industries in 1946 rose by 3.5 p.c. over the preceding 12 months, and there was an increase of 2.2 p.c. in the weekly wages of the hourly-rated personnel.

TABLE XVI. AVERAGE WEEKLY SALARIES AND WAGES, AND AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS AS REPORTED IN MANUFACTURING AS A WHOLE, AND IN THE MANUFACTURE OF DURABLE GOODS AND OF NON-DURABLE GOODS.

Week Preceding	All Manufactures ^{1/}		Durable Manufactured Goods		Non-Durable Manu- factured Goods	
	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages	Average Weekly Wages
Nov. 1, 1944	\$33.13	\$32.55	\$36.67	\$36.52	\$28.99	\$27.23
Dec. 1	33.29	32.64	36.83	36.54	29.23	27.48
*Jan. 1, 1945	30.11	27.72	32.77	30.61	27.05	24.06
Feb. 1	32.98	31.83	36.44	35.79	29.06	26.95
Mar. 1	33.50	32.11	37.04	36.18	29.46	27.14
*Apr. 1	32.48	30.69	35.78	34.48	28.73	26.07
May 1	33.51	32.08	36.98	36.08	29.58	27.10
June 1	32.81	31.14	35.76	34.64	29.48	26.95
July 1	32.91	31.05	36.02	34.65	29.33	26.50
Aug. 1	32.65	30.79	35.67	34.37	29.33	26.53
Sept. 1	32.51	30.52	35.58	33.81	29.60	26.80
Oct. 1	32.45	30.31	35.57	33.93	29.61	26.88
Nov. 1	32.55	30.31	35.60	33.88	29.84	27.03
Dec. 1	32.32	30.02	35.20	33.23	29.83	27.03
Annual Averages	32.56	30.71	35.68	34.30	29.24	26.59
*Jan. 1, 1946	29.32	25.87	31.30	28.01	27.57	23.88
Feb. 1	32.29	30.03	35.23	33.39	29.69	26.85
Mar. 1	32.29	29.88	34.90	32.93	29.98	27.00
Apr. 1	32.69	30.37	35.34	33.49	30.30	27.32
*May 1	32.10	29.63	34.51	32.62	29.89	26.67
June 1	31.67	29.02	33.79	31.62	29.80	26.52
July 1	32.21	29.68	34.39	32.40	30.23	26.99
Aug. 1	32.53	30.10	34.62	32.75	30.68	27.56
Sept. 1	32.59	30.15	34.65	32.59	30.82	27.80
Oct. 1	33.06	30.63	35.43	33.30	31.08	28.19
Nov. 1	33.32	30.91	35.83	33.75	31.17	28.21
Dec. 1	34.43	32.18	37.15	35.34	32.07	29.20
Annual Averages	32.38	29.87	34.76	32.68	30.27	27.18

VII. Average Weekly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in Manufacturing in the Various Provinces.

Table XVII on the next page gives statistics of average hourly and weekly wages of factory employees for whom records of hours worked are available; also shown are the average numbers of wage-earners for whom the co-operating manufacturers furnished such information during 1946, in the various provinces.

The similarity in the ^{of earnings} figures in Ontario and the three western provinces is striking, particularly in view of the differences in the industrial patterns therein. In Quebec, the eight manufacturing industries are of especial importance in the distribution. It will be recalled that, the general average hourly rate in the non-durable goods division in 1946 was 63.8 cents, as compared with the Dominion mean of

^{1/} Exclusive of central electric power stations.
* See explanatory note below Table XIV on page 78.

76.4 cents in the heavy manufactured goods industries. In British Columbia, the predominance of the lumber, iron and steel and non-ferrous metal industries results in a relatively high average, while wage rates in that province also exceed those in many other parts of the country.

Table XVII.- Provincial Averages of Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners in Manufacturing for whom Statistics of Hours Worked are Available, Together with Average Hours per Week, and Number of Wage-Earners Working such Hours.

Province	Annual Averages of			
	Hours Worked	Hourly Earnings	Weekly Wages	Reported Numbers of Wage-Earners
	Per Week No.	¢	\$	No.
Nova Scotia	43.4	68.7	29.92	21,076
New Brunswick	45.3	64.7	29.31	14,502
Quebec	44.6	64.4	28.72	235,930
Ontario	41.6	72.2	30.04	348,565
Manitoba	42.5	71.0	30.18	27,381
Saskatchewan	42.5	70.3	30.16	5,552
Alberta	42.1	72.2	30.40	14,649
British Columbia	40.6	84.1	34.14	49,869

VIII.- Average Weekly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in Manufacturing in Certain Cities.

Monthly data on man-hours and hourly earnings in manufacturing are regularly published for several of the larger industrial centres. Table XVIII summarizes the statistics for five cities, in which there is considerable diversity of industrial employment.

Table XVIII.- Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners Reported in Manufacturing in certain Centres, Together with Average Hours per Week, and Numbers of Wage-Earners Working such Hours.

City	Annual Averages of			
	Hours Worked	Hourly Earnings	Weekly Wages	Reported Numbers of Wage-Earners
	per Week No.	¢	\$	No.
Montreal	42.7	69.1	29.51	126,702
Toronto	40.5	72.6	29.40	105,970
Hamilton	41.5	73.7	30.59	35,676
Winnipeg	42.0	70.3	29.74	24,539
Vancouver	39.5	83.9	33.14	23,278

A comparison of the average hours reported in these cities with those in Table XVII, shows that the working time in the cities is generally less than that indicated in the provinces in which the municipalities are situated. In Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton, the average hourly earnings, on the other hand, are above the provincial means; in the case of Montreal and Hamilton, the weekly earnings in manufacturing also exceed those reported in Quebec and Ontario, respectively, but in Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the provincial averages are higher. These disparities, which are not especially marked, largely result from the varying

distribution of industry found within the given areas. The related concentration of women workers in manufacturing in the cities is also a factor.

The average weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners reported in manufacturing in Montreal in 1946 exceeded the provincial figure of \$28.72, but was below the Dominion mean of \$29.87. The latter figure was also rather higher than the indicated weekly wages indicated in factories in Toronto or Winnipeg. On the other hand, the weekly wages recorded in the year under review in Hamilton and Vancouver were above the general average, largely because of the high proportions of employees engaged in the heavy manufacturing industries in these two cities.

TABES.

The following pages contain general tables of index numbers of employment on the 1926 base, for the provinces, the larger cities and the major industrial divisions, annually from 1927, with monthly figures in 1944-46. Table 4 gives monthly indexes for a lengthy list of industries in the Dominion as a whole during 1946, with the annual averages for that year.

In Tables 5, 6 and 7 are presented annual average index numbers of payrolls for the leading industries in Canada as a whole, in the five economic areas and the eight largest cities for the years, 1942 to 1946, together with quarterly figures in 1946, based on the disbursements of the co-operating firms in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100. In order to show the comparable movements of employment, measured from the same base, index numbers of employment on the original base, 1926=100, have been converted to June 1, 1941 as 100. These converted indexes are given in the second part of Tables 5, 6 and 7.

Table 8 deals with average weekly salaries and wages, on an industrial basis in Canada as a whole, while in Tables 9, 10 and 11 are given the weekly average earnings by months, for the provinces, the eight largest cities and the 12 smaller centres. Table 12 contains quarterly statistics of average hours per week and average hourly earnings in a lengthy list of industries in Canada during 1946, with annual averages in that year and in 1945.

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TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated province or area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at Dec. 1, 1946.

	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	CANADA
1927 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	104.0	105.6	105.3	-	-	-	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.7	-	-	-	108.3	113.5	117.9	-	-	-	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	-	-	-	113.4	123.1	126.3	-	-	-	111.5	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	-	-	-	110.3	114.6	117.1	-	-	-	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	108.1	-	-	-	100.9	101.2	111.5	-	-	-	95.6	102.5
1932 - Average	92.2	-	-	-	85.5	88.7	90.0	-	-	-	80.6	87.5
1933 - Average	85.3	-	-	-	82.0	84.2	86.2	-	-	-	78.0	83.4
1934 - Average	101.0	-	-	-	91.7	101.3	90.0	-	-	-	90.4	96.0
1935 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	95.2	-	-	-	97.7	99.4
1936 - Average	109.4	-	-	-	100.7	106.7	99.3	-	-	-	101.1	103.7
1937 - Average	121.0	-	-	-	115.4	118.3	99.3	-	-	-	106.8	114.1
1938 - Average	111.5	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	113.7	100.0	94.6	108.1	102.8	104.2	111.8
1939 - Average	110.5	95.5	121.7	97.8	120.8	114.3	103.2	96.5	109.9	108.8	107.5	113.9
1940 - Average	122.2	103.1	132.1	111.3	127.9	129.2	109.0	103.0	111.5	116.8	113.3	124.2
1941 - Average	155.0	117.4	170.9	137.7	157.8	160.0	126.6	122.2	123.4	135.6	135.6	152.3
1942 - Average	174.2	108.7	196.1	150.8	186.2	179.4	135.6	132.2	126.3	146.9	164.8	173.7
1943 - Average	182.1	114.7	203.1	159.6	200.0	185.8	141.4	137.5	132.0	153.9	190.0	184.1
1944 - Jan. 1	186.3	128.0	196.9	176.4	201.3	185.4	149.5	141.6	137.5	169.7	190.2	185.7
Feb. 1	177.1	126.8	189.9	163.9	198.5	184.8	145.1	139.6	129.5	163.8	188.0	183.2
Mar. 1	175.1	132.7	190.6	157.9	197.1	183.9	142.3	136.9	129.0	159.4	186.3	181.7
Apr. 1	177.3	140.5	190.7	162.4	194.2	182.9	142.6	139.2	130.3	156.0	184.7	180.5
May 1	176.8	123.1	200.3	149.5	190.4	180.8	141.0	138.2	130.6	152.2	183.3	178.2
June 1	178.2	133.6	197.4	156.4	194.3	182.1	145.2	141.6	138.3	155.3	183.6	180.5
July 1	187.8	136.7	205.5	168.5	195.3	185.1	148.4	144.0	143.2	158.5	187.5	183.5
Aug. 1	185.8	138.0	200.7	169.8	197.7	185.0	151.6	145.5	148.1	163.3	185.7	184.3
Sept. 1	184.5	134.4	199.2	168.8	200.0	186.5	150.3	143.3	145.5	164.0	188.1	185.5
Oct. 1	189.1	133.8	205.7	171.5	193.8	185.9	148.0	142.1	140.1	162.1	185.6	183.3
Nov. 1	187.1	132.3	204.5	168.3	196.7	185.9	148.1	143.9	141.8	158.5	182.5	183.8
Dec. 1	191.8	133.5	210.4	171.8	197.6	188.0	151.9	147.3	145.3	163.2	182.5	185.7
Average - 1944	183.1	132.8	199.3	165.4	196.4	184.7	147.0	141.9	138.3	160.5	185.7	183.0
1945 - Jan. 1	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9	180.4
Feb. 1	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0	178.9
Mar. 1	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0	178.2
Apr. 1	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0	176.9
May 1	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4	175.5
June 1	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.8	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5	175.3
July 1	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.8	144.6	138.9	140.7	155.7	180.4	175.5
Aug. 1	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1	175.0
Sept. 1	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6	172.8
Oct. 1	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2	168.7
Nov. 1	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5	171.2
Dec. 1	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5	173.2
Average - 1945	179.1	125.4	192.4	165.5	183.2	178.4	145.7	140.9	139.3	157.3	175.1	175.1
1946 - Jan. 1	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7	168.2
Feb. 1	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.8	167.2
Mar. 1	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	156.4	167.0
Apr. 1	168.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7	168.9
May 1	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9	169.3
June 1	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	159.3	169.9
July 1	176.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.6	158.2	148.4	153.3	176.3	162.2	173.6
Aug. 1	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4	172.8
Sept. 1	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	176.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9	175.5
Oct. 1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3	178.1
Nov. 1	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.8	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2	182.7
Dec. 1	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6	185.7
Average - 1946	172.1	133.6	180.2	164.2	177.7	177.8	155.1	147.7	149.1	170.3	166.6	173.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1946.

7.5 .2 4.4 2.9 30.3 41.1 11.9 5.5 2.4 4.0 9.2 100.0

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at Dec. 1, 1946.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	163.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Average	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Average	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
1937 - Average	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
1938 - Average	103.9	107.5	107.3	105.0	106.8	138.3	93.1	109.1
1939 - Average	106.6	119.6	109.9	108.4	103.7	133.4	93.9	111.4
1940 - Average	114.7	126.4	123.1	119.2	124.4	161.2	101.0	120.2
1941 - Average	142.7	167.8	152.9	149.2	159.5	227.3	122.8	146.8
1942 - Average	167.4	223.2	180.2	161.9	186.6	282.5	132.4	205.0
1943 - Average	187.6	271.9	195.2	168.0	186.7	305.6	139.2	245.8
1944 - Jan. 1	191.2	277.8	198.0	165.7	180.0	299.2	147.2	256.3
Feb. 1	190.9	271.6	197.5	161.3	179.6	297.0	145.8	254.0
Mar. 1	190.3	271.2	198.0	160.7	178.9	297.0	142.4	251.6
Apr. 1	190.0	270.7	197.8	161.5	179.7	295.4	144.4	247.2
May 1	188.9	269.1	197.7	163.0	178.9	288.4	142.4	242.9
June 1	188.9	268.1	197.5	165.2	178.7	288.0	144.3	243.5
July 1	188.1	270.5	199.8	168.1	183.8	288.5	144.8	247.0
Aug. 1	186.3	269.6	197.3	170.5	181.6	289.7	145.5	237.6
Sept. 1	186.2	271.4	198.0	170.9	180.3	288.4	143.0	237.4
Oct. 1	185.6	268.7	195.8	170.1	180.3	284.1	144.6	232.0
Nov. 1	184.1	263.7	196.8	170.8	182.4	286.8	146.6	229.0
Dec. 1	280.8	247.8	198.0	172.8	185.5	289.5	151.3	232.6
Average - 1944	187.8	268.4	197.7	166.7	180.8	291.0	145.2	242.6
1945 - Jan. 1	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.8	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	180.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.8	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	186.8	161.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.5	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.3	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Average - 1945	172.5	217.3	184.3	162.6	176.4	242.3	142.6	221.7
1946 - Jan. 1	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	169.9	167.7	176.9	173.1	175.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Average - 1946	168.0	167.5	177.4	173.7	165.0	237.3	149.7	196.3

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1946.

14.7 1.4 13.1 1.3 3.1 1.8 3.6 4.2

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1946.

	Manufac- turing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services ^{1/}	Trade	Eight Industries
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Average	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Average	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Average	103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
1937 - Average	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1
1938 - Average	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.6	111.8
1939 - Average	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9
1940 - Average	131.3	166.9	168.4	87.2	89.7	90.7	143.2	142.9	124.2
1941 - Average	168.4	187.8	176.6	96.7	98.9	126.6	167.5	156.5	152.3
1942 - Average	206.5	196.5	171.3	103.7	105.5	130.3	178.8	156.1	173.7
1943 - Average	226.2	180.4	158.5	104.5	114.4	129.8	189.8	155.1	184.1
1944 - Jan. 1	226.4	260.7	156.1	105.1	117.5	105.8	194.3	172.0	185.7
Feb. 1	227.3	271.8	159.5	105.1	114.2	90.9	195.9	159.9	183.2
Mar. 1	226.5	270.4	159.3	104.9	114.8	85.3	196.8	156.5	181.7
Apr. 1	225.5	240.5	159.1	105.5	117.1	81.8	198.9	159.4	180.5
May 1	223.2	162.4	155.4	106.1	120.9	87.2	200.7	160.4	178.2
June 1	223.1	175.9	152.9	107.8	122.4	101.3	202.2	161.3	180.5
July 1	225.8	175.4	153.1	110.0	124.4	110.8	207.7	161.2	183.5
Aug. 1	225.0	155.6	155.1	112.9	125.2	124.5	207.9	161.7	184.3
Sept. 1	226.2	155.0	152.4	113.1	124.1	130.8	207.1	162.0	185.5
Oct. 1	223.7	181.0	150.6	111.6	125.2	114.2	205.4	165.7	183.3
Nov. 1	221.3	239.8	149.2	110.7	123.9	112.7	204.6	170.3	183.8
Dec. 1	220.1	300.9	151.5	110.6	124.2	109.5	204.6	179.5	185.7
Average - 1944	224.5	215.8	154.5	108.6	121.2	104.6	202.2	164.2	183.0
1945 - Jan. 1	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8	180.4
Feb. 1	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4	178.9
Mar. 1	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0	178.2
Apr. 1	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6	176.9
May 1	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0	175.5
June 1	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1	175.3
July 1	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0	175.5
Aug. 1	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4	175.0
Sept. 1	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2	172.8
Oct. 1	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5	168.7
Nov. 1	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.0	127.4	130.1	210.5	181.7	171.2
Dec. 1	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3	173.2
Average - 1945	203.6	247.3	146.9	117.6	124.5	109.1	205.7	174.8	175.1
1946 - Jan. 1	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6	168.2
Feb. 1	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6	167.2
Mar. 1	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9	167.0
Apr. 1	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8	168.9
May 1	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7	169.3
June 1	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7	169.9
July 1	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1	173.6
Aug. 1	184.2	188.5	166.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0	172.8
Sept. 1	187.2	193.5	165.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1	175.5
Oct. 1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8	178.1
Nov. 1	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3	182.7
Dec. 1	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0	185.7
Average - 1946	186.5	268.5	155.2	141.9	128.4	129.6	224.2	191.2	173.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1946.

55.7 5.6 3.9 2.2 9.2 9.9 3.0 12.6 100.0

^{1/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1946 (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	Relative Weight June 1.
MANUFACTURING	179.9	182.8	182.6	184.9	186.2	184.7	55.9
Animal Products (edible)	232.7	223.4	210.1	212.2	216.5	225.4	2.6
Fur and Products	153.3	154.0	153.0	157.8	161.3	161.2	.2
Leather and Products	142.8	149.0	152.1	155.9	155.9	155.0	1.9
Boots and Shoes	133.2	137.4	139.3	142.1	143.1	142.6	1.1
Lumber Products	116.4	117.2	119.5	122.9	126.2	104.0	3.2
Rough and Dressed Lumber	93.3	93.6	96.0	99.4	103.8	75.1	1.5
Furniture	140.5	142.2	146.0	147.1	146.9	146.1	.8
Other Lumber Products	180.2	181.9	181.9	187.9	190.9	171.7	.9
Musical Instruments	34.2	36.1	35.9	36.9	37.4	37.7	.1
Plant Products (edible)	159.9	161.4	156.8	157.0	157.5	159.1	3.0
Pulp and Paper Products	150.0	152.9	153.8	155.2	157.0	159.8	5.7
Pulp and Paper	131.5	133.9	134.9	137.4	140.8	145.4	2.5
Paper Products	231.4	237.3	236.4	235.2	235.0	236.2	1.1
Printing and Publishing	147.0	149.4	150.8	151.4	152.0	153.1	2.1
Rubber Products	173.1	184.1	186.1	188.5	187.1	186.2	1.4
Textile Products	157.4	163.8	166.4	167.5	166.1	164.5	8.3
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	164.5	167.7	170.6	171.1	168.8	165.4	3.0
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	107.6	107.8	109.8	111.0	108.9	107.3	1.2
Woolen Yarn and Cloth	178.5	184.3	187.4	188.7	184.5	176.3	.7
Artificial Silk and Silk Goods	673.8	702.4	713.0	710.0	710.3	702.9	.8
Hosiery and Knit Goods	151.1	159.0	160.5	160.8	159.5	159.3	1.4
Garments and Personal Furnishings	151.6	159.9	163.3	165.2	164.1	163.6	2.9
Other Textile Products	162.7	171.1	172.2	174.0	173.8	173.0	1.0
Tobacco	143.9	145.9	137.0	127.8	114.5	114.3	.5
Beverages	281.7	278.8	275.1	282.4	285.8	290.0	.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	332.1	324.0	323.5	327.2	323.8	325.6	2.4
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	150.8	154.8	154.9	160.3	162.9	167.2	1.1
Electric Light and Power	164.1	160.0	161.9	165.2	168.4	175.8	1.3
Electrical Apparatus	273.1	283.9	285.6	281.9	290.2	291.4	2.5
Iron and Steel Products	200.0	204.3	202.7	206.8	209.1	208.9	16.3
Crude, Rolled and Forged Products	248.4	253.9	254.1	257.4	259.0	257.3	2.0
Machinery (other than Vehicles)	222.3	225.9	229.2	232.5	232.7	234.2	1.5
Agricultural Implements	161.0	164.8	169.3	166.5	164.6	164.0	.8
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	155.8	160.8	159.1	166.2	172.5	173.1	6.2
Automobiles and Parts	186.4	214.6	207.2	229.1	256.8	263.8	2.3
Steel Shipbuilding and Repairing	613.4	575.4	538.7	544.5	535.0	527.4	1.6
Heating Appliances	190.7	193.6	193.5	193.0	191.6	191.1	.3
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	178.1	180.1	177.1	176.3	178.7	181.1	.6
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	198.1	204.3	210.9	222.8	220.4	213.6	.5
Other Iron and Steel Products	212.0	223.6	223.5	222.7	221.0	221.0	2.8
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	281.6	281.4	286.6	291.0	293.7	291.3	2.4
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	213.2	214.2	214.7	217.0	217.4	225.1	1.0
Miscellaneous	281.9	287.9	291.3	294.0	296.1	290.7	1.0
LOGGING	344.4	343.5	339.5	303.6	223.9	193.7	3.4
MINING	149.1	150.8	152.9	153.8	155.9	157.5	4.3
Coal	96.3	96.5	98.9	96.0	94.6	93.7	1.5
Metallic Ores	257.8	264.3	271.3	273.6	276.2	280.3	2.1
Non-Metallic Minerals (except Coal)	157.5	156.0	156.1	161.7	177.4	184.5	.7
COMMUNICATIONS	127.1	127.3	128.4	132.4	135.4	141.4	2.2
Telegraphs	137.4	134.9	134.6	133.9	134.0	137.3	.5
Telephones	123.9	124.7	126.2	131.4	135.2	141.6	1.7
TRANSPORTATION	125.2	122.2	121.3	124.0	127.7	126.5	9.3
Street Railways, Cartage and Storage	198.3	197.2	197.0	199.6	203.5	207.7	3.1
Steam Railway Operations	111.7	109.8	109.1	109.8	108.9	106.9	4.9
Shipping and Stevedoring	89.2	79.1	77.0	86.4	106.6	103.6	1.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	107.7	102.4	101.3	106.0	115.2	131.1	9.6
Building	120.9	121.4	118.3	123.1	130.9	142.9	3.7
Highway	113.6	99.1	95.6	106.8	138.1	167.0	3.8
Railway	88.8	85.9	89.1	87.5	77.8	85.7	2.1
SERVICES (as listed below)	207.3	211.9	211.7	217.1	219.1	224.3	3.3
Hotels and Restaurants	205.6	208.9	208.5	210.8	213.5	221.3	2.1
Personal (chiefly Laundries)	210.7	217.6	218.0	229.4	230.0	230.3	1.2
TRADE	193.6	178.6	179.9	184.8	186.7	187.7	12.1
Retail	205.3	183.9	185.3	191.0	193.9	194.3	8.8
Wholesale	165.6	166.4	167.0	169.9	169.9	172.3	3.3
SIXTEEN LEADING INDUSTRIES	168.2	167.2	167.0	168.9	169.3	169.9	100.0
SEVEN	135.5	135.9	135.8	143.5	143.4	143.8	-
Banks and Trust Companies	137.6	137.7	143.8	144.2	144.2	144.3	-
Brokerage and Stock Market Operations	218.1	227.1	240.3	248.3	243.1	248.8	-
Insurance	127.9	128.2	128.6	136.6	136.5	136.9	-
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	166.6	165.7	165.7	167.7	168.0	168.7	-

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1946 (1936=100). Concluded.

Note:- For the relative importance of the various industries for which indexes for 1946 are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding pages.

Industries	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Average
MANUFACTURING	187.2	184.2	187.2	188.4	192.8	194.2	196.3
Animal Products (edible)	240.9	250.8	252.0	242.2	252.8	248.4	234.0
Fur and Products	154.2	159.7	160.7	166.8	173.6	169.8	160.5
Leather and Products	154.7	154.8	156.4	157.6	159.1	159.8	154.4
Boots and Shoes	142.6	143.4	144.0	145.3	146.7	147.3	142.5
Lumber Products	131.2	138.8	142.2	140.1	137.9	134.2	127.5
Rough and Dressed Lumber	109.8	119.0	122.7	120.4	116.1	110.3	105.0
Furniture	149.2	152.8	157.4	157.9	161.3	164.4	151.0
Other Lumber Products	194.9	200.2	201.5	196.9	197.1	195.0	190.0
Musical Instruments	37.9	38.0	38.3	38.5	38.6	39.4	37.4
Plant Products (edible)	166.2	180.9	202.4	226.3	208.0	194.5	177.7
Pulp and Paper Products	163.5	165.7	167.3	167.3	167.6	167.0	160.5
Pulp and Paper	149.7	153.5	155.2	153.4	151.4	149.0	144.7
Paper Products	242.0	240.6	244.0	250.3	252.9	252.7	241.2
Printing and Publishing	155.4	156.7	157.7	157.8	160.3	161.8	154.5
Rubber Products	162.4	109.9	110.6	113.8	161.3	188.7	163.1
Textile Products	158.2	156.8	161.1	165.3	167.8	169.5	163.7
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	152.8	155.1	161.7	169.0	171.0	173.4	168.9
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	82.0	86.3	96.0	107.0	107.8	107.3	103.2
Woolen Yarn and Cloth	187.3	187.3	188.5	189.4	193.5	200.1	187.2
Artificial Silk and Silk Goods	711.0	706.4	710.2	714.1	719.6	730.1	708.7
Hosiery and Knit Goods	154.3	153.9	157.0	157.1	159.2	162.0	157.9
Garments and Personal Furnishings	161.1	156.4	159.8	164.3	167.4	168.9	162.1
Other Textile Products	172.6	168.6	169.7	169.7	171.6	170.7	170.8
Tobacco	117.9	114.4	121.0	124.4	126.1	136.2	127.0
Beverages	299.9	300.2	308.9	312.0	312.8	306.7	294.5
Chemicals and Allied Products	324.4	317.3	317.2	315.6	328.3	331.2	324.2
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	172.9	170.5	163.9	160.2	164.3	173.0	163.0
Electric Light and Power	184.1	191.4	193.0	159.4	184.8	182.0	175.7
Electrical Apparatus	255.7	255.0	258.1	270.1	305.1	317.0	254.8
Iron and Steel Products	205.6	197.0	195.8	194.2	203.2	206.3	202.8
Crude, Refined and Forged Products	255.9	190.9	184.5	192.4	248.5	259.4	237.6
Machinery (other than Vehicles)	233.7	236.0	234.2	237.6	239.7	249.7	234.0
Agricultural Implements	165.3	165.3	160.8	166.0	168.9	170.8	165.5
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	167.3	165.8	164.8	161.8	163.4	166.0	164.7
Automobiles and Parts	241.1	241.6	240.3	236.0	244.6	253.3	234.6
Steel Shipbuilding and Repairing	509.7	490.8	477.1	475.1	478.4	474.4	520.0
Heating Appliances	194.1	198.3	198.2	194.6	200.2	203.5	195.3
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	182.1	178.9	181.7	181.1	179.6	185.9	180.1
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	211.0	209.0	216.6	215.3	218.1	221.8	213.5
Other Iron and Steel Products	222.7	218.5	219.4	217.1	223.3	221.4	220.5
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	293.2	285.4	287.5	285.2	288.5	304.1	287.1
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	226.6	213.1	220.2	212.0	209.9	206.7	215.8
Miscellaneous	293.4	297.9	286.2	281.5	290.4	299.0	290.0
LOGGING	187.0	188.5	193.5	241.7	298.5	353.9	268.5
MINING	159.5	156.6	155.7	154.5	156.5	159.8	155.2
Coal	93.9	92.4	92.8	93.7	93.8	97.2	94.8
Metallic Ores	278.3	266.7	266.4	262.6	269.4	272.0	269.9
Non-Metallic Minerals (except Coal)	201.0	209.4	202.4	197.2	199.4	202.7	193.9
COMMUNICATIONS	146.4	151.1	152.9	151.9	153.6	154.7	141.9
Telegraphs	139.5	138.3	139.6	137.7	138.3	137.0	136.9
Telephones	147.6	153.8	155.8	155.0	157.0	158.6	142.6
TRANSPORTATION	128.3	129.6	131.4	133.2	135.7	135.8	128.4
Street Railway, Cartage and Storage	209.9	213.3	214.8	219.0	221.1	222.0	208.6
Steam Railway Operations	107.2	109.3	110.3	110.5	112.9	111.7	109.8
Shipping and Stevedoring	108.0	104.1	108.9	114.2	117.3	121.3	101.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	141.7	145.1	152.3	152.2	151.9	145.8	125.6
Building	154.5	162.3	165.6	165.6	171.8	171.3	145.7
Highway	180.6	180.0	199.0	201.8	194.4	181.4	155.8
Railway	92.3	94.4	94.9	91.7	91.1	85.7	88.7
SERVICES (as listed below)	233.3	239.8	239.3	235.1	224.9	226.8	224.2
Hotels and Restaurants	234.5	244.8	245.8	238.4	224.5	227.1	223.6
Personal (chiefly Laundries)	231.0	229.9	226.6	228.7	225.8	227.4	225.5
TRADE	191.1	190.0	192.1	196.8	201.3	212.0	191.2
Retail	197.5	195.0	197.4	204.0	209.5	224.1	198.4
Wholesale	175.9	178.1	179.8	180.0	182.0	183.8	174.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	175.6	172.8	175.5	176.1	182.7	183.7	174.2
FINANCE	144.2	144.6	147.8	148.9	149.1	149.4	143.5
Banks and Trust Companies	144.3	144.8	150.4	150.3	150.2	150.0	145.2
Brokerage and Stock Market	253.8	251.8	247.7	245.8	245.2	241.7	247.6
Insurance	137.5	138.2	138.4	141.3	141.8	143.0	136.3
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	172.2	171.5	174.2	176.7	181.1	184.0	171.8

TABLE 8.- INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AVERAGES 1942-1946 AND QUARTERLY, 1946.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

I n d u s t r i e s	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	1 9 4 6			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	139.9	163.9	167.8	152.1	138.5	135.3	134.3	140.1	153.6
Animal products - edible	111.9	128.3	152.9	157.9	169.4	153.5	164.1	180.2	190.5
Fur and products	103.6	111.5	114.3	128.6	150.0	141.8	146.4	154.5	170.8
Leather and products	113.0	120.1	125.3	133.1	151.0	148.7	147.8	156.2	163.9
Boots and shoes	108.8	117.3	122.9	132.5	150.6	147.4	146.8	156.7	163.9
Lumber and products	113.6	120.9	130.9	134.1	144.8	135.8	108.4	165.6	160.4
Rough and dressed lumber	109.4	108.1	114.5	119.1	129.6	119.2	82.0	155.5	142.8
Furniture	113.9	112.0	123.3	131.1	157.0	150.8	147.1	166.4	181.7
Other lumber products	126.0	165.7	188.8	184.4	181.9	174.9	157.2	197.3	197.2
Plant products - edible	117.8	125.4	142.3	148.1	163.1	144.2	147.1	180.2	184.8
Pulp and paper products	109.7	111.0	119.5	128.2	153.7	142.5	148.1	165.2	170.1
Pulp and paper	111.9	111.6	119.0	127.0	156.6	138.8	150.6	176.4	174.0
Paper products	118.4	123.3	133.8	142.5	166.3	161.2	161.2	170.2	186.0
Printing and publishing	103.7	105.7	114.9	124.6	145.4	140.5	140.1	149.0	159.5
Rubber products	108.0	118.4	163.6	183.2	168.1	195.4	184.5	119.2	225.1
Textile products	114.6	116.7	119.4	124.1	134.3	135.9	132.0	137.3	148.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	113.6	114.5	117.8	121.4	133.6	136.4	131.5	134.9	148.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	112.0	109.5	108.7	108.5	109.4	116.3	113.7	104.4	118.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	118.2	118.4	120.6	124.4	141.5	140.4	130.0	149.8	161.0
Artificial silk and silk goods	109.8	119.7	133.5	143.8	172.5	172.3	169.0	179.7	193.5
Hosiery and knit goods	108.5	109.3	116.3	121.3	136.8	136.6	132.7	142.7	153.9
Garments and personal furnishings	119.2	122.4	121.4	128.3	135.7	137.2	134.1	139.4	149.1
Other textile products	113.0	117.2	122.4	123.6	129.4	130.3	126.8	132.0	137.8
Tobacco	141.4	153.9	160.5	169.8	166.0	173.3	155.1	170.0	194.1
Beverages	123.3	125.4	140.8	151.5	170.9	157.8	165.9	180.6	186.8
Chemicals and allied products	202.9	216.2	206.0	174.7	119.8	119.0	118.3	117.9	127.1
Clay, glass and stone products	113.6	122.4	128.1	133.4	156.6	147.9	158.4	157.0	177.4
Electric light and power	102.7	105.0	109.2	116.6	139.6	128.3	139.7	148.7	147.7
Electrical apparatus	136.4	118.7	184.6	165.7	162.9	163.5	162.6	154.5	195.2
Iron and steel products	163.7	207.6	208.6	168.7	122.9	123.6	123.1	117.4	133.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	126.1	136.8	136.6	131.8	117.8	128.4	128.2	87.4	140.4
Machinery (other than vehicles)	123.8	128.4	119.9	117.4	126.2	124.9	119.7	128.2	145.1
Agricultural implements	135.4	150.0	157.8	174.0	207.4	205.0	198.8	196.7	233.8
Land vehicles and aircraft	149.9	190.3	206.0	155.2	108.5	104.5	111.2	106.1	117.7
Automobiles and parts	117.3	134.7	130.6	105.6	93.0	77.8	99.1	91.7	109.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	283.0	501.3	475.9	373.2	164.4	175.8	161.1	148.9	152.2
Heating appliances	109.1	121.2	130.5	143.4	149.3	149.9	138.7	152.3	164.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	152.5	175.2	161.6	143.6	115.0	111.6	110.5	118.8	135.4
Foundry and machine shop products	153.7	160.1	166.1	156.1	143.7	144.4	137.9	144.1	157.7
Other iron and steel products	215.0	266.5	232.4	179.7	127.1	131.4	122.9	129.7	132.7
Non-ferrous metal products	160.4	201.6	187.6	150.2	127.3	123.4	123.4	128.2	144.8
Non-metallic mineral products	117.3	130.4	135.7	138.2	143.3	135.8	141.0	153.0	153.3
Miscellaneous	196.4	241.6	237.9	212.0	182.4	184.9	180.8	180.1	191.3
LOGGING	135.1	143.6	182.4	210.5	246.2	316.0	153.1	195.5	332.3
MINING	108.1	102.7	105.3	101.6	108.8	108.6	109.7	109.0	113.6
Coal	129.2	134.5	154.3	152.2	158.9	168.2	153.3	154.4	167.2
Metallic ores	99.5	88.7	82.5	77.1	83.8	83.5	86.9	82.9	86.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	113.3	116.2	132.8	138.0	148.9	126.9	151.3	166.2	159.4
COMMUNICATIONS	110.8	116.5	127.1	140.8	175.7	160.0	174.8	186.9	193.8
Telegraphs	117.9	129.4	130.3	140.1	154.4	148.9	150.4	156.4	169.0
Telephones	108.5	112.4	126.1	140.6	181.7	162.9	181.7	195.8	200.7
TRANSPORTATION	116.6	130.2	142.0	152.4	169.3	153.3	151.5	161.9	180.3
Street railways and cartage	113.6	130.9	145.3	154.6	171.6	161.4	167.6	177.0	190.1
Steam railway operation	118.4	131.0	142.2	154.8	159.0	160.9	147.8	159.2	176.1
Shipping and stevedoring	114.4	124.9	135.0	137.0	135.9	102.2	136.2	143.6	178.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	111.2	121.1	97.7	103.7	128.5	101.6	126.9	153.7	149.7
Building	126.4	137.0	79.8	85.3	122.3	100.5	115.0	141.1	149.2
Highway	94.0	99.7	102.0	104.2	129.6	81.7	137.3	170.6	149.8
Railway	108.7	123.3	128.1	141.4	139.8	136.2	134.9	152.8	150.8
SERVICES (as listed below)	113.8	128.7	140.9	149.1	170.5	160.9	167.9	181.7	183.9
Hotels and restaurants	119.6	132.4	154.4	161.4	184.5	173.2	179.2	201.2	199.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	106.6	116.2	123.6	132.2	150.8	143.7	152.0	154.1	161.2
TRADE	105.7	108.7	117.3	127.3	147.6	137.6	144.5	151.3	165.1
Retail	105.4	108.5	116.6	126.2	147.3	136.1	143.8	150.4	167.7
Wholesale	106.3	109.3	119.1	129.8	148.2	141.1	146.4	153.2	159.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	129.3	144.9	148.2	142.6	142.4	137.3	136.6	145.6	159.9
FINANCE	111.0	115.5	122.4	130.7	149.8	145.4	149.3	154.3	158.7
Banks and trust companies	116.8	121.0	127.6	136.5	154.6	152.6	152.9	163.7	164.1
Brokerage and stock market operation	96.0	106.8	133.2	177.4	247.0	252.4	266.1	242.8	245.2
Insurances	106.1	110.5	116.6	122.2	139.4	132.3	139.2	139.8	147.9
TOTAL	127.5	143.7	147.1	142.1	142.7	137.6	137.0	145.9	159.9

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AVERAGES 1942-1946 AND QUARTERLY, 1946. (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

I n d u s t r i e s	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	1 9 4 6			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	122.9	134.6	133.6	121.2	110.9	108.7	109.9	111.4	115.6
Animal products - edible	100.4	108.7	129.4	130.6	135.3	121.5	130.4	145.7	143.7
Fur and products	98.1	101.5	101.9	113.4	129.8	123.8	130.4	130.0	137.4
Leather and products	101.8	101.8	100.3	103.1	112.7	111.0	113.1	114.2	116.6
Boots and shoes	98.7	96.0	95.6	99.2	108.6	106.3	108.9	109.9	112.4
Lumber and products	96.3	96.4	100.4	102.0	105.5	98.8	86.0	117.6	111.0
Rough and dressed lumber	91.3	83.5	84.7	87.9	90.7	83.0	64.9	106.1	95.3
Furniture	100.7	96.5	110.7	117.1	134.9	130.5	130.6	140.7	146.9
Other lumber products	110.0	134.7	139.3	133.3	127.9	122.5	115.6	130.6	131.3
Plant products - edible	112.7	112.8	126.8	127.1	132.8	117.2	118.9	151.2	145.4
Pulp and paper products	103.1	101.8	105.9	111.5	125.2	119.9	124.6	130.4	130.2
Pulp and paper	102.5	99.2	101.3	106.7	120.1	112.0	120.7	128.3	123.7
Paper products	111.9	116.9	125.3	130.6	144.1	141.3	141.2	145.8	151.0
Printing and publishing	99.8	98.3	103.2	109.4	123.4	120.4	122.3	126.0	129.2
Rubber products	96.7	96.1	121.0	132.8	121.1	138.3	138.3	82.2	140.2
Textile products	104.5	100.6	98.5	99.5	102.6	104.4	103.2	100.1	106.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	103.5	95.8	92.7	93.4	97.6	100.4	97.4	95.2	102.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	101.8	94.4	88.5	86.9	82.1	87.3	85.3	76.3	85.3
Woollen yarn and cloth	107.7	97.2	90.6	91.1	100.4	100.6	94.6	101.2	107.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	100.1	95.0	101.4	105.8	121.0	121.8	120.0	121.3	124.7
Hosiery and knit goods	98.2	98.9	102.7	103.4	110.4	112.2	111.4	109.8	113.3
Garments and personal furnishings	109.0	105.3	101.0	102.7	104.2	104.9	105.1	102.7	108.5
Other textile products	103.4	103.8	103.1	102.7	102.9	103.7	104.2	102.2	102.8
Tobacco	139.8	133.5	124.7	125.8	118.6	128.0	106.9	113.1	127.3
Beverages	114.9	110.1	120.4	129.6	143.3	133.8	141.1	150.2	149.2
Chemicals and allied products	185.3	187.4	172.3	139.2	92.0	91.8	92.4	90.0	94.0
Clay, glass and stone products	99.1	100.5	101.9	105.4	122.3	116.2	125.4	123.0	129.8
Electric light and power	96.1	94.2	94.6	101.4	117.9	108.0	117.3	128.8	121.4
Electrical apparatus	118.4	142.8	153.9	135.6	133.6	134.0	136.7	125.8	148.8
Iron and steel products	144.3	172.5	166.1	134.3	101.9	101.9	105.0	98.4	103.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	117.1	124.2	117.9	113.6	112.5	120.3	121.8	87.4	122.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	112.5	109.4	98.8	97.0	103.9	101.8	104.0	104.0	110.9
Agricultural implements	117.0	122.8	118.9	131.3	153.5	156.9	152.0	149.0	158.3
Land vehicles and aircraft	133.1	160.2	162.3	126.2	91.0	87.9	95.6	91.0	91.7
Automobiles and parts	112.1	120.2	114.6	97.7	91.5	80.8	102.8	93.7	98.8
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	238.0	375.8	362.8	278.0	129.9	134.6	131.8	119.2	118.5
Heating appliances	99.4	105.3	107.2	117.4	123.3	122.2	120.6	125.1	128.5
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	131.7	142.4	129.5	115.3	79.6	78.3	80.1	80.3	82.2
Foundry and machine shop products	124.7	122.4	109.5	95.9	91.9	90.9	92.0	93.2	95.5
Other iron and steel products	182.8	207.9	176.6	137.9	102.7	104.1	102.9	102.1	103.1
Non-ferrous metal products	130.3	168.4	152.3	120.3	99.5	98.6	100.2	98.9	104.6
Non-metallic mineral products	108.8	116.1	118.4	120.5	120.1	119.5	125.3	122.5	115.0
Miscellaneous	155.1	185.0	166.9	152.0	135.4	135.6	135.7	134.1	140.0
LOGGING	124.1	114.0	136.3	156.2	169.6	214.5	122.4	122.2	223.6
MINING	96.6	89.4	87.2	82.9	87.6	86.3	88.9	87.9	90.2
Coal	103.5	101.9	98.0	101.3	103.6	105.9	102.4	101.4	106.2
Metallic ores	93.0	81.5	73.6	67.6	72.5	72.9	75.3	71.6	73.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	99.0	97.6	101.7	105.1	104.8	97.0	114.6	125.7	125.9
COMMUNICATIONS	106.7	107.5	111.8	121.0	146.0	132.1	145.5	157.3	159.2
Telegraphs	106.5	114.0	112.5	113.8	118.5	117.0	118.9	120.9	118.6
Telephones	106.8	105.3	111.5	123.2	154.6	136.9	153.8	169.0	172.0
TRANSPORTATION	106.4	115.4	122.3	126.0	130.0	122.8	128.3	133.0	137.4
Street railways	104.7	115.2	125.9	131.6	142.4	134.5	141.8	146.6	151.5
Steam railway operation	108.6	118.9	126.4	128.4	127.8	127.0	124.4	124.4	130.0
Shipping and stevedoring	103.0	103.0	110.4	110.4	106.8	81.1	109.2	114.8	127.8
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	93.4	93.2	75.1	78.5	93.3	72.9	94.3	109.6	104.9
Building	111.9	113.6	67.6	72.1	103.3	83.8	101.3	117.4	121.4
Highway	80.4	76.9	72.6	73.4	86.3	53.0	92.6	110.4	100.6
Railway	88.2	92.0	89.4	95.0	88.4	88.7	85.4	94.5	85.4
SERVICES (as listed below)	104.6	111.1	118.3	120.4	130.3	122.9	130.3	139.0	131.7
Hotels and restaurants	105.4	113.8	123.7	125.7	135.1	125.8	133.6	148.3	137.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	103.5	106.9	110.0	112.2	122.8	118.7	125.4	123.4	123.9
TRADE	99.5	98.9	104.7	111.1	122.0	114.7	119.7	122.5	135.2
Retail	99.8	99.3	104.3	110.5	120.5	112.6	118.0	119.9	136.1
Wholesale	98.6	98.1	106.5	115.7	127.9	122.6	126.5	132.0	134.9
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	113.6	120.4	119.8	114.7	113.5	109.4	111.3	114.9	121.6
FINANCE	105.5	106.5	108.9	112.4	123.9	120.4	123.9	127.3	128.7
Banks and trust companies	113.6	115.2	117.4	120.5	130.4	129.2	129.6	135.1	134.8
Brokerage and stock market operations	87.9	93.2	113.3	144.8	196.8	194.9	201.8	200.9	196.0
Insurance	97.4	96.6	98.0	100.4	111.4	105.2	111.9	113.2	116.9
TOTAL	112.6	119.8	119.3	114.6	113.9	109.8	111.8	115.4	121.9

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES
AVERAGES 1942-1946, AND QUARTERLY, 1946.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Areas and Industries	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	1946			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
Maritime - Manufacturing	139.4	178.0	192.8	178.4	151.1	153.6	153.9	141.9	159.2
Provinces Lumber Products	120.3	130.6	167.4	134.0	129.7	111.9	129.0	151.3	139.7
Pulp and Paper	114.3	121.2	125.5	133.1	151.3	138.9	147.9	166.4	160.2
Iron and Steel	170.3	242.7	258.4	228.1	156.9	178.9	162.3	121.2	159.8
Logging	132.1	156.4	186.3	193.8	201.6	269.2	205.8	128.2	246.8
Mining	112.9	112.1	135.3	135.2	145.4	144.8	138.9	142.0	160.4
Transportation	173.4	209.5	212.9	224.3	196.8	238.1	169.3	159.2	188.9
Construction	142.5	136.7	131.9	126.9	143.5	85.3	160.4	186.3	176.6
Trade	108.3	111.0	126.1	140.4	154.2	147.9	148.5	153.8	172.7
Maritimes - All Industries	136.0	155.5	167.1	163.7	156.6	153.2	158.2	153.6	170.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	145.2	175.8	178.7	160.1	143.6	140.1	142.1	150.7	167.1
Lumber Products	116.2	126.8	142.9	164.5	179.3	159.9	182.1	210.7	185.3
Pulp and Paper	109.1	108.7	121.7	129.9	156.2	142.9	154.6	169.8	171.4
Textile Products	115.7	118.3	122.8	130.0	140.1	143.3	138.4	143.0	156.1
Chemical and Allied Products	214.4	242.4	234.3	186.7	103.3	102.5	100.8	102.5	108.9
Iron and Steel	175.1	242.5	241.8	194.1	135.6	136.4	135.7	140.1	144.5
Logging	159.8	157.5	215.9	256.1	326.8	437.7	208.7	216.4	610.1
Mining	112.9	115.0	114.7	107.1	116.1	113.4	117.6	118.7	119.3
Communications	107.8	110.9	122.6	136.4	172.5	157.6	170.5	181.1	192.0
Transportation	112.3	120.4	131.7	144.2	156.6	142.0	154.5	164.5	184.0
Construction	127.8	124.7	92.1	98.8	118.3	96.4	114.2	145.0	135.3
Services 1/	121.1	141.5	153.9	158.4	175.6	167.4	172.0	184.5	191.4
Trade	105.1	109.7	117.5	125.4	145.0	134.6	141.7	146.0	158.3
Quebec - All Industries	135.4	155.6	157.6	149.6	147.1	143.0	142.2	152.7	166.6
Ontario - Manufacturing	133.7	149.8	153.6	139.4	129.8	126.9	128.1	127.2	145.8
Lumber Products	111.0	127.6	131.7	136.0	144.4	131.4	140.2	159.7	156.6
Plant Products - edible	117.5	123.0	137.2	141.8	159.4	140.5	142.7	172.6	176.1
Pulp and Paper	110.8	111.8	117.1	126.6	154.6	144.0	146.2	163.6	173.3
Textile Products	113.3	114.3	114.8	116.4	129.6	126.8	123.6	129.7	138.3
Chemical and Allied Products	176.4	186.0	169.9	154.1	127.9	125.3	127.0	126.2	138.0
Electrical Apparatus	132.2	152.2	166.3	160.9	158.1	160.4	157.9	145.0	191.5
Iron and Steel	147.1	171.4	172.0	138.7	109.0	107.0	109.5	103.0	121.6
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	142.3	173.0	172.1	153.5	135.6	135.3	129.5	130.8	160.0
Logging	149.9	146.2	203.6	298.2	356.8	490.8	305.4	246.3	437.6
Mining	98.0	84.9	79.1	75.8	80.4	78.3	81.5	81.1	85.9
Communications	109.1	112.5	126.8	142.0	187.1	168.3	185.8	201.4	208.5
Transportation	114.2	125.1	135.6	145.3	151.2	140.6	144.0	158.9	171.2
Construction	89.8	99.4	81.8	96.7	124.3	105.4	117.7	143.4	142.4
Services 1/	112.4	125.2	135.1	142.2	159.6	153.1	157.7	165.7	172.1
Trade	103.0	104.7	111.0	121.0	141.5	131.7	138.7	144.9	157.2
Ontario - All Industries	123.6	135.3	138.2	132.6	132.7	128.4	129.8	132.7	149.1
Prairie - Manufacturing	136.6	154.1	164.9	155.8	156.5	151.0	151.7	160.5	173.8
Provinces Animal Products - edible	120.0	146.0	189.5	183.5	188.2	175.0	173.8	201.1	224.0
Lumber Products	109.7	111.4	123.7	131.2	141.0	146.0	142.5	149.1	145.0
Plant Products - edible	116.4	135.5	151.5	160.2	177.6	158.7	164.0	186.1	204.4
Textile Products	116.7	121.6	124.4	133.9	146.1	148.4	147.6	148.5	159.0
Iron and Steel	151.9	184.1	183.1	152.8	141.2	139.5	139.3	137.7	156.9
Mining	135.6	140.6	151.5	146.8	160.9	163.5	159.9	168.4	168.6
Communications	107.5	112.2	119.9	134.1	155.6	146.2	155.1	164.4	165.4
Transportation	108.3	147.1	158.2	146.4	154.7	152.2	145.9	158.3	171.1
Construction	94.0	99.0	96.7	101.2	125.1	94.4	127.2	150.5	144.4
Services 1/	103.7	114.5	128.2	140.9	175.0	159.4	172.7	195.9	187.4
Trade	107.2	110.6	121.1	131.8	153.9	142.1	149.9	158.7	173.9
Prairies - All Industries	117.1	128.1	138.0	139.7	152.1	143.7	147.8	159.8	169.0
British - Manufacturing	170.6	217.6	214.6	193.4	156.9	151.0	119.0	169.5	174.6
Columbia Animal Products - edible	110.6	132.0	145.7	157.9	181.2	139.0	174.9	210.8	207.0
Lumber Products	114.1	111.4	118.4	121.3	129.2	129.3	26.7	151.3	156.5
Plant Products - edible	135.1	153.4	188.3	194.2	208.5	149.5	167.0	288.9	262.3
Pulp and Paper	108.2	113.1	122.7	129.3	149.0	140.2	137.7	163.0	166.3
Iron and Steel	368.1	557.1	508.5	392.4	177.3	191.9	168.5	159.6	177.0
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	120.9	122.7	108.0	112.9	128.6	119.5	128.4	139.2	130.3
Logging	99.2	121.3	138.4	130.9	133.0	125.8	14.2	172.1	157.0
Mining	99.7	93.5	91.1	87.9	90.4	96.8	100.3	82.6	81.7
Transportation	116.0	134.6	148.7	160.7	177.5	166.2	169.9	175.8	216.3
Construction	143.4	229.4	140.3	124.5	168.3	142.1	163.1	190.9	205.6
Services 1/	114.3	130.9	148.5	165.2	194.6	178.6	190.2	211.9	212.5
Trade	113.7	118.5	131.5	142.4	168.3	156.3	164.8	175.7	192.9
British - All Industries	140.8	174.5	169.2	159.8	153.7	145.4	124.1	165.7	174.4

1/ Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the index number of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

Areas and Industries	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	1 9 4 6			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
Maritime - Manufacturing	117.0	135.9	139.2	129.2	113.2	113.3	116.9	109.2	114.6
Provinces Lumber products	97.3	102.2	116.2	97.7	93.8	82.9	95.6	108.4	96.5
Pulp and paper	102.1	104.1	102.5	105.2	112.8	106.8	114.9	119.3	112.9
Iron and steel	147.7	190.9	190.0	167.1	121.2	133.8	128.8	97.0	116.3
Logging	109.4	111.2	120.5	117.5	117.4	155.4	107.4	75.4	160.7
Mining	91.0	83.7	89.3	85.7	90.3	88.2	90.2	90.3	93.4
Transportation	155.5	180.9	180.7	183.1	156.5	192.5	136.3	126.5	143.2
Construction	116.5	102.4	90.3	91.9	101.7	57.9	111.2	129.5	123.2
Trade	102.8	101.5	108.1	119.6	126.4	120.7	121.6	124.7	143.3
Maritimes - All Industries	114.3	119.5	120.1	117.5	113.0	107.9	113.5	112.8	121.1
Quebec - Manufacturing	124.9	140.3	138.0	122.2	109.8	107.2	110.3	112.8	113.6
Lumber products	88.9	88.8	94.9	100.7	109.8	96.5	114.1	125.4	108.3
Pulp and paper	102.6	100.4	106.0	111.0	121.5	115.9	121.9	127.7	124.9
Textile products	105.8	103.0	101.6	102.9	105.6	107.5	106.4	103.5	110.6
Chemical and allied products	197.7	206.5	190.6	145.6	77.3	76.8	77.2	76.7	78.8
Iron and steel	147.2	195.4	191.1	150.8	110.2	108.0	111.5	112.8	111.2
Logging	133.5	115.1	135.9	147.7	169.0	210.4	120.0	114.4	253.3
Mining	103.8	106.4	102.1	93.9	99.0	97.3	99.8	100.7	99.9
Communications	109.7	108.4	113.2	125.0	154.7	138.8	153.2	168.7	171.0
Transportation	101.6	106.2	113.4	117.7	126.1	108.6	131.5	134.9	138.9
Construction	103.2	98.6	74.2	75.3	84.6	68.8	83.2	102.1	95.5
Services ^{1/}	111.0	119.3	126.9	128.9	137.2	128.8	135.6	146.0	139.9
Trade	100.9	101.8	107.8	111.9	120.6	114.2	118.9	121.5	132.4
Quebec - All Industries	118.3	127.1	124.9	116.4	113.0	109.2	111.1	115.3	122.5
Ontario - Manufacturing	119.0	125.8	124.8	114.7	107.6	106.4	109.0	105.4	112.6
Lumber products	95.8	105.6	105.6	108.0	111.8	101.9	112.5	121.8	115.1
Plant products - edible	113.8	112.9	127.9	126.4	134.2	118.6	120.0	150.5	141.7
Pulp and paper	103.7	102.7	106.3	113.4	131.8	126.1	129.7	136.5	138.4
Textile products	102.1	96.7	93.9	94.1	99.8	100.1	98.8	97.7	100.8
Chemical and allied products	166.5	163.4	142.7	126.7	101.4	100.6	102.4	98.7	104.2
Electrical apparatus	115.6	131.0	142.2	135.3	133.9	137.9	138.9	120.4	148.9
Iron and steel	133.2	144.2	138.5	113.8	92.7	91.9	96.7	89.0	96.0
Non-ferrous metal products	121.8	138.6	132.6	118.3	102.9	105.2	103.0	97.5	110.3
Logging	133.8	113.6	150.8	222.2	240.8	324.2	229.2	150.6	285.5
Mining	89.8	75.4	69.4	66.8	70.9	68.8	71.3	71.9	74.4
Communications	103.6	101.0	108.2	119.2	153.4	135.6	153.2	166.5	171.1
Transportation	106.0	113.9	119.9	124.0	129.1	117.4	128.3	136.6	136.5
Construction	77.4	80.1	65.6	75.3	95.9	80.0	91.5	105.7	102.7
Services ^{1/}	104.5	109.4	114.8	113.9	120.9	116.2	122.4	125.3	122.3
Trade	96.3	94.4	99.1	106.5	116.3	110.1	114.6	116.3	127.7
Ontario - All Industries	110.8	114.8	114.3	110.6	110.2	107.5	110.6	109.2	116.7
Prairie - Manufacturing	122.6	134.1	139.4	128.9	127.7	123.3	125.2	132.0	132.7
Provinces Animal products - edible	111.2	132.4	169.2	158.8	157.1	145.0	143.0	168.3	171.2
Lumber products	97.9	89.4	98.8	105.2	112.2	111.9	116.5	117.5	111.8
Plant products - edible	115.5	130.5	143.4	144.6	150.3	133.7	137.5	156.7	166.0
Textile products	114.1	112.9	111.6	113.0	111.1	114.7	113.8	109.4	115.6
Iron and steel	130.1	153.7	144.7	116.4	108.2	107.4	108.7	108.4	110.5
Mining	121.5	120.6	123.2	118.0	127.1	124.3	127.0	131.5	137.0
Communications	103.5	107.5	109.9	117.3	129.2	122.7	130.0	135.9	132.5
Transportation	101.9	111.3	119.9	121.7	126.2	122.4	122.9	128.9	131.0
Construction	79.7	75.1	69.8	72.4	87.2	65.2	91.9	102.0	96.0
Services ^{1/}	95.0	101.7	112.6	116.0	135.7	124.0	136.6	152.6	131.8
Trade	101.1	101.9	109.3	116.5	127.9	118.5	124.7	130.0	143.2
Prairies - All Industries	105.7	110.2	114.6	113.6	120.9	113.3	119.5	126.3	128.4
British - Manufacturing	145.4	172.8	171.2	152.9	133.5	116.8	95.4	133.1	133.9
Columbia Animal products - edible	101.2	110.6	117.7	125.2	138.4	101.2	135.5	158.4	160.4
Lumber products	102.3	92.0	94.6	96.3	95.6	98.6	19.6	107.7	112.1
Plant products - edible	126.2	130.6	153.9	157.3	169.1	111.7	132.9	251.3	210.8
Pulp and paper	105.7	104.9	110.1	113.1	131.8	117.8	120.7	125.0	128.4
Iron and steel	295.3	430.6	398.2	390.1	137.6	142.3	134.5	125.9	130.3
Non-ferrous metal products	108.8	108.7	103.2	97.3	104.6	95.5	103.7	113.2	113.1
Logging	94.0	110.3	125.0	121.7	117.8	117.1	13.4	139.0	142.5
Mining	88.9	84.4	78.6	74.7	76.3	80.7	84.7	68.9	72.4
Transportation	100.1	110.1	121.1	126.6	136.9	128.6	132.9	137.8	153.9
Construction	116.9	157.0	104.8	95.8	124.6	104.6	124.9	139.1	144.8
Services ^{1/}	101.1	110.7	120.0	131.7	147.4	137.2	145.2	155.9	159.5
Trade	104.6	103.2	110.6	117.3	132.1	122.6	130.4	133.9	150.5
E. C. - All Industries	122.1	140.8	137.7	129.8	138.5	115.9	103.3	131.1	136.8

^{1/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES,
AVERAGES 1942-1946, AND QUARTERLY, 1946.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on, or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls

Cities and Industries		Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	1 9 4 6			
							Mar. 1	June 1	Sept. 1	Dec. 1
MONTREAL	- Manufacturing	144.3	161.4	184.5	163.7	146.4	145.7	146.6	151.8	159.2
	Plant products - edible	109.8	113.8	125.0	131.5	143.7	140.5	141.3	146.9	156.2
	Pulp and paper	107.4	113.9	128.3	138.5	162.7	156.6	159.3	168.4	181.1
	Textiles	116.4	117.2	122.0	128.8	137.5	141.2	139.2	143.3	150.4
	Tobacco	128.1	148.6	160.4	164.7	160.6	154.7	159.6	171.6	184.1
	Iron and steel	175.5	244.2	243.4	192.6	132.3	134.5	134.8	137.9	138.1
	Communications	108.0	110.5	122.3	135.4	176.3	162.7	174.7	183.2	195.1
	Transportation	104.1	103.0	117.2	138.5	149.0	104.8	154.4	164.1	202.2
	Construction	132.4	115.4	106.6	120.3	162.7	148.8	147.1	182.8	184.8
	Services 1/	116.7	137.7	155.1	160.6	179.3	174.8	178.1	181.6	196.3
	Trade	105.5	111.6	118.2	125.7	142.8	135.7	140.6	145.5	158.1
	- All Industries	133.1	161.5	168.1	153.3	148.4	143.0	147.7	154.6	164.8
QUEBEC	- Manufacturing	174.7	254.2	274.3	197.3	120.6	116.0	113.4	126.1	131.0
	Iron and steel	217.5	412.4	523.3	322.3	127.9	109.0	112.9	135.8	152.6
	Transportation	115.3	127.5	142.6	155.6	163.5	154.3	160.6	177.3	173.2
	Construction	132.0	149.3	145.5	160.5	170.5	155.4	158.4	183.1	199.0
	Services 1/	113.9	129.9	151.8	164.9	199.8	182.1	199.0	220.7	225.6
	Trade	103.8	114.3	129.8	139.0	156.0	144.4	159.4	158.8	171.4
Quebec	- All Industries	156.2	215.0	232.0	182.5	135.0	129.8	129.1	141.5	148.3
TORONTO	- Manufacturing	144.0	169.2	174.3	153.4	137.6	137.8	134.5	135.9	152.3
	Plant products - edible	109.3	108.1	116.8	124.5	140.0	131.2	133.8	147.0	156.2
	Pulp and paper	108.6	109.2	118.3	128.3	149.9	145.3	142.7	149.9	165.3
	Textiles	119.3	123.4	121.6	124.8	135.0	134.5	131.1	140.1	145.2
	Chemicals	191.6	224.8	211.6	194.3	175.1	171.9	172.9	177.2	184.3
	Electrical apparatus	132.9	164.7	180.7	175.1	176.5	169.8	169.0	181.5	208.2
	Iron and steel	184.3	235.7	241.8	171.7	113.2	113.7	108.6	112.3	122.1
	Communications	108.9	110.8	123.6	139.9	185.7	171.5	184.2	200.8	203.2
	Transportation	116.7	131.1	141.2	151.9	151.8	158.5	165.4	173.5	176.1
	Construction	73.7	85.8	83.7	103.6	136.1	119.8	130.7	154.8	165.8
	Services 1/	110.6	124.3	137.8	139.6	155.4	151.8	154.3	158.5	167.0
	Trade	104.9	106.9	112.0	122.2	143.4	134.0	140.2	145.8	160.1
	- All Industries	131.4	150.9	156.0	145.0	141.2	138.2	138.1	142.0	156.2
OTTAWA	- Manufacturing	122.2	137.9	142.8	130.6	124.5	121.7	119.2	128.4	132.2
	Pulp and paper	111.6	118.7	124.5	126.7	141.0	136.2	135.2	147.4	153.1
	Iron and steel	130.6	158.4	163.1	126.6	84.0	85.2	75.7	86.2	87.8
	Construction	131.6	110.7	88.7	96.2	143.1	126.5	132.6	163.9	179.3
	Services 1/	129.6	146.6	151.5	165.5	189.8	187.8	188.7	187.8	213.3
	Trade	104.4	114.7	125.4	136.7	157.5	147.9	155.0	157.6	174.3
Ottawa	- All Industries	119.2	129.3	132.8	132.2	142.1	135.8	137.4	147.0	156.6
HAMILTON	- Manufacturing	135.7	141.1	139.3	130.8	115.9	121.3	118.1	95.8	134.9
	Textiles	112.3	107.5	109.6	109.8	118.5	119.7	114.3	118.8	130.7
	Electrical apparatus	150.1	154.0	170.8	158.4	120.6	148.2	138.8	44.2	169.4
	Iron and steel	147.7	154.1	143.2	128.2	104.4	107.4	105.8	87.9	116.3
	Construction	86.9	95.9	67.2	103.3	135.3	124.2	138.5	142.6	144.9
	Trade	105.3	104.2	113.4	122.1	136.8	127.8	131.5	137.1	166.5
Hamilton	- All Industries	131.7	136.1	134.4	129.8	120.5	123.6	122.0	104.0	139.0
WINDSOR	- Manufacturing	128.0	146.2	142.2	110.1	99.2	90.3	107.0	94.3	109.4
	Iron and steel	130.0	149.1	142.9	104.3	91.2	81.2	99.4	86.5	101.7
	Construction	151.2	161.3	144.0	147.8	182.4	173.0	177.0	195.6	197.7
	Trade	96.8	105.3	115.1	121.3	129.7	118.8	132.8	133.4	135.8
Windsor	- All Industries	127.4	145.3	142.0	113.1	104.4	95.4	111.6	100.1	114.6
WINNIPEG	- Manufacturing	136.2	150.6	161.7	152.1	150.3	145.8	145.8	153.9	168.1
	Animal products - edible	112.3	138.8	181.6	177.9	186.2	169.3	164.0	204.3	216.5
	Textiles	116.3	121.0	119.5	131.8	138.4	142.6	143.1	141.5	149.8
	Chemicals	854.7	635.2	636.4	485.4	163.0	216.4	134.4	142.7	146.6
	Iron and steel	134.6	166.5	171.5	145.2	136.4	134.3	135.7	134.5	155.8
	Communications	97.0	95.7	101.2	114.9	155.7	117.0	140.4	156.8	140.4
	Transportation	109.6	126.9	135.9	152.7	170.1	164.0	166.3	171.0	183.9
	Construction	43.4	45.9	33.7	42.9	74.3	62.2	71.9	86.1	91.0
	Services 1/	111.4	121.4	138.6	148.3	179.2	170.5	180.6	184.3	197.7
	Trade	110.4	112.7	122.1	133.4	158.3	146.6	152.4	161.7	181.5
	- All Industries	115.5	126.3	134.6	135.2	146.3	138.6	142.3	151.0	164.8
VANCOUVER	- Manufacturing	222.6	308.5	292.8	242.3	161.5	163.2	131.2	163.1	175.5
	Lumber products	106.4	101.8	116.3	122.1	136.6	136.4	36.6	153.2	172.5
	Iron and steel	413.1	634.0	567.0	419.2	163.9	179.9	154.6	146.5	159.1
	Communications	115.9	119.1	127.9	138.9	166.9	150.7	172.6	178.7	181.1
	Transportation	111.4	132.2	148.4	167.3	186.5	169.3	180.4	172.9	243.5
	Construction	172.2	194.6	142.6	149.9	242.8	207.1	224.2	283.6	302.6
	Services 1/	117.1	135.9	153.4	170.1	199.5	183.4	196.9	214.3	218.2
	Trade	112.9	119.2	133.0	143.9	169.0	158.9	165.6	175.7	193.4
	- All Industries	172.5	223.5	218.2	198.5	173.5	166.2	155.5	177.9	198.5

1/ Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

Cities and Industries		Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	1 9 4 6			
							Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MONTREAL	- Manufacturing	125.2	146.3	144.7	126.9	115.5	113.7	116.6	117.7	119.5
	Plant products - edible	101.4	97.0	99.8	102.3	104.9	104.5	103.6	105.7	109.5
	Pulp and paper	107.1	110.1	117.4	123.5	133.9	132.5	131.6	135.7	138.4
	Textiles	108.0	103.9	102.5	102.4	104.6	106.3	107.2	105.2	108.6
	Tobacco	119.0	119.9	114.0	109.7	103.3	101.7	98.7	105.0	109.9
	Iron and steel	149.5	190.5	195.7	151.3	109.2	107.2	111.8	112.2	108.5
	Communications	107.9	105.8	112.1	126.9	163.0	146.8	161.3	178.6	180.6
	Transportation	92.0	89.1	98.9	104.7	120.0	84.2	130.3	136.9	145.4
	Construction	115.6	97.8	86.9	97.3	129.1	121.9	122.3	140.6	140.2
	Services 1/	106.8	113.7	126.6	131.1	140.3	135.5	141.0	141.9	144.6
	Trade	101.2	103.3	108.9	113.2	123.0	117.0	120.7	123.1	135.7
	- All Industries	118.7	132.9	133.1	122.3	119.0	114.2	119.9	122.4	126.1
QUEBEC	- Manufacturing	152.7	195.7	190.2	139.9	90.0	87.5	97.7	91.9	92.9
	Iron and steel	192.2	359.5	400.0	249.7	97.4	85.7	91.0	103.1	110.2
	Transportation	106.1	112.8	120.4	126.9	132.3	125.1	128.3	142.9	135.9
	Construction	101.2	101.4	95.7	100.5	101.1	89.3	99.1	107.9	106.3
	Services 1/	105.3	113.9	127.3	132.6	148.3	139.8	146.9	164.7	147.0
	Trade	98.0	103.1	112.7	122.7	133.0	124.6	134.7	132.9	143.3
	Quebec	136.2	165.9	163.7	132.6	102.2	97.3	100.3	105.2	106.3
	- All Industries	136.2	165.9	163.7	132.6	102.2	97.3	100.3	105.2	106.3
TORONTO	- Manufacturing	127.3	140.5	140.7	124.4	111.7	112.4	111.6	109.5	116.9
	Plant products - edible	104.5	101.9	115.5	116.5	121.9	117.5	115.2	122.2	134.6
	Pulp and paper	102.0	100.8	107.5	114.3	128.5	125.9	126.4	129.9	134.2
	Textiles	105.2	102.0	97.0	97.6	101.3	102.5	102.1	100.6	102.3
	Chemicals	181.8	194.1	178.2	158.2	136.3	135.5	136.1	136.5	138.4
	Electrical apparatus	121.3	147.2	158.0	145.7	143.9	141.6	143.6	143.7	157.8
	Iron and steel	158.0	188.1	183.9	132.0	89.3	89.6	88.7	89.0	91.4
	Communications	104.3	101.7	107.6	122.0	160.3	143.3	160.5	174.9	179.3
	Transportation	106.8	116.5	125.4	133.8	144.3	136.1	144.3	151.3	149.9
	Construction	67.4	78.0	73.9	90.7	111.9	97.6	109.9	123.3	124.1
	Services 1/	103.9	110.5	117.0	108.9	113.6	112.5	115.7	113.1	115.0
	Trade	98.6	97.3	102.2	109.4	120.4	114.7	118.9	120.2	131.3
	- All Industries	117.5	127.3	128.3	120.2	115.7	114.0	115.3	115.1	122.1
OTTAWA	- Manufacturing	109.6	116.6	114.9	101.5	97.5	95.9	97.1	99.5	98.1
	Pulp and paper	108.2	112.9	112.3	109.9	119.3	117.9	118.2	121.7	120.3
	Iron and steel	93.8	107.2	107.7	81.1	57.4	57.1	56.3	57.4	57.3
	Construction	114.6	89.9	71.4	76.1	116.4	108.0	110.3	126.8	134.0
	Services 1/	112.2	121.9	124.2	132.0	139.1	135.7	139.6	141.0	138.9
	Trade	101.3	105.7	112.2	120.6	132.2	124.1	127.7	130.7	146.6
	Ottawa	107.5	115.7	110.7	107.9	115.3	110.9	113.4	117.7	122.0
	- All Industries	107.5	115.7	110.7	107.9	115.3	110.9	113.4	117.7	122.0
HAMILTON	- Manufacturing	119.5	119.7	115.3	109.5	98.2	102.7	104.0	81.1	104.3
	Textiles	101.2	93.3	95.1	94.8	98.9	99.9	98.9	96.4	99.6
	Electrical apparatus	117.9	123.6	131.0	121.9	97.7	119.6	118.6	33.5	119.4
	Iron and steel	132.7	133.9	119.2	107.4	87.9	90.3	92.6	73.9	91.1
	Construction	73.0	72.5	50.9	80.5	105.9	97.7	112.4	105.3	110.9
	Trade	98.6	96.0	102.1	109.2	113.9	107.8	112.5	110.2	127.1
	Hamilton	115.2	115.3	111.7	108.9	101.9	104.3	106.9	87.5	108.9
	- All Industries	115.2	115.3	111.7	108.9	101.9	104.3	106.9	87.5	108.9
WINDSOR	- Manufacturing	124.8	135.2	127.6	103.4	99.8	95.7	114.1	97.1	102.1
	Iron and steel	126.3	137.5	127.5	97.2	92.9	88.5	109.2	90.4	94.5
	Construction	136.3	134.1	115.2	116.3	143.3	139.1	143.3	151.2	150.4
	Trade	98.9	103.9	119.6	122.5	120.8	110.8	123.3	124.0	129.1
	Windsor	122.9	133.0	126.6	105.4	103.2	98.7	116.0	101.2	106.3
	- All Industries	122.9	133.0	126.6	105.4	103.2	98.7	116.0	101.2	106.3
WINNIPEG	- Manufacturing	123.1	132.3	137.5	125.9	121.6	118.0	118.6	124.9	127.7
	Animal products - edible	98.9	119.2	154.3	147.8	152.9	135.6	127.3	170.0	164.6
	Textiles	114.3	114.9	112.4	114.7	108.7	113.1	112.5	106.9	111.9
	Chemicals	775.5	532.7	532.9	391.0	137.3	169.5	116.7	120.3	120.9
	Iron and steel	115.8	141.4	139.4	112.4	105.6	103.6	106.7	107.1	110.3
	Communications	97.7	96.1	99.1	110.1	128.9	118.1	132.7	138.0	135.5
	Transportation	101.7	111.3	122.3	133.7	144.0	138.3	141.9	144.6	149.4
	Construction	44.7	43.7	30.3	38.5	65.6	51.9	62.6	75.4	80.0
	Services 1/	104.7	109.9	123.4	129.0	149.9	142.9	152.3	152.2	152.5
	Trade	102.9	103.2	110.3	117.9	132.3	121.2	126.5	133.0	150.9
	Winnipeg	108.4	114.0	118.9	116.7	122.5	115.5	119.2	125.6	132.5
	- All Industries	108.4	114.0	118.9	116.7	122.5	115.5	119.2	125.6	132.5
VANCOUVER	- Manufacturing	183.0	237.4	228.9	189.1	128.6	128.5	107.2	130.3	133.9
	Lumber products	94.6	86.0	97.1	104.2	108.4	112.7	30.3	117.3	128.9
	Iron and steel	335.9	497.9	447.6	318.6	123.0	129.6	117.3	111.9	114.1
	Communications	108.3	109.2	111.7	120.6	141.4	128.5	141.5	151.5	152.4
	Transportation	102.5	113.7	131.5	143.7	159.0	147.1	153.6	155.7	191.0
	Construction	149.5	157.7	112.2	120.3	188.6	160.4	180.4	215.9	227.7
	Services 1/	103.6	115.5	112.9	135.2	152.8	142.6	151.6	159.1	167.3
	Trade	103.7	102.2	110.4	117.1	130.8	121.9	129.6	132.4	148.3
	Vancouver	144.5	173.3	171.0	156.3	138.4	131.9	126.7	141.8	152.5
	- All Industries	144.5	173.3	171.0	156.3	138.4	131.9	126.7	141.8	152.5
	- All Industries	144.5	173.3	171.0	156.3	138.4	131.9	126.7	141.8	152.5

TABLE 8 .- PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES
IN CANADA, ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1942-1946, AND QUARTERLY IN 1946.

Industries	Per Capita Weekly Earnings					1946			
	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	\$	\$	\$	\$
MANUFACTURING	29.17	31.50	32.66	32.65	32.51	32.43	31.83	32.71	34.54
Animal products - edible	27.57	29.34	30.00	30.81	31.88	32.19	32.06	31.47	33.70
Fur and products	26.37	28.50	29.40	29.80	30.42	30.22	29.59	31.33	32.78
Leather and products	20.50	22.30	23.46	24.18	25.18	25.20	24.58	25.80	26.46
Boots and shoes	19.60	21.68	22.53	23.42	24.49	24.48	23.83	25.22	25.83
Lumber and products	23.94	26.00	27.63	27.67	29.12	29.26	26.94	30.01	30.86
Rough and dressed lumber	24.55	26.83	28.44	28.69	30.12	30.45	26.77	31.14	31.91
Furniture	23.88	25.13	26.45	26.86	27.90	27.71	27.09	28.45	29.74
Other lumber products	22.50	25.06	26.89	27.20	27.94	28.13	26.75	28.62	29.55
Plant products - edible	23.48	25.23	25.68	26.54	27.99	28.06	28.19	27.12	28.97
Pulp and paper products	31.08	31.92	33.10	33.80	36.20	34.99	36.32	37.29	38.50
Pulp and paper	33.93	34.92	36.56	37.08	40.53	38.72	39.04	42.81	44.00
Paper products	25.52	25.76	26.15	26.91	28.40	28.08	28.11	28.74	30.42
Printing and publishing	30.33	31.50	32.71	33.49	34.61	34.32	33.66	34.73	36.22
Rubber products	27.57	29.91	32.39	32.46	32.61	33.12	31.28	34.01	37.64
Textile products	20.51	21.92	23.14	23.85	24.98	24.89	24.46	25.97	26.62
Thread, yarn and cloth	21.16	22.45	23.91	24.59	25.82	25.61	25.47	26.81	27.52
Cotton yarn and cloth	20.44	21.71	23.35	24.13	25.55	25.42	25.44	26.29	26.72
Woollen yarn and cloth	21.89	22.91	25.91	24.47	25.12	24.92	24.53	26.43	26.75
Artificial silk and silk goods	21.46	23.29	24.58	25.41	26.64	26.46	26.33	27.71	29.03
Hosiery and knit goods	18.65	20.26	20.89	21.30	22.45	22.15	21.68	23.46	24.39
Garments and personal furnishings	20.02	21.57	22.93	23.93	24.99	25.10	24.51	26.08	26.40
Other textile products	22.42	23.51	24.63	24.89	25.98	25.96	25.17	26.72	27.70
Tobacco	18.17	20.90	23.25	24.35	25.20	23.91	26.09	26.99	27.39
Beverages	31.53	33.56	34.58	34.74	35.45	35.06	34.96	35.78	37.27
Chemical and allied products	28.55	30.69	32.07	33.84	34.96	34.75	34.39	35.16	36.30
Clay, glass and stone products	27.43	29.36	30.80	31.04	31.69	31.28	31.23	31.82	34.00
Electric light and power	34.37	35.92	37.23	37.15	38.40	38.56	38.65	37.48	39.15
Electrical apparatus	30.59	31.86	32.66	33.52	33.20	33.26	32.43	33.47	35.89
Iron and steel products	34.03	35.50	37.69	37.64	36.51	36.67	35.47	36.22	39.19
Crude, rolled and forged products	33.25	34.67	36.69	36.79	36.93	37.22	36.89	36.05	40.94
Machinery (other than vehicles)	33.30	35.24	35.89	35.75	35.23	35.94	33.61	35.69	37.19
Agricultural implements	31.06	33.23	34.64	34.19	34.85	33.72	33.73	34.07	38.08
Land vehicles and aircraft	34.95	36.96	38.42	38.86	38.33	38.21	37.36	37.50	41.22
Automobiles and parts	38.54	41.27	42.47	40.49	38.16	36.17	36.24	36.90	41.70
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	36.07	38.73	39.64	39.49	37.55	38.45	36.09	37.06	38.89
Heating appliances	27.86	29.84	32.19	32.32	32.02	32.50	30.44	32.22	33.66
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	35.94	37.99	38.94	38.67	37.28	37.15	35.97	38.98	39.60
Foundry and machine shop products	33.24	35.03	37.03	36.41	35.00	35.57	33.67	34.70	37.35
Other iron and steel products	32.75	34.69	35.74	35.38	33.53	34.08	32.23	34.30	36.08
Non-ferrous metal products	31.78	33.30	34.68	35.31	35.64	35.31	34.51	35.96	37.90
Non-metallic mineral products	35.70	37.15	38.10	38.78	38.74	38.49	37.79	39.11	39.91
Miscellaneous	26.75	29.32	31.35	30.25	29.19	29.42	28.77	29.25	29.72
LOGGING	20.34	24.78	26.54	26.89	29.03	29.31	24.89	31.87	29.60
MINING	34.79	36.09	38.05	38.60	39.21	39.67	38.93	39.12	40.12
Coal	31.09	33.18	36.95	38.19	39.03	40.43	38.11	38.76	40.03
Metallic ores	38.60	39.70	40.68	41.02	41.63	41.26	41.54	41.76	42.61
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	28.51	30.84	32.34	32.64	32.77	32.48	33.09	33.27	33.84
COMMUNICATIONS	28.13	29.36	30.81	31.48	32.76	32.94	32.69	32.34	33.25
Telegraphs	27.93	28.60	29.21	31.04	35.50	32.85	32.53	33.28	36.83
Telephones	28.20	29.64	31.37	31.62	32.57	32.96	32.72	32.11	32.32
TRANSPORTATION	34.69	35.86	37.07	38.82	40.07	40.83	38.64	39.96	42.98
Street railways and cartage and storage	31.02	32.59	33.43	34.25	35.07	34.96	34.44	35.15	36.53
Steam railway operation	37.99	38.79	40.53	43.94	45.03	45.90	43.01	44.91	49.07
Shipping and stevedoring	29.29	31.04	31.48	32.15	32.80	32.66	32.37	32.43	36.18
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	26.45	29.64	29.74	30.08	31.53	32.02	30.88	32.17	32.77
Building	31.20	34.85	34.12	34.03	33.97	34.57	32.70	34.60	35.44
Highway	22.91	25.73	27.73	27.77	29.11	30.04	28.87	29.95	28.79
Railway	23.87	26.01	27.73	28.87	31.40	30.49	31.37	32.08	35.06
SERVICES	17.37	18.58	19.41	19.87	21.06	21.04	20.73	21.05	22.56
Hotels and restaurants	16.44	17.77	18.76	18.98	20.21	20.31	19.94	20.08	21.76
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18.36	19.91	20.55	21.57	22.70	22.39	22.40	23.08	24.13
Retail	24.07	25.23	26.21	26.85	28.45	28.19	28.37	29.05	28.77
Wholesale	22.08	23.08	24.03	24.62	26.33	26.01	26.23	27.04	26.51
RIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	30.53	32.07	32.79	33.07	34.16	33.92	34.05	34.24	34.93
FINANCIAL	28.56	30.78	31.84	31.49	32.38	32.44	31.68	32.72	33.85
Banks and trust companies	30.20	31.19	32.35	33.51	34.35	34.84	34.77	34.95	35.63
Brokerage and stock market operations	26.86	27.43	28.39	29.59	30.96	30.85	30.80	31.66	31.82
Insurance	33.33	34.97	35.89	37.43	38.51	39.58	40.30	36.95	40.70
ALL INDUSTRIES	34.85	36.58	38.07	38.98	40.09	40.34	39.93	39.58	40.53
	28.61	30.79	31.85	32.04	32.48	32.53	31.81	32.81	34.02

Table 9.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Provinces and Economic Areas,
Annual Averages, 1942-46, and Monthly, 1943-46.

Year	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1942 - Average	25.34	21.91	26.11	24.25	26.70	29.88	28.80	28.71	27.58	29.62	31.28	28.56
1943 - Average	28.19	24.01	29.31	26.60	29.06	31.82	30.32	29.90	29.07	31.65	34.52	30.78
1944 - Average	30.33	26.06	31.88	28.16	30.22	32.78	31.59	31.06	30.29	33.05	34.63	31.84
1945 - Average	30.42	26.30	31.56	28.91	30.73	32.49	32.30	32.04	31.02	33.41	34.82	31.99
1946 - Average	30.37	27.31	30.71	30.05	31.24	32.68	33.28	33.07	32.41	34.06	35.30	32.38
1943 - Jan. 1	24.81	22.46	25.88	23.34	26.12	28.73	29.09	28.71	28.01	30.25	31.56	27.92
Feb. 1	26.46	22.70	27.29	25.36	28.33	31.54	29.77	29.59	28.84	30.54	31.22	29.96
Mar. 1	28.25	22.90	29.77	26.19	28.96	31.82	30.14	29.64	28.88	31.52	34.33	30.72
Apr. 1	28.98	24.09	30.38	26.96	29.28	32.21	30.37	30.07	28.81	31.64	35.06	31.14
May 1	28.65	23.87	29.66	27.16	28.56	31.63	29.78	29.55	28.55	30.82	35.03	30.59
June 1	28.72	23.21	29.91	27.05	28.90	31.98	30.51	30.06	29.19	31.95	35.34	30.93
July 1	28.53	24.14	30.10	26.26	28.81	32.13	30.60	30.25	30.34	31.67	35.48	30.97
Aug. 1	28.23	24.93	28.67	27.62	29.58	31.92	30.30	29.97	29.10	31.47	35.45	31.06
Sept. 1	28.59	24.83	29.47	27.31	29.78	32.19	30.47	30.05	29.10	31.81	35.48	31.30
Oct. 1	28.79	25.37	29.54	27.65	30.24	32.35	30.84	30.07	29.37	32.67	35.21	31.53
Nov. 1	29.04	24.84	30.33	27.15	30.13	32.67	30.85	30.07	29.42	32.70	34.95	31.60
Dec. 1	29.23	25.02	30.69	27.11	30.04	32.65	31.16	30.74	29.25	32.77	35.10	31.61
1944 - Jan. 1	27.01	23.58	27.60	26.31	28.14	30.73	30.39	29.63	28.94	32.17	31.79	29.69
Feb. 1	29.95	25.03	31.61	27.73	29.98	32.97	30.99	30.12	29.67	32.85	34.77	31.76
Mar. 1	30.52	25.11	32.11	28.36	30.58	33.40	31.39	31.05	30.34	32.39	35.37	32.27
Apr. 1	31.41	26.13	33.16	29.06	30.84	33.31	31.59	31.29	30.60	32.55	35.00	32.37
May 1	31.88	26.86	33.41	29.53	30.59	32.97	31.82	31.51	30.43	33.05	35.51	32.26
June 1	30.10	25.89	31.89	27.43	30.12	32.77	31.62	31.15	30.57	32.88	34.80	31.80
July 1	30.12	26.40	32.01	27.37	29.91	32.68	31.55	30.94	30.48	33.06	34.97	31.72
Aug. 1	30.09	26.09	31.44	28.27	29.76	32.69	31.49	30.90	30.12	33.09	34.67	31.63
Sept. 1	30.11	26.78	31.83	27.71	30.09	32.65	31.46	30.94	30.04	32.99	34.45	31.69
Oct. 1	31.10	27.05	32.52	29.13	31.05	33.02	32.37	31.70	31.14	33.95	34.80	32.36
Nov. 1	31.00	26.82	32.70	28.59	30.93	33.06	32.22	31.61	30.58	34.03	34.67	32.29
Dec. 1	30.69	27.02	32.27	28.40	30.63	33.10	32.23	31.90	30.56	33.64	34.71	32.19
1945 - Jan. 1	27.73	25.29	28.28	27.09	29.04	30.39	31.48	31.01	30.64	32.60	32.66	30.10
Feb. 1	31.39	25.58	33.51	28.56	30.57	32.97	31.87	31.31	30.88	33.21	34.80	32.15
Mar. 1	31.95	25.19	33.93	29.40	31.35	33.43	32.83	32.58	31.58	34.16	35.66	32.61
Apr. 1	31.48	26.41	32.81	29.77	30.61	32.49	32.04	31.65	30.67	33.35	34.87	32.00
May 1	31.02	27.26	32.81	28.53	31.24	33.22	32.26	31.95	30.62	33.63	35.59	32.55
June 1	30.20	25.70	31.65	28.31	31.13	32.62	32.06	31.93	30.64	33.10	34.60	32.10
July 1	30.99	26.45	32.14	29.42	30.87	32.87	32.77	32.60	31.32	33.88	35.07	32.32
Aug. 1	30.66	25.57	31.51	29.58	31.02	32.55	31.99	31.88	30.48	33.03	34.79	32.09
Sept. 1	30.15	26.99	30.87	29.20	30.85	32.49	32.67	32.54	31.44	33.58	34.71	32.06
Oct. 1	30.18	26.76	30.83	29.35	30.94	32.39	32.56	32.38	31.34	33.52	35.31	32.08
Nov. 1	29.65	27.28	30.15	29.00	30.73	32.42	32.55	32.48	31.25	33.41	35.07	31.95
Dec. 1	29.57	27.09	30.25	28.69	30.37	32.04	32.55	32.36	31.42	33.49	34.65	31.63
1946 - Jan. 1	29.04	26.35	28.95	29.30	28.72	29.96	31.71	31.18	31.60	32.49	32.10	29.92
Feb. 1	30.42	26.15	31.07	29.73	30.65	32.35	32.85	32.43	31.85	33.97	34.74	31.97
Mar. 1	31.08	26.15	31.75	30.40	31.45	32.41	33.59	33.22	32.67	34.59	35.60	32.44
Apr. 1	31.34	27.37	32.17	30.43	31.31	32.77	33.04	32.75	32.13	33.92	35.23	32.48
May 1	30.17	26.87	30.83	29.40	30.74	32.43	32.86	32.64	31.86	33.72	35.10	32.05
June 1	30.16	26.28	30.60	29.75	30.76	31.88	32.74	32.65	31.65	33.49	34.11	31.68
July 1	30.39	27.63	30.76	30.00	30.91	32.71	32.84	32.83	31.73	33.49	35.46	32.25
Aug. 1	29.97	27.53	29.93	30.17	31.60	33.02	33.12	33.05	32.36	33.62	35.86	32.64
Sept. 1	29.86	26.72	29.79	30.15	31.76	32.98	33.52	33.29	32.79	34.21	35.91	32.72
Oct. 1	30.42	28.16	30.40	30.56	32.04	33.40	34.04	33.95	33.06	34.72	36.73	33.15
Nov. 1	30.75	28.58	30.98	30.51	32.31	33.58	34.22	34.06	33.15	35.07	36.50	33.33
Dec. 1	30.83	29.98	31.31	30.19	32.65	34.71	34.84	34.77	34.03	35.40	36.27	33.95

Table 10.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Eight Leading Cities,
Annual Averages, 1942-46, and Monthly, 1943-46.

Month and Year	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1942 - Average	27.97	23.41	29.54	25.29	31.32	39.22	27.06	30.39
1943 - Average	30.50	26.58	31.62	26.65	32.45	41.61	28.00	33.43
1944 - Average	31.64	29.37	32.51	27.70	33.10	42.68	28.73	33.52
1945 - Average	31.95	28.70	32.41	28.30	32.82	40.37	29.38	33.60
1946 - Average	31.92	27.68	32.80	28.45	32.46	38.05	30.40	33.12
1943 - Jan. 1	27.05	22.10	28.30	24.17	29.93	36.44	26.72	29.85
Feb. 1	29.35	25.16	31.50	26.58	32.33	42.06	27.92	29.89
Mar. 1	30.56	24.93	31.52	26.64	33.26	42.11	27.99	34.07
Apr. 1	30.66	25.62	32.04	26.83	33.46	43.24	28.54	33.92
May 1	29.71	25.37	31.38	26.45	32.41	40.71	27.79	33.73
June 1	30.50	26.17	31.51	26.60	31.77	42.26	28.16	34.41
July 1	30.10	26.25	31.86	26.91	32.39	42.01	28.24	34.28
Aug. 1	31.04	27.63	31.97	27.05	32.60	40.44	27.94	34.60
Sept. 1	31.15	27.86	32.16	26.99	32.41	41.73	27.96	34.17
Oct. 1	31.71	28.94	32.41	27.22	32.64	41.37	27.88	34.28
Nov. 1	31.75	29.52	32.48	27.15	33.01	43.72	28.08	33.87
Dec. 1	31.97	29.14	32.38	27.18	33.31	42.51	28.80	34.06
1944 - Jan. 1	29.52	25.00	30.72	26.34	30.95	37.73	27.45	30.08
Feb. 1	31.47	28.60	32.94	27.17	33.80	44.48	28.25	34.17
Mar. 1	31.89	28.89	33.03	27.82	34.03	44.30	29.22	34.32
Apr. 1	32.20	29.26	33.03	27.52	33.94	44.46	29.17	33.58
May 1	31.64	29.24	33.21	27.78	33.74	36.54	29.40	34.33
June 1	31.29	30.60	32.50	27.86	32.61	43.22	28.97	33.56
July 1	31.06	29.33	32.42	27.94	32.60	43.55	28.70	33.88
Aug. 1	30.96	29.91	32.24	28.04	33.00	43.63	28.45	34.07
Sept. 1	32.03	30.54	32.33	27.57	32.78	43.44	28.52	33.80
Oct. 1	32.48	30.97	32.66	27.82	32.95	43.98	28.69	33.82
Nov. 1	32.52	31.29	32.51	28.33	33.33	43.37	28.72	33.23
Dec. 1	32.59	28.93	32.57	28.25	33.42	43.49	29.20	33.35
1945 - Jan. 1	29.61	27.08	29.71	27.11	30.05	36.29	27.85	31.22
Feb. 1	32.14	28.27	32.26	28.43	33.67	44.22	28.80	34.01
Mar. 1	32.68	28.89	33.10	28.69	33.77	43.68	30.01	34.64
Apr. 1	31.73	27.32	31.92	28.09	33.13	41.93	29.29	33.67
May 1	32.68	29.96	33.03	28.87	33.98	42.80	29.72	34.73
June 1	32.23	30.80	32.80	28.49	32.41	39.79	29.19	33.34
July 1	31.92	29.12	33.09	28.42	33.11	39.60	29.71	33.66
Aug. 1	32.09	29.73	32.71	28.26	33.33	38.70	29.07	34.19
Sept. 1	32.00	28.22	32.66	28.37	32.55	39.72	29.90	33.37
Oct. 1	32.09	28.84	32.56	28.47	32.82	39.74	29.56	33.67
Nov. 1	32.20	29.05	32.64	28.55	32.42	39.39	29.77	33.62
Dec. 1	32.03	27.10	32.38	27.94	32.57	39.08	29.76	33.08
1946 - Jan. 1	28.81	25.62	30.58	26.46	29.82	34.17	28.16	30.40
Feb. 1	31.81	27.40	32.39	27.91	32.31	42.12	29.97	33.00
Mar. 1	32.10	27.54	32.58	28.30	32.54	36.48	30.53	33.31
Apr. 1	32.08	27.53	32.84	28.13	32.73	41.84	30.37	32.74
May 1	31.39	27.10	32.63	27.87	32.35	40.66	30.19	32.80
June 1	31.61	26.94	32.18	28.00	31.34	36.29	30.36	32.42
July 1	31.22	27.05	32.33	28.63	32.35	37.16	30.52	33.16
Aug. 1	31.96	28.29	32.96	28.80	32.65	37.03	30.53	33.03
Sept. 1	32.39	28.23	33.16	28.84	32.62	37.33	30.63	33.19
Oct. 1	32.84	28.46	33.41	29.30	32.59	35.86	30.77	34.34
Nov. 1	33.33	28.70	33.59	29.46	33.17	36.90	31.07	34.55
Dec. 1	33.52	29.31	34.39	29.65	35.04	40.71	31.70	34.48

Table 11.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Specified Cities,

1945 - 1946.

Month and Year	Halifax	Saint John	Sherbrooke	Three-Rivers	Kitchener-Waterloo	London	Month and Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1945 - Jan. 1	28.18	27.33	23.99	27.48	27.69	27.52	Jan. 1 - 1945
Feb. 1	32.96	30.03	25.82	28.77	30.30	29.48	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	32.20	30.10	27.13	30.59	30.11	29.74	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	32.94	30.30	25.06	29.56	29.49	28.81	Apr. 1
May 1	31.35	30.05	26.85	30.26	30.23	29.97	May 1
June 1	30.99	29.94	26.42	29.25	29.79	30.11	June 1
July 1	30.39	29.99	26.38	28.46	29.88	30.14	July 1
Aug. 1	29.75	29.70	26.10	29.36	29.83	30.42	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	29.42	29.17	25.70	28.97	29.83	30.20	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	28.69	28.28	26.79	28.75	29.98	30.19	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	29.36	28.39	26.99	29.08	30.33	30.40	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	28.80	28.29	26.76	30.06	29.89	29.95	Dec. 1
1945 - Average	30.42	29.29	26.17	29.22	29.78	29.74	Average - 1945
1946 - Jan. 1	26.22	26.84	22.73	28.81	26.00	28.20	Jan. 1 - 1946
Feb. 1	28.63	29.18	26.10	30.13	29.67	30.01	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	29.64	29.38	26.86	30.04	30.12	30.45	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	29.90	30.60	27.13	30.80	30.70	30.63	Apr. 1
May 1	29.67	29.45	26.81	30.05	30.13	30.48	May 1
June 1	28.78	28.20	25.65	30.47	28.58	30.05	June 1
July 1	29.66	29.31	24.46	30.57	30.50	30.63	July 1
Aug. 1	29.51	29.08	27.51	32.16	30.54	30.93	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	29.25	28.93	28.04	31.92	30.63	30.84	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	29.97	30.02	28.53	31.99	30.84	31.44	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	29.79	29.65	27.68	31.99	29.66	31.58	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	29.12	29.64	28.73	32.31	32.89	31.95	Dec. 1
1946 - Average	29.17	29.18	26.69	30.92	30.02	30.60	Average - 1946

Month and Year	Ft. William-Pt. Arthur	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Victoria	Month and Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1945 - Jan. 1	35.87	27.11	25.94	31.01	27.74	31.28	Jan. 1 - 1945
Feb. 1	36.05	28.88	26.83	31.18	29.16	34.19	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	35.72	29.13	27.22	31.84	29.43	34.42	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	34.16	28.17	26.35	31.92	28.62	33.88	Apr. 1
May 1	35.53	28.22	26.89	32.25	29.54	33.71	May 1
June 1	34.80	27.62	26.02	31.74	29.29	32.87	June 1
July 1	36.57	27.94	26.23	31.89	29.49	32.27	July 1
Aug. 1	37.00	27.64	26.24	31.39	29.33	32.10	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	34.07	27.72	26.87	31.44	29.76	32.70	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	36.45	28.15	27.43	31.24	30.01	32.20	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	35.21	28.06	27.69	31.60	29.49	31.53	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	34.98	28.12	27.56	31.40	29.91	31.31	Dec. 1
1945 - Average	35.53	28.05	26.76	31.57	29.31	32.70	Average - 1945
1946 - Jan. 1	32.83	27.95	27.29	31.00	28.81	27.98	Jan. 1 - 1946
Feb. 1	34.61	29.20	27.76	31.94	30.05	31.51	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	34.46	28.81	28.60	32.12	30.39	31.76	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	34.40	28.75	28.42	31.97	30.21	31.60	Apr. 1
May 1	34.19	28.83	27.95	31.97	30.16	31.63	May 1
June 1	34.59	28.99	27.76	31.68	29.75	30.46	June 1
July 1	35.07	29.29	28.22	31.99	30.52	32.45	July 1
Aug. 1	35.67	29.77	29.05	32.09	30.62	31.70	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	35.63	29.76	29.28	32.12	30.46	31.63	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	36.73	29.90	30.11	32.54	31.06	31.23	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	35.68	29.76	29.85	32.60	31.00	31.80	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	36.20	30.17	30.82	32.65	31.47	32.84	Dec. 1
1946 - Average	35.01	29.27	28.76	32.06	30.38	31.38	Average - 1946

Table 12.- Average Hours per Week and Average Hourly Earnings as Reported in Indicated Industries at Specified Dates in 1945 and 1946, Together with Annual Averages.

Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at					Average Hourly Earnings Reported at						
	Mar. 1 1946	June 1 1946	Sept. 1 1946	Dec. 1 1946	Annual Averages 1946 1945		Mar. 1 1946	June 1 1946	Sept. 1 1946	Dec. 1 1946	Annual Averages 1946 1945	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
MANUFACTURING	44.0	42.0	42.7	43.2	44.7	44.8	69.9	69.2	70.6	74.5	70.0	69.4
*Durable manufactured goods	44.2	42.1	42.6	43.2	44.8	44.7	74.5	73.1	76.5	81.8	76.4	76.7
Non-durable manufactured goods	43.9	41.9	42.7	43.2	44.6	43.7	61.5	63.8	65.1	67.6	63.8	60.7
Animal products - edible	42.6	43.2	42.7	43.1	42.8	44.6	87.6	65.9	66.1	72.8	67.0	63.0
Dairy products	46.8	46.7	47.1	46.9	47.1	46.1	62.1	61.0	61.9	63.3	61.5	59.0
Meat products	41.0	41.1	40.9	42.3	40.8	42.4	72.8	73.2	72.1	79.0	72.9	67.9
Leather products	43.4	40.8	41.9	42.5	41.7	43.1	58.8	55.3	57.2	58.5	55.8	52.2
Leather boots and shoes	43.8	41.6	42.2	42.8	42.2	43.3	51.2	51.9	54.5	55.8	52.9	49.8
*Lumber products	44.8	42.5	43.4	42.7	42.3	43.7	62.4	57.5	66.0	68.7	64.2	60.5
Rough and dressed lumber	44.4	43.5	43.5	42.1	43.1	43.6	65.4	54.9	68.8	72.5	66.6	62.0
Containers	43.9	42.4	43.3	43.4	42.7	42.6	59.4	53.4	63.2	66.0	61.3	58.3
Furniture	43.8	41.0	43.5	43.7	42.6	43.6	59.7	61.7	62.2	64.9	61.8	57.9
*Musical instruments	46.8	42.6	46.2	45.8	45.0	46.3	86.6	58.5	58.2	61.2	58.3	53.3
Plant products - edible	42.8	41.5	40.9	42.4	42.8	42.4	56.0	56.9	57.7	59.7	57.3	54.1
Flour and other milled products	47.1	43.6	45.4	45.9	46.5	46.3	64.1	64.7	66.8	70.6	66.1	62.6
Fruit and vegetable preserving	39.1	37.9	36.2	40.6	38.4	39.8	52.4	53.7	54.6	55.8	53.8	50.1
Bread and bakery products	43.8	42.5	43.3	42.8	43.1	43.6	54.0	55.4	56.9	57.6	55.7	53.1
Chocolate and cocoa products	40.9	40.3	42.6	41.3	40.7	39.6	50.8	51.8	52.1	52.0	51.7	49.2
Pulp and paper products	46.5	44.8	45.6	46.2	46.7	45.0	71.4	73.2	78.4	79.8	75.1	69.7
Pulp and paper	50.1	49.0	49.2	49.8	49.4	49.6	73.8	75.7	84.4	84.7	78.9	71.8
Paper products	44.0	42.1	42.7	43.6	42.7	42.7	56.8	52.7	60.0	62.9	59.0	55.3
Printing and publishing	42.1	39.2	41.0	42.0	41.1	41.4	76.9	78.2	78.4	82.0	78.6	75.8
Rubber products	44.1	42.0	43.9	41.7	41.9	44.0	72.0	72.3	69.4	82.4	72.3	71.9
Textile products	43.3	40.2	41.5	41.9	41.2	42.5	52.3	54.5	56.5	57.3	54.6	50.9
Thread, yarn and cloth	46.4	44.0	44.8	45.0	44.6	46.3	50.8	53.1	55.0	58.6	53.2	48.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	47.0	45.7	44.6	45.2	45.3	46.4	51.1	52.6	54.4	55.7	52.8	48.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	45.3	41.8	43.9	43.6	43.3	45.7	50.5	52.8	55.5	56.7	53.2	49.2
Silk and artificial silk goods	47.7	43.9	46.4	46.1	45.0	46.7	50.7	54.4	55.1	57.7	53.8	49.6
Hosiery and knit goods	43.7	38.9	41.2	41.9	40.3	41.6	48.3	50.9	52.8	54.6	50.8	47.9
Garments and personal furnishings	39.7	36.7	37.9	38.3	37.6	38.8	56.7	57.5	60.1	60.6	57.7	54.5
Tobacco	40.4	40.9	43.7	43.1	40.6	42.1	51.7	54.7	54.2	56.8	53.9	51.3
Beverages	44.3	42.7	43.8	43.1	43.5	44.7	67.7	68.9	69.4	74.5	69.4	66.0
Distilled and malt liquors	44.5	42.2	43.4	42.7	43.1	44.5	69.1	70.7	71.1	76.4	71.1	67.8
Chemicals and allied products	44.2	42.5	43.5	43.8	44.3	45.0	67.8	68.8	69.8	72.6	69.4	68.4
Drugs and medicines	42.3	41.8	42.1	42.4	42.0	42.3	58.0	59.0	57.6	64.3	59.0	56.5
*Clay, glass and stone products	45.5	44.0	42.8	44.9	44.1	46.3	64.8	66.7	69.7	71.7	67.5	64.4
Glass products	45.3	43.6	39.4	44.0	43.4	44.7	62.0	62.8	66.5	70.5	64.7	61.1
Stone products	46.1	44.7	44.5	45.1	44.8	46.0	70.9	74.3	75.3	76.4	73.3	71.2
*Electrical apparatus	46.1	40.9	41.9	41.5	41.5	43.2	68.8	70.6	70.8	78.1	71.5	70.5
Heavy electrical apparatus	44.6	42.4	43.7	41.8	42.9	45.6	72.9	74.2	74.6	87.4	75.1	75.3
*Iron and steel products	44.2	42.0	42.3	43.3	42.7	45.0	78.9	80.0	81.1	86.9	81.0	81.2
Crude, rolled and forged products	46.1	45.4	42.0	45.0	44.1	46.4	78.5	78.6	81.2	89.4	80.8	77.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	47.0	42.3	44.4	44.6	44.4	46.7	71.9	72.4	74.8	78.2	73.6	72.1
Agricultural implements	42.5	40.1	39.1	42.5	41.6	43.4	75.3	78.4	81.8	85.9	79.4	75.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	48.0	41.9	41.4	42.2	41.9	44.1	85.8	86.3	87.0	94.9	88.0	87.1
Railway rolling stock	45.6	44.2	44.0	43.4	43.8	44.5	84.3	84.3	84.6	93.7	86.1	86.3
Automobiles and parts	37.0	37.5	37.3	40.1	38.7	42.7	89.1	90.1	90.6	99.0	91.6	90.4
Aeroplanes and parts	48.9	47.6	43.9	44.3	44.1	44.9	85.6	84.2	87.6	88.2	85.9	85.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	44.0	41.3	42.3	41.8	42.6	45.1	83.7	83.8	84.2	89.6	84.9	86.3
Iron and steel fabrication n.e.s.	41.9	41.4	42.7	43.3	41.9	45.7	76.8	77.8	82.2	81.8	78.9	80.1
Hardware, tools and cutlery	45.0	41.9	44.7	45.3	45.4	43.4	67.4	68.4	70.3	72.4	70.8	69.1
Foundry and machine shop products	44.3	40.7	42.0	44.2	42.9	45.8	76.4	78.0	78.4	82.3	78.1	83.2
Sheet metal work	43.9	40.1	43.0	42.6	41.8	43.5	84.5	69.7	71.1	73.8	70.2	66.7
*Non-ferrous metal products	44.2	42.1	43.6	43.8	43.1	44.6	73.6	74.4	76.5	81.3	75.9	73.8
Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores	47.9	45.0	44.9	43.6	44.6	46.4	80.4	82.0	88.8	88.8	85.0	77.5
Aluminum and its products	44.6	43.5	43.8	45.0	44.1	44.7	76.0	76.2	76.4	82.1	76.9	74.9
Copper, lead, tin and zinc mfg.	43.4	40.2	42.6	43.2	41.9	44.0	70.3	68.7	69.2	78.3	70.6	72.4
Non-metallic mineral products	44.2	41.7	41.2	42.6	42.4	44.9	79.9	82.0	85.8	85.1	82.8	79.5
Petroleum and its products	42.3	39.6	38.8	40.6	40.5	43.4	87.1	91.0	98.9	93.9	91.3	86.4
Miscellaneous manufactured products	42.5	40.4	41.0	42.1	41.2	41.9	61.5	63.2	64.4	65.1	63.3	65.3
MINING	44.6	43.3	42.9	42.3	43.2	43.8	86.4	86.1	87.4	91.3	87.3	85.0
Coal	42.3	39.4	40.0	39.2	40.2	40.2	95.0	95.1	95.0	100.9	95.9	93.8
Metallic ores	43.8	45.6	44.3	44.5	45.1	45.8	85.7	86.2	86.9	90.7	87.4	85.0
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	45.9	45.4	45.4	43.6	45.1	46.5	64.6	66.6	69.0	72.3	67.5	65.9
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION	47.7	45.7	46.3	46.3	46.3	47.3	70.7	71.2	71.9	77.4	72.3	69.9
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	39.3	37.4	39.5	39.5	38.7	40.4	83.1	82.2	83.7	86.0	83.4	80.9
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	41.2	35.7	37.9	35.6	37.7	36.7	65.1	66.2	66.1	67.0	65.7	63.2
SERVICES	46.1	42.5	43.5	43.0	43.2	43.8	44.4	45.5	45.9	50.9	46.0	43.0
Hotels and restaurants	45.7	43.9	44.7	43.6	44.4	45.1	43.1	44.5	44.5	50.8	44.8	41.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	41.3	40.0	41.2	41.8	40.9	41.2	47.1	49.4	48.9	51.0	48.4	46.4

* The industries classed in the durable manufactured industries are indicated by an asterisk.

1/ Chiefly street and electric railways.

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Minister of Trade and Commerce

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

ANNUAL REVIEW

OF

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

IN

CANADA

1947



OTTAWA
1948

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EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and sometime after the Census dates; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed on June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. This showed in the monthly enquiry, an industrial coverage of all employees enumerated in the Census which ranged from over 41 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and more than 47 p.c. in trade, to over 95 p.c. in manufacturing and nearly 97 p.c. in mining. Differences in the industrial classifications of establishments and individuals contributed to an important extent to these disparities, exaggerating the high coverage in mining and manufacturing, and minimizing that in trade. The present coverage in the above-mentioned service divisions and in trade may be estimated at 48 p.c. and 52 p.c., respectively.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

being six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

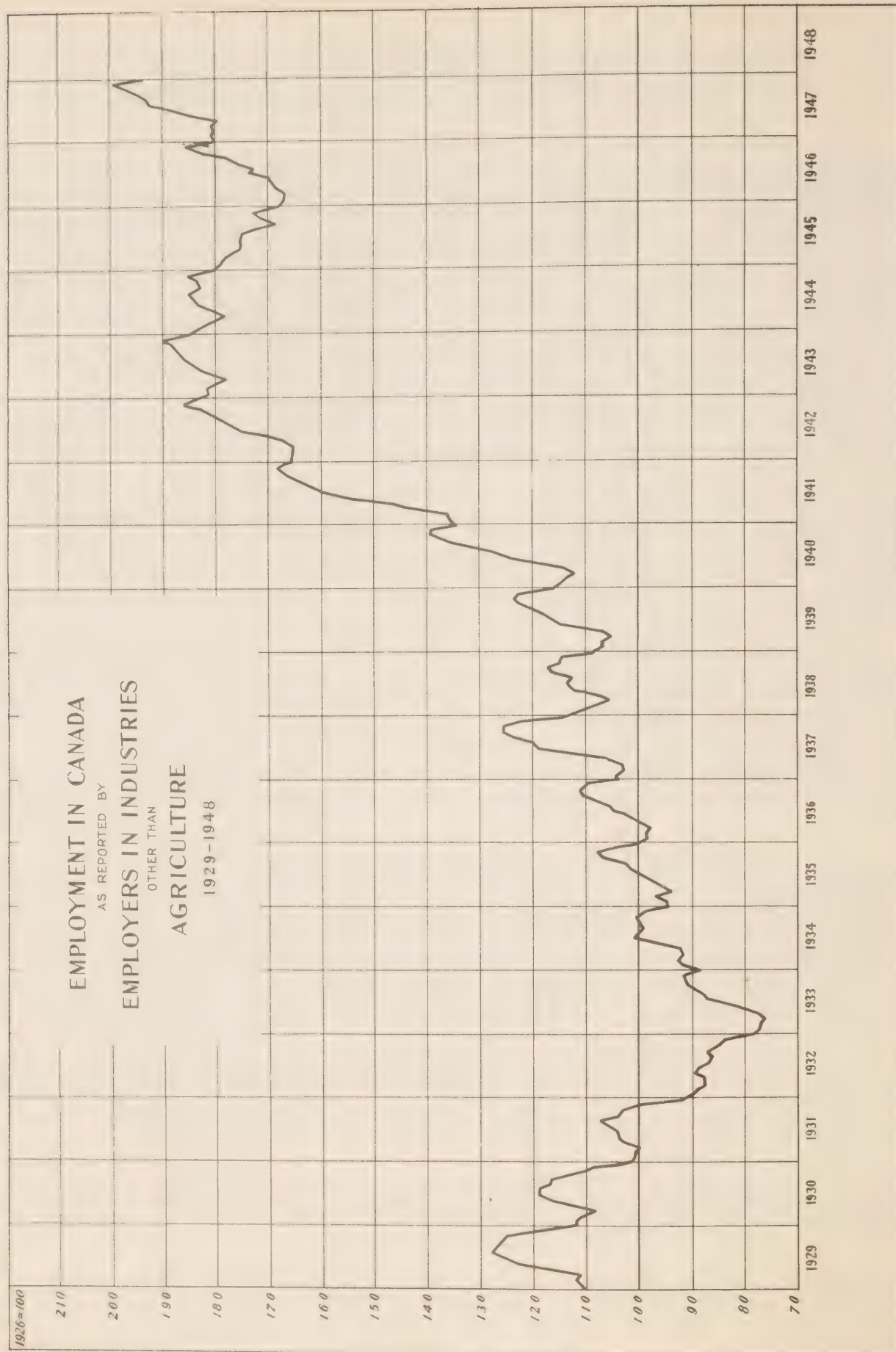
4.-THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.-THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.-THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.-THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.



DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE
DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLL STATISTICS BRANCH
OTTAWA - CANADA

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN CANADA, 1947.

Dominion Statistician:	Herbert Marshall
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Chief, Employment and Payroll Statistics Branch:	M.E.K. Roughsedge

1. GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Industrial activity in the Dominion during 1947 reached a new all-time high level. Moderate improvement in employment in manufacturing and relatively greater expansion as compared with 1946 in many of the non-manufacturing industries included in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls brought the general index to 187.9 p.c. of the 1926 average. This figure was 8.5 p.c. above that indicated in 1946, and exceeded by 2.1 p.c. the previous maximum index of 184.1 recorded in 1943. The upward movement in the year under review resulted not only from continued heavy demand for commodities and services, but also from several other factors, notably generally greater availability of labour and supplies, and a diminution as compared with 1946 in the working time lost as a result of labour-management disputes^{1/}. The changes in the levels of employment in the various industries in 1947 resulted in a distribution of recorded employment as between the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing classes which was more similar to that shown in 1939 than was the case in any recently-preceding year.

The general trend of employment was steadily though very slightly downward from Jan. 1 to May 1, a period in which the index lost by only 1.4 points. From June 1, however, the movement was uninterruptedly favourable, the index rising by 20 points to reach a new maximum of 199.6 at Dec. 1. Month by month, the level of industrial employment in 1947 was rather higher than in the same period of either 1946 or 1945; the index numbers in the first quarter of the year, however, were lower than in the same three months of 1944. From Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1947, the index rose by 10.3 p.c.; this rate of increase practically coincided with that indicated in a similar comparison in 1946, but exceeded the average percentage advance between those dates in earlier years of the record. In 1945, however, the curtailment in wartime production following the termination of hostilities had resulted in an unprecedented decline, amounting to four p.c. between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1.

Industrially, there were widespread though generally moderate increases in employment in the manufacturing industries, in which the index rose by 6.9 p.c. from 1946. Mining showed a small advance; the situation was seriously affected in the year under review by prolonged disputes in the coal fields. Considerable improvement was indicated in the remaining major industrial divisions, the gains being as follows: 6.8 p.c. in transportation; 7.1 p.c. in the service^{2/} division; 7.3 p.c. in financial institutions; 15.1 p.c. in logging; 15.8 p.c. in communications, and 18 p.c. in construction and maintenance. The index of employment in the non-manufacturing classes taken as a unit advanced by 10.5 p.c. in the year. Measured from the wartime peak, recorded in 1943, there was a decline of 13.8 p.c. in employment in manufacturing, and an increase of 20.1 p.c. in the included non-manufacturing divisions as a whole.

1/ "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during 1947", issued as a supplement to the Labour Gazette for April, 1948.

2/ Chiefly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE I.- Geographical and Industrial Distribution of the Employees^{1/} and the Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported by Leading Establishments^{1/} in 1947 and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of such Employees, with Index Numbers of Employment, Payrolls and Average Weekly Earnings, in 1947, 1946 and 1945. (June 1, 1941=100).

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Annual Averages of Monthly Data				Index Numbers Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.			
	Employees Reported in 1947	Weekly Payrolls Reported in 1947	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages Reported in		Employment		Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	
			1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946
(a) Provinces	No.							
Maritime Provinces	134,468	4,414,986	32.80	30.37	30.42	113.7	113.0	117.5
Prince Edward Island	3,017	86,516	29.42	27.31	26.30	134.4	124.7	117.1
Nova Scotia	73,897	2,406,562	32.49	30.71	31.56	103.4	107.3	114.6
New Brunswick	57,554	1,919,518	33.33	30.05	28.91	129.5	127.7	122.7
Quebec	578,534	20,066,046	34.64	31.24	30.73	122.2	113.0	116.4
Ontario	812,149	30,173,737	37.11	32.68	32.49	120.4	110.2	110.6
Prairie Provinces	225,814	8,240,720	36.46	33.28	32.30	127.4	120.9	113.6
Manitoba	102,103	3,701,121	36.23	33.07	32.04	123.7	118.4	113.0
Saskatchewan	44,541	1,585,624	35.57	32.41	31.02	123.3	117.0	109.4
Alberta	79,170	2,953,975	37.27	34.06	33.41	135.0	126.6	117.0
British Columbia	184,563	7,164,495	38.74	35.30	34.82	143.6	123.5	128.8
CANADA	1,935,548	70,059,984	36.15	32.38	31.99	123.0	113.5	114.7
(b) Cities								
Montreal	281,679	9,844,590	34.92	31.82	31.95	126.5	119.0	122.3
Quebec City	27,505	849,456	30.77	27.68	28.70	111.8	102.2	132.6
Toronto	256,695	9,406,651	36.76	32.80	32.41	124.3	115.7	120.2
Ottawa	24,234	768,301	31.69	28.45	28.30	120.4	115.3	107.8
Hamilton	61,120	2,288,724	37.32	32.46	32.82	113.7	101.9	108.9
Windsor	37,053	1,615,709	43.54	38.05	40.37	115.3	105.2	108.2
Winnipeg	66,253	2,199,758	33.18	30.40	29.38	127.3	122.5	116.7
Vancouver	82,620	3,004,087	36.32	33.12	33.60	166.2	136.4	156.3
Halifax	22,191	714,892	32.23	29.17	30.42	123.2	132.6	146.0
Saint John	10,147	440,697	31.34	29.18	29.29	132.1	125.2	130.4
Sherbrooke	10,147	304,384	29.96	26.69	26.17	112.4	107.0	104.7
Three Rivers	10,927	383,211	34.94	30.92	29.22	131.9	114.2	120.8
Kitchener - Waterloo	19,880	701,679	35.25	30.62	29.78	131.8	116.0	112.1
London	25,351	859,189	35.86	30.60	29.74	141.8	128.2	118.2
Pt. William - Pt. Arthur	11,458	449,780	33.09	35.01	35.53	80.0	72.3	96.3
Regina	11,327	337,826	32.00	29.27	28.05	124.0	115.0	112.2
Saskatoon	7,583	245,110	32.25	28.76	26.76	150.6	143.0	126.5
Calgary	20,527	708,587	34.48	32.06	31.57	129.3	120.6	113.4
Edmonton	20,000	660,320	32.97	30.38	29.31	144.4	136.9	126.3
Victoria	13,386	472,447	35.29	31.38	32.70	153.8	147.5	168.7
(c) Industries								
Manufacturing	1,045,728	38,278,674	36.57	32.51	32.65	118.4	110.9	121.2
Durable Goods ^{2/}	485,193	18,976,666	33.07	34.76	35.68	114.6	106.2	126.7
Non-durable Goods	534,710	18,234,555	34.07	30.27	29.24	121.6	116.1	116.5
Electric Light and Power	25,825	1,067,453	41.30	38.40	37.15	127.3	117.9	101.3
Logging	94,059	3,551,782	35.42	29.03	26.89	195.3	169.6	156.0
Mining	74,440	3,207,848	43.05	39.21	38.60	89.2	87.6	82.9
Communications	44,367	1,528,224	34.42	32.76	31.48	169.0	146.0	121.0
Transportation	176,107	7,779,164	44.16	40.07	38.82	138.5	130.0	126.1
Construction and Maintenance	198,350	6,953,891	34.06	31.53	30.08	110.0	93.3	78.5
Services ^{3/}	63,046	1,481,742	23.48	21.06	19.87	139.4	130.3	120.4
Trade	239,451	7,498,649	31.29	28.45	26.85	132.1	122.0	111.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,935,548	70,059,984	36.15	32.38	31.99	123.0	113.5	114.7
Finance	80,743	2,995,331	37.09	34.85	33.51	132.9	123.9	112.4
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,016,291	73,056,315	36.19	32.48	32.04	123.4	113.9	114.6

1/ See explanatory notes on pages I and II.
2/ This division includes the following industries:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Tables 4 and 5, with the exception of electric light and power.
3/ Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

The higher level of employment in manufacturing in 1947 than in 1946 resulted from the operation of several important factors. One of these was the virtual completion of the post-war reconstruction programme. Another was a decided falling-off in the losses due to industrial disputes^{1/}; the total of 41,357 wage-earners involved in strikes in 1947 was less than half the 1946 figure of 86,815. The reduction in the time lost in labour-management disagreements was even more striking; the man-working days so lost fell from 3,760,289 in the preceding 12 months, to 877,077 in the year under review, when the total was also considerably less than that of 1,238,901 working days lost in 1945. Improvement in the supplies of labour and materials also contributed to the more favourable situation in 1947, while the sustained demand for commodities at home and abroad was a further favourable factor.

The trend in manufacturing was generally upward from Jan. 1 to Nov. 1 in 1947, in which the Dec. 1 figure was unchanged from that in the preceding month. On the whole, the month-to-month advances were moderate. By the end of the year, the index had risen from Jan. 1 by 7.6 p.c., to 205.1 at Dec. 1. This figure, with that at Nov. 1, was the highest since July 1, 1945, not long before V-J Day. The advances as compared with 1946 extended to the heavy and the light manufactured goods industries, which showed increases of 8.9 p.c. and 4.9 p.c., respectively, in the 12 months.

During 1947, there were general increases from 1946 in recorded employment for workers of both sexes, that among women exceeding three p.c., while the rise in the number of men on the staffs of the larger industrial employers approximated ten p.c. The general ratio of women per 1,000 employees of both sexes in the nine major industries was 223 in 1947, as compared with 234 in 1946. These are the only two years in which monthly data on sex distribution have been collected, but a comparison with the situation indicated at Oct. 1, during the war and since is interesting. The following are the proportions recorded at that date in the last six years; 1947, 220; 1946, 232; 1945, 253; 1944, 271; 1943, 262 and 1942, 235.

A provincial review of the data for leading industries shows generally higher levels of employment in 1947 than in 1946 in all areas except Nova Scotia. In that province, there was a decline of 3.7 p.c. in the year under review. In the remaining provinces, the increases in the 12 months ranged from 4.5 p.c. in Manitoba and 5.3 p.c. in Saskatchewan, to 8.2 p.c. in Quebec, 9.2 p.c. in Ontario, and 16.3 p.c. in British Columbia. In the last-named, the marked advance partly resulted from a substantial decline in 1947 in the losses in employment and working time due to industrial disputes^{1/} which had been a factor of particular importance in the province in 1946. In Nova Scotia, curtailment in industrial activity during the prolonged dispute in the coal fields was largely responsible for the lower index number of employment in 1947.

In most provinces, there were moderate advances in manufacturing as a whole as compared with 1946, the exceptions being Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. In the latter, reduced activity in iron and steel plants during part of 1947 had a depressing effect upon the annual index in manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces as a whole. Mining, transportation and services were also quieter in that area, in which, as already mentioned, the prolonged dispute^{1/} in the coal fields seriously affected the general situation. In the remaining provinces, the movement in the non-manufacturing industries was generally favourable. In most cases, the percentage increases in employment in the latter group in 1947 as compared with 1946 were relatively larger than that in manufacturing.

The trend of industrial employment in the leading centres was generally upward in 1947 as compared with a year earlier. The expansion was on a relatively smaller scale than that indicated in the same comparison in the country as a whole. The annual index for Canada rose from 1946 by 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., while the increase in the eight largest cities amounted to 7.7 p.c. The Dominion index of employment reached

^{1/}"Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during 1947", issued as a supplement to the Labour Gazette for April, 1948.

TABLE II.- Industrial Distribution of the Employees and the Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported by Leading Establishments^{1/} in 1947, and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls in 1947, 1946 and 1945.

(June 1, 1941=100).

Industries	Annual Averages of Monthly Data					Index Numbers, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
	Employees Reported in 1947 no.	Aggregate Weekly Salaries and Wages reported in 1947 \$	Average Weekly Salaries and Wages reported in:			Employment			Payrolls		
			1947	1946	1945	1947	1946	1945	1947	1946	1945
MANUFACTURING	1,045,728	38,278,674	36.57	32.61	32.65	118.4	110.9	121.2	166.9	138.5	152.1
Animal products - edible	45,990	1,614,683	35.09	31.88	30.81	131.7	135.3	130.6	182.9	169.4	158.1
Fur and products	3,896	133,942	34.34	30.42	29.80	123.3	129.8	113.4	160.3	150.0	128.6
Leather and products	32,614	905,172	27.76	25.18	24.18	113.5	112.7	103.1	167.1	151.0	133.1
Boots and shoes	19,923	530,553	26.64	24.49	23.42	109.1	108.6	99.2	164.0	150.6	132.5
Lumber products	78,352	2,563,562	32.66	29.12	27.67	119.0	105.5	102.0	183.6	144.8	134.1
Rough and dressed lumber	45,177	1,539,044	33.96	30.12	28.63	108.1	90.7	97.9	172.7	129.6	119.1
Furniture	15,289	479,802	31.40	27.90	26.86	145.0	134.9	117.1	189.7	157.0	131.1
Other lumber products	17,886	544,716	30.44	27.94	27.20	135.2	128.0	133.3	216.1	181.9	184.4
Plant products - edible	63,553	1,942,567	30.54	27.99	26.54	142.3	132.8	127.1	192.4	163.1	148.1
Pulp and paper products	110,056	4,589,815	41.62	36.20	33.80	135.9	125.2	111.5	191.3	153.7	128.2
Pulp and paper	48,818	2,367,310	48.30	40.63	37.08	132.4	120.1	106.7	203.9	156.6	127.0
Paper products	21,155	695,816	32.84	28.40	26.91	165.0	144.2	130.6	206.5	166.3	142.5
Printing and publishing	40,083	1,526,689	38.07	34.61	33.48	131.4	123.4	109.4	169.4	145.4	124.6
Rubber products	24,601	962,385	39.12	32.61	32.46	144.9	121.1	132.8	241.6	168.1	183.2
Textile products	151,195	4,223,281	27.91	24.98	23.35	108.1	102.7	99.5	157.7	134.3	124.1
Thread, yarn and cloth	55,717	1,621,229	29.08	25.82	24.59	105.1	97.7	93.4	161.7	133.6	121.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	21,406	604,053	28.21	25.55	24.13	87.1	82.1	86.9	127.9	109.4	108.5
Woollen yarn and cloth	14,803	423,799	28.61	25.12	24.47	107.7	100.5	91.1	172.8	141.5	124.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	14,668	444,551	30.27	26.64	25.41	132.7	121.0	105.8	216.4	172.5	143.8
Hosiery and knit goods	24,890	627,325	25.18	22.45	21.30	114.7	110.4	103.4	159.6	136.8	121.3
Garments and personal furnishings	53,765	1,473,996	27.39	24.99	23.93	111.1	104.2	102.7	158.7	135.7	128.3
Other textile products	16,823	500,531	29.74	25.98	24.89	99.5	102.9	102.7	141.6	129.4	123.6
Tobacco	10,831	306,548	28.43	25.20	24.35	121.8	118.7	125.7	192.0	166.0	169.5
Beverages	17,725	704,552	39.68	35.45	34.74	154.5	143.3	129.6	206.7	170.9	151.5
Chemicals	41,532	1,625,841	39.16	34.96	33.84	93.7	92.0	139.3	136.3	119.8	174.8
Clay, glass and stone products	21,040	772,462	36.68	31.69	31.04	138.0	122.3	105.4	202.9	166.6	133.4
Electric light and power	25,825	1,067,453	41.30	38.40	37.15	127.3	117.9	101.3	165.8	139.6	116.6
Electrical apparatus	50,733	1,915,786	37.71	33.20	33.52	161.8	133.6	135.6	225.4	162.9	166.7
Iron and steel products	287,020	11,810,551	41.12	36.51	37.64	107.2	101.9	134.3	144.9	122.9	168.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	35,845	1,551,674	43.26	36.93	36.79	126.6	112.5	113.6	154.7	117.8	131.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,740	1,181,470	39.72	35.23	35.75	114.2	103.9	97.0	169.9	126.2	117.4
Agricultural implements	15,563	628,618	40.30	34.85	34.19	173.1	153.5	131.0	269.2	207.4	173.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	108,751	4,631,196	42.56	38.33	38.86	95.7	91.0	126.1	125.8	108.6	155.1
Automobiles and parts	43,717	1,937,250	44.20	38.16	40.49	111.6	91.5	97.6	130.4	93.0	105.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	23,740	995,119	41.83	37.55	39.49	121.7	129.9	278.0	170.1	164.4	373.2
Heating appliances	6,881	247,573	35.90	32.02	32.32	131.9	123.3	117.4	179.5	149.3	143.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	10,534	438,150	41.52	37.28	38.67	90.9	79.6	116.3	155.2	115.0	143.6
Foundry and machine shop products	8,410	329,681	39.24	35.00	36.41	94.9	91.9	95.9	161.4	143.7	156.1
Other iron and steel products	47,556	1,807,070	38.01	33.63	35.38	103.1	102.7	137.9	141.1	127.2	179.7
Non-ferrous metal products	47,092	1,894,200	39.96	35.64	35.31	112.6	99.5	120.3	164.2	127.3	150.2
Non-metallic mineral products	15,658	682,236	43.57	38.74	38.78	120.0	120.1	120.5	175.1	143.3	138.2
Miscellaneous	18,015	573,838	31.87	29.19	30.25	138.4	135.4	152.0	201.5	182.4	212.0
LOGGING	94,069	3,331,792	35.42	29.03	26.89	195.3	169.6	156.0	347.0	246.2	210.2
MINING	74,440	3,207,848	43.03	39.21	38.60	89.2	87.6	82.9	120.6	108.8	101.6
Coal	21,508	890,464	41.61	39.03	38.19	85.3	103.6	101.3	138.7	158.9	152.2
Metallic ores	35,474	1,781,908	46.25	41.63	41.02	80.7	72.5	67.6	103.2	83.8	77.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	14,458	555,476	36.88	32.77	32.64	133.8	114.2	105.1	183.9	148.9	138.0
COMMUNICATIONS	44,367	1,528,224	34.42	32.76	31.48	169.0	146.0	121.0	213.5	175.7	140.8
Telegraphs	8,153	309,053	37.89	33.50	31.04	119.7	118.5	113.8	178.1	154.4	140.1
Telephones	35,854	1,206,567	33.63	32.57	31.62	184.3	154.6	123.1	223.9	181.7	140.6
TRANSPORTATION	176,107	7,779,164	44.16	40.07	38.62	138.5	130.0	126.1	186.6	159.3	152.4
Street railways, cartage and storage	58,889	2,280,270	38.70	35.07	34.25	152.7	142.4	131.6	202.9	171.6	154.6
Steam railway operation	90,131	4,488,309	49.79	45.03	43.94	131.6	127.9	126.4	181.0	159.0	154.8
Shipping and stevedoring	27,087	1,010,585	37.17	32.80	32.15	126.0	106.8	110.6	180.5	135.9	137.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	198,350	6,953,891	34.86	31.53	30.08	110.0	93.3	78.5	167.5	128.5	103.7
Building	88,124	3,321,628	37.41	33.97	34.03	135.1	103.3	72.0	176.2	122.3	85.3
Highway	72,320	2,301,248	31.61	29.11	27.77	99.4	86.3	73.6	163.5	129.6	104.3
Railway	37,906	1,331,015	35.11	31.40	28.87	87.6	88.4	95.0	154.9	139.8	141.4
SERVICES (as indicated below)	63,046	1,481,742	23.48	21.06	19.87	139.4	130.3	120.4	200.9	170.5	149.1
Hotels and restaurants	41,894	941,128	22.45	20.21	18.98	147.0	135.1	125.7	219.8	184.5	161.4
Personal (chiefly laundries)	21,152	540,616	25.61	22.70	21.57	127.2	122.8	112.2	174.8	150.8	132.2
TRADE	239,451	7,498,649	31.29	28.45	26.85	132.1	122.0	111.0	175.0	147.6	127.3
Retail	171,638	4,976,790	28.99	26.33	24.62	130.0	120.5	110.5	174.0	147.3	126.1
Wholesale	67,813	2,521,859	37.14	34.16	33.07	140.7	127.9	115.7	177.0	148.2	129.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	1,935,548	70,059,984	36.15	32.38	31.99	128.0	113.5	114.7	172.6	142.4	142.6
FINANCE	80,743	2,995,331	37.09	34.85	33.51	132.9	123.9	112.4	170.5	149.8	130.7
Banks and trust companies	45,523	1,493,644	32.81	30.96	29.58	140.3	130.4	120.5	176.2	154.6	136.5
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,485	153,255	43.93	38.51	37.43	170.8	195.8	144.6	235.6	247.0	177.4
Insurance	31,735	1,348,430	42.48	40.09	38.98	120.5	111.4	100.4	160.0	139.4	122.2
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,016,291	73,055,315	36.15	32.48	32.04	128.4	113.9	114.6	172.5	142.7	142.1

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

a new all-time maximum in the year under review, when the composite index for the eight metropolitan areas with populations exceeding 100,000 was lower than in either 1943 or 1944, although it was otherwise the highest in the record.

The increases in the index numbers of employment for the larger municipalities varied from 3.9 p.c. in Winnipeg and 4.4 p.c. in Ottawa, to 11.6 p.c. in Hamilton, 11.7 p.c. in Windsor and 12.9¹/₂ in Vancouver. In several cases, diminution in 1947 as compared with 1946 in the number of workers involved in industrial disputes and in the amount of time so lost, was a factor contributing to the higher levels. Although there was general improvement in the situation in the cities in the year under review as compared with the preceding 12 months, activity in most of the larger cities was lower than during the latter years of the war period, Ottawa and Winnipeg being the exceptions. In regard to the former, it should be noted that the figures of the present bulletin relate to industrial employment, exclusive of government services, etc.

The Dominion Bureau of Statistics tabulated returns in 1947 from a monthly average of 18,849 leading firms¹ and branches in the following major industrial divisions²; manufacturing, logging, mining, transportation, communications, construction, services (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants), trade and finance. The distribution of the persons employed by these establishments is shown in Tables I and II, which also give annual index numbers of employment and payrolls, with average weekly earnings.

The reports received monthly from employers in the major leading industries during 1947 exceeded those furnished in 1946, by 11 p.c.; this increase brought about a somewhat higher coverage² of industry, although the percentage gain in this respect would be much smaller than the percentage increase in the number of firms. Adjustments for changes in the coverage are made in the index numbers of employment. It is again emphasized that comparisons from year to year should be made through the indexes, which are adjusted not only for the inclusion of firms newly-added to the mailing list, but also for declines in employment resulting from the closing of businesses or branches.

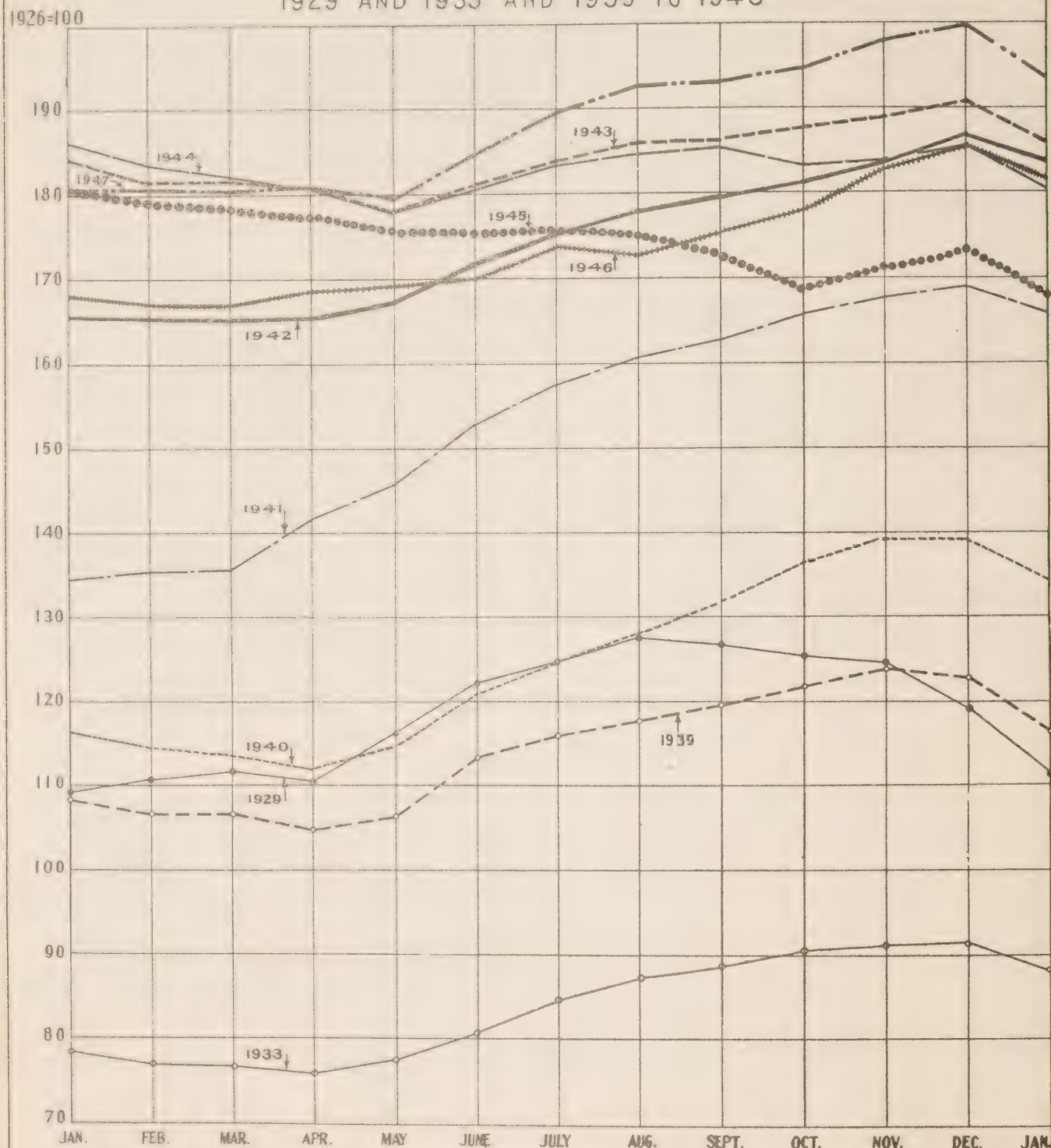
Payrolls.

The annual index number of weekly payrolls in the eight leading industries in 1947 was higher by 21.2 p.c. than in 1946, an increase which was accompanied by that of 8.5 p.c. in the index of employment. Based on the June 1, 1941, payrolls of the reporting firms as 100 p.c., the latest figure was 172.6, as compared with 142.4 in 1946 and 142.6 in 1945. Previously, the maximum annual index of payrolls in the record of about 6¹/₂ years was in 1944, when the figure was 148.2. The rise in the index in the period under review as compared with earlier years was due to the payment of higher wage and salary rates in most branches of industry, together with an unusually great volume of employment in 1947. Another favourable factor was a reduction in the number of employees involved in industrial disputes, and in the working time lost as a result of strikes, as compared with 1946. In the nine leading industries taken as a whole, the index of payrolls rose by 20.9 p.c., from 142.7 in 1946 to 172.5 in 1947, the highest in the record.

¹/See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

²/The 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls contained a comparison of the figures of employment reported by leading firms at June 1, 1941, with the total wage-earners enumerated in the 1941 Census. It may be noted that adjustment is currently made in the index numbers of employment and payrolls for the monthly surveys^a constantly increasing coverage of industrial employment.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN INDUSTRIES OTHER THAN AGRICULTURE 1929 AND 1933 AND 1939 TO 1948



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100. Curves are plotted for 1929, the year of maximum industrial activity; for 1933, when employment was at its minimum in the record since 1920, and for the years since 1938

As already stated, the monthly record of salaries and wages^{1/} was established in 1941, although the employment series had been instituted many years earlier. Since the end of 1944, monthly statistics of man-hours, hourly earnings and weekly wages have also been compiled for the wage-earners for whom leading employers keep record of hours worked. To measure the current movements of employment and payrolls it was necessary as soon as possible after the establishment of the payroll record to express the figures in the form of index numbers. The period selected for this purpose was the week ending on or about June 1, 1941. For obvious reasons, a period of such short duration, established so soon after the commencement of the record cannot be satisfactory. Preparations are now under way to set up a more suitable basic period for the figures of employment, payrolls and average earnings.

In the period for which current statistics of weekly payrolls are available, the disbursements of the larger firms in the eight leading industries have mounted by 72.6 p.c., while the 1947 index of employment had risen by 23 p.c. since June 1, 1941. As has previously been pointed out, the factors mainly responsible for the materially larger advance in the index of aggregate payrolls than in that of employment are (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in very large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increases due to the mandatory payment of cost-of-living allowances to the majority of workers under the terms of P.C. 7440, P.C. 8253 and P.C. 9514; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS.

The salaried employees and wage-earners employed in leading establishments in the eight major industrial groups received an annual average of \$36.15 per week in 1947. As compared with \$32.38 in 1946, there was a rise of 11.6 p.c. In earlier years of the record, the averages were as follows:- 1945, \$31.99; 1944, \$31.84; 1943, \$30.78, and 1942, \$28.56. In the case of the nine major industrial divisions, the general per capita figure in the year under review was \$36.19, 11.4 p.c. above the figure of \$32.48 in 1946. From June 1, 1941, when the current record of payrolls was instituted, the average weekly earnings of the persons of the staffs of the co-operating employers in 1947 showed a general increase of 43.2 p.c. in the case of the eight main industries, and of 42 p.c. in the case of the nine leading industrial divisions.

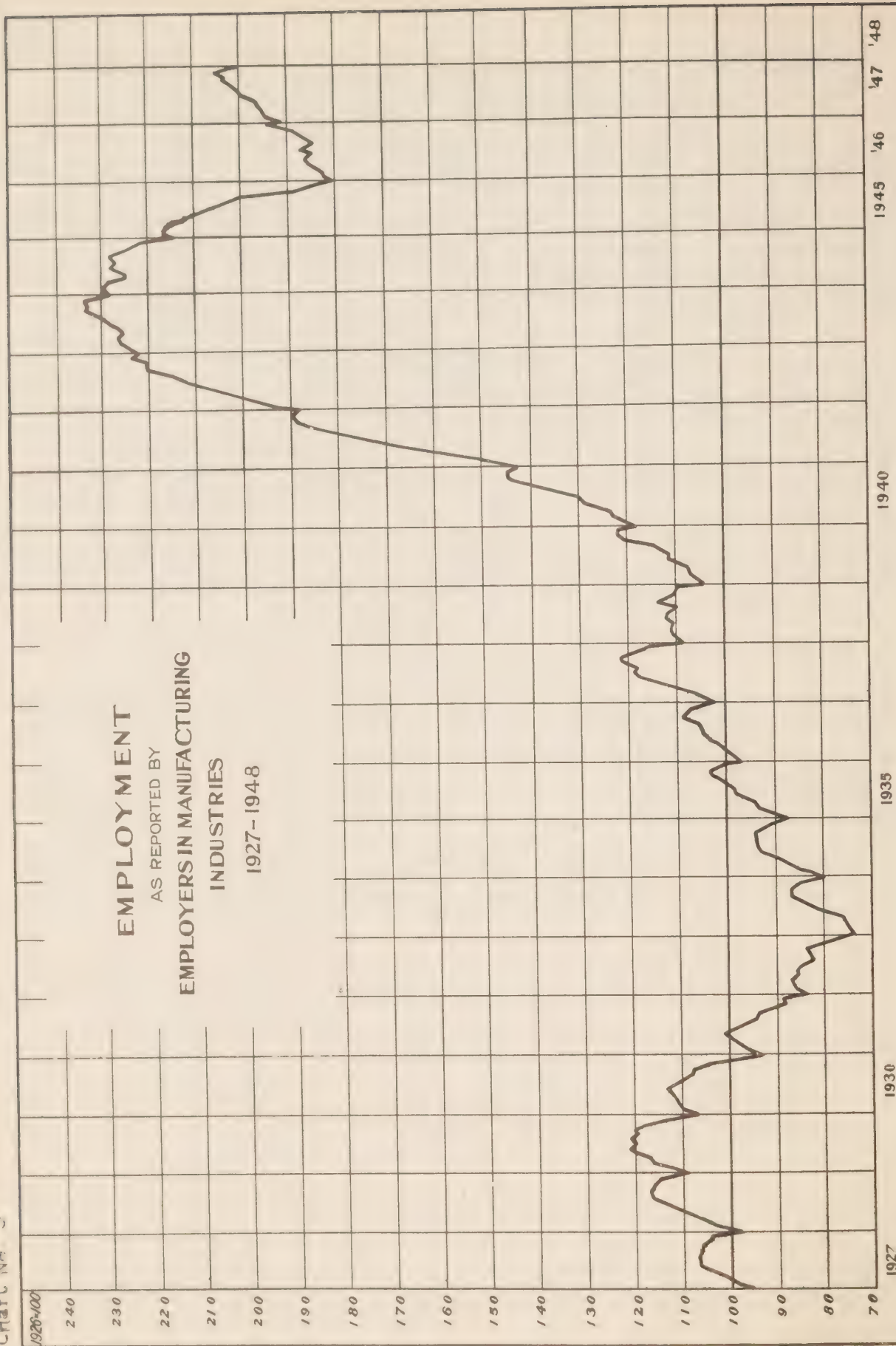
In manufacturing, the weekly salaries and wages reported by leading establishments averaged \$36.57 in 1947. This per capita figure exceeded by 12.5 p.c. the mean of \$32.51 indicated in 1946, when there had been dislocations in the situation, arising partly from reconversion activities during the first post-war year, and partly from numerous and prolonged industrial disputes. In 1946, the annual average earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners reported in manufacturing were rather higher. In preceding years for which data are available, the figures were \$32.65, \$32.66, \$31.50 and \$29.17 in 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively.

From the institution of the monthly series on salaries and wages, the weekly earnings of persons employed in representative manufacturing establishments rose in 1947 by 43 p.c., the June 1, 1941, figure having been \$25.57. Even more striking is the increase in the last eight years, the 1947 average exceeding that of \$23.11* in 1939 by 58.2 p.c. From 1939 to 1947, the cost-of-living index advanced by approximately 50 p.c., while the rates of income tax have increased, and the incidence of the tax is broader than in pre-war days.

^{1/}For estimates of total expenditures in salaries, wages and supplementary labour income see the bulletins, "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income".

* See footnote on page 13.

EMPLOYMENT
AS REPORTED BY
**EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING
INDUSTRIES**
1927-1948



From the latter part of 1944, monthly statistics of average weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners have been available for persons on the payrolls of leading firms in manufacturing and certain other industries in which adequate records of hours worked are maintained. In the case of factory operations, the reported weekly wages averaged \$30.74 in 1945, \$29.89 in 1946 and \$34.13 in 1947. At the Dec. 1 high point in that year, the figure was \$37.24, exceeding by 14.1 p.c. the average of \$32.64 at Dec. 1, 1944. The average hourly rate in manufacturing as a whole had then stood at 70.5 cents, falling to the post-war low of 67 cents a year later, thence rising to 85.6 cents at Dec. 1, 1947. The 1945 average was 69.4 cents, that in 1946, 70 cents, while the 1947 figure was 80.3 cents. The average hours worked were reported as 44.3 per week in 1945, 42.7 in 1946 and 42.5 in 1947.

The 1947 Annual Review of Employment.

As in previous years, the first part of the 1947 Annual deals mainly with employment, giving a fairly detailed review of the situation in the various industries and areas, together with related data on payrolls. The second part is particularly concerned with the statistics of payrolls and average earnings.

II.- EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

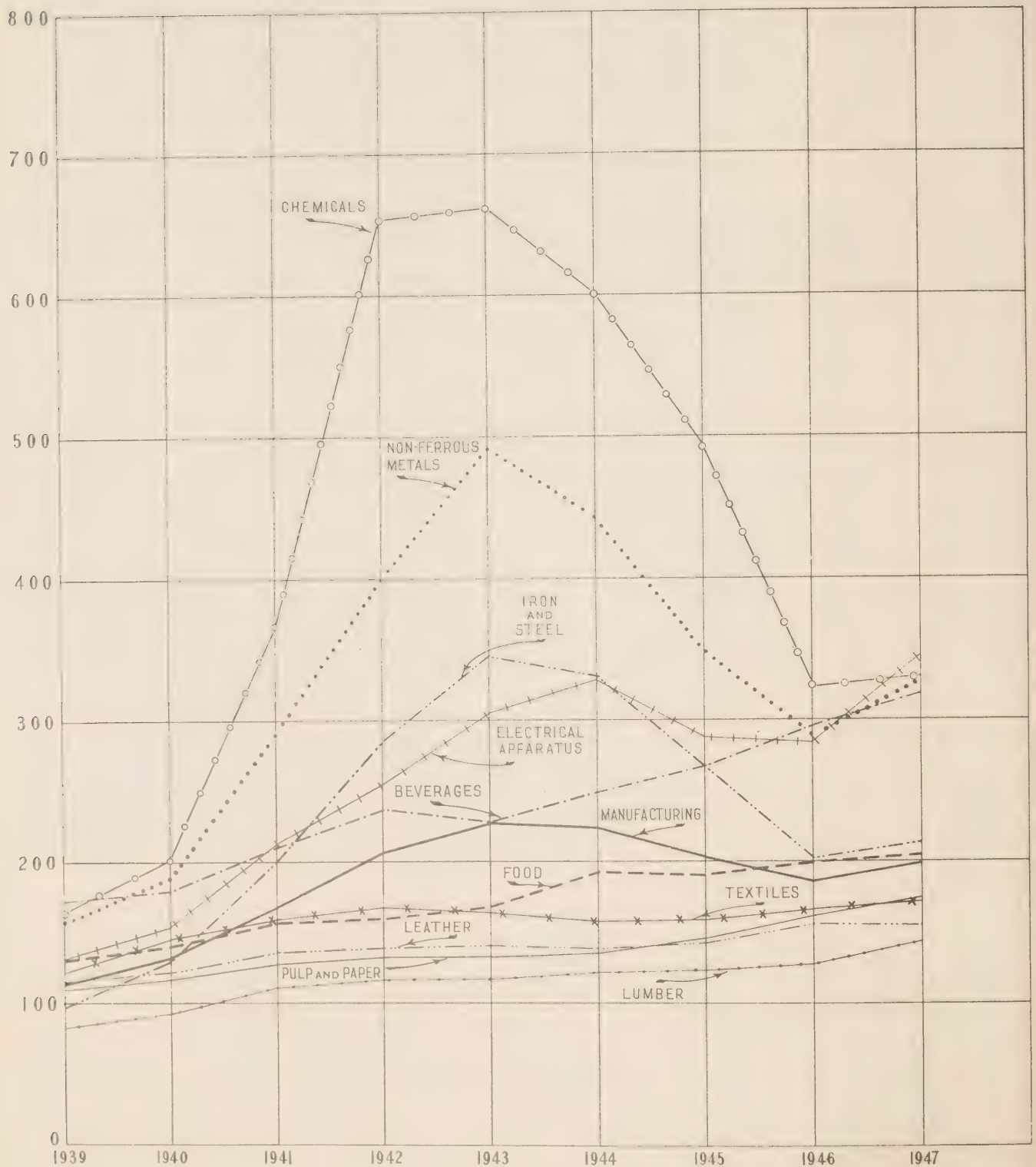
Employment.- The trend of employment in manufacturing as a whole was generally favourable during 1947, when curtailment was noted on only two occasions, at Jan. 1 and Dec. 1. The percentage loss at the beginning of January was rather below-average in size, while that at Dec. 1 was insignificant, being too small to affect the index number. From 190.6 at Jan. 1, the index rose to 205.1 at Nov. 1 and Dec. 1. This was a gain of 7.6 p.c., as compared with a rise of 7.9 p.c. from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1946; in 1945, there was a decline of 13.4 p.c. between the same months. Standing at 199.0, the 1947 annual average index on the 1926 base exceeded by 6.8 p.c. the 1946 figure of 186.3, but was 12 p.c. below the wartime maximum index of 226.2 in 1943. The latest figure was also lower than those of 203.6 in 1945, 224.5 in 1944 and 206.5 in 1942. With these exceptions, the 1947 average was higher than in any other year of the record. As compared with 1939, there was an increase of approximately 77 p.c.

During the year under review, the index of aggregate weekly payrolls showed a gain of 20.5 p.c. over 1946. To some extent, the higher figure was associated with more satisfactory labour-management relations, losses in employment from industrial disputes^{1/} in 1946 having been unusually large, while the losses in man-working days in manufacturing from this cause had then reached an all-time high. The average weekly earnings of persons employed by the larger factories advanced by 12.5 p.c., to a new all-time maximum figure of \$36.57 in 1947.

Information in regard to the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment has been published monthly since January, 1946. In 1945 and 1944, such statistics were collected semi-annually, while in 1943 and 1942 data on sex distribution are available only at Oct. 1. During 1947, when the general increase in employment in manufacturing amounted to 6.8 p.c., there was a rise of some six p.c. among women, and of about 9.4 p.c. among men as compared with 1946. The ratio of women per 1,000 persons of both sexes in recorded employment in that year was 223, while in 1947, the general proportion was 223 per 1,000. At Oct. 1 in the years for which statistics for the larger establishments are available, the ratios were as follows:- 1947, 229; 1946, 241; 1945, 260; 1944, 283; 1943, 279 and 1942, 257.

^{1/}"Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during 1947", published as a supplement to the Labour Gazette for April, 1948.

THE TRENDS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAJOR GROUPS OF MANUFACTURING AND IN MANUFACTURING AS A WHOLE DURING AND AFTER THE WAR 1939 - 1947



A brief review of the situation in the various areas shows general expansion in employment in manufacturing in 1947 as compared with 1946, except in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia. In New Brunswick and the three Prairie Provinces, the increases in the index numbers were slight; those in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia were more noteworthy. Table III gives the index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the provinces in 1947 and 1946.

Table III.- Provincial Index Numbers of Employment in Manufacturing, 1946 and 1947. (1926=100).

Province	1946	1947	Percentage Change in 1947 from 1946
			(Decrease indicated by the minus sign)
Maritime Provinces	172.3	170.8	- 0.9
Prince Edward Island	195.1	165.9	-15.0
Nova Scotia	198.8	191.1	- 3.9
New Brunswick	145.7	150.9	3.6
Quebec	191.0	202.3	5.9
Ontario	184.7	200.3	8.4
Prairie Provinces	177.8	179.5	1.0
Manitoba	159.4	162.2	1.8
Saskatchewan	212.5	213.3	0.4
Alberta	205.0	205.3	0.1
British Columbia	195.7	217.0	10.9
CANADA	186.3	199.0	6.8

It will be recalled that industrial disputes^{1/} in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia had affected employment to a much greater extent in 1946 than in 1947. The increases in the index numbers in the latter year over the preceding 12 months therefore partly reflect recovery from an abnormal situation.

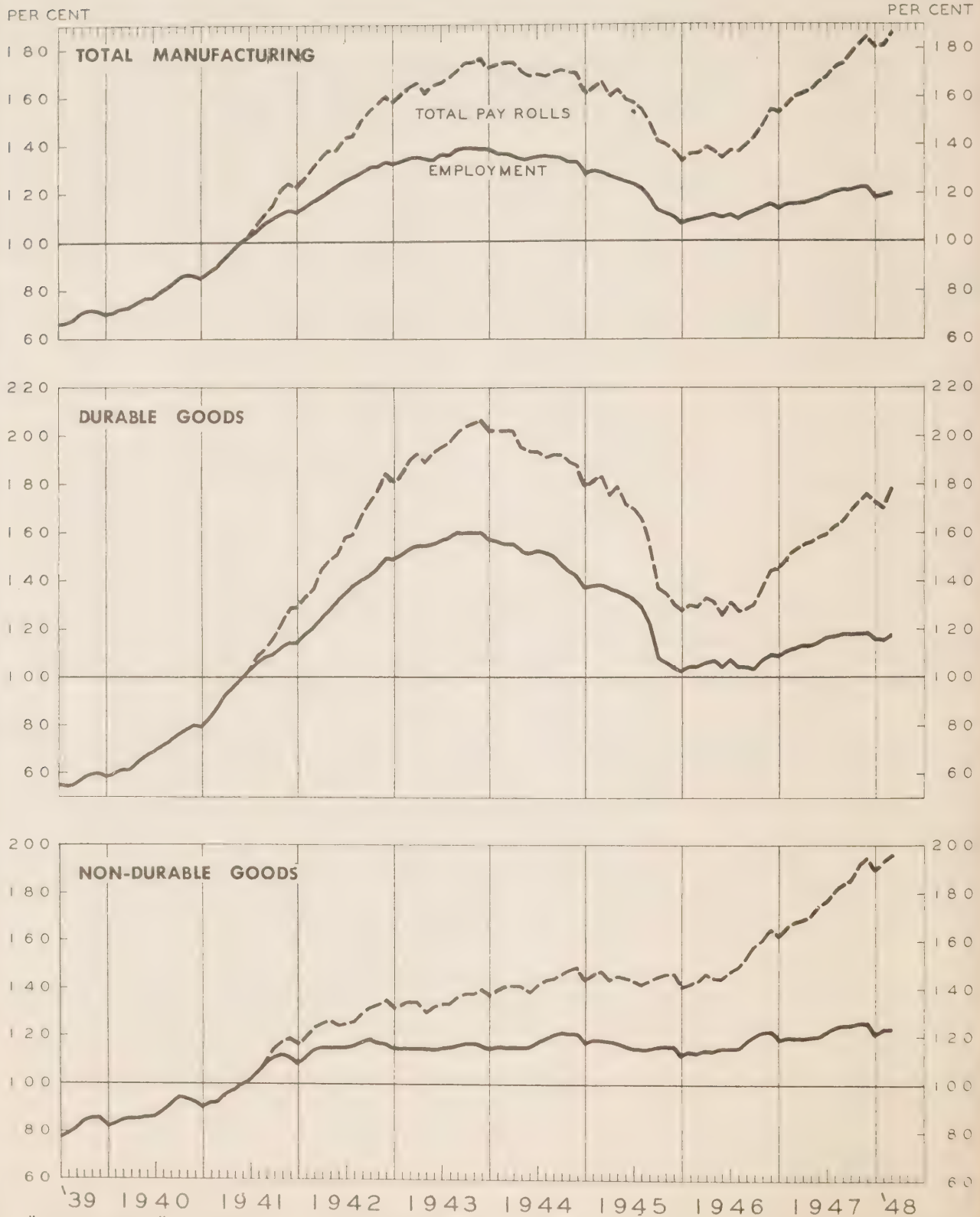
Although activity in manufacturing in the year under review was at a higher level in all economic areas except the Maritime Provinces than in 1946, the index numbers in the various parts of the country except Ontario and the Prairie Area were lower than in 1945. In the two years, there was little general change in the Prairie Provinces. The slight increase noted in Ontario in 1947 from 1945 was partly due to the fact that an important industrial dispute in the latter part of 1945 had then seriously affected the situation in manufacturing in that province. In all areas, the volume of employment in manufacturing in 1947 was less than in 1944 or 1943, when wartime production had reached its peak.

During 1947, the proportion of workers in Canada engaged in turning out heavy manufactured goods was rather greater than in 1946; the strikes in effect in that year had particularly affected workers in the durable manufactured goods divisions, in which reconversion to peace time production had also been an important factor. The ratio of employees indicated in the heavy manufacturing industries had fallen from 57.1 p.c. in 1943, to 47.6 p.c. in 1947 when the figure was nevertheless considerably higher than in pre-war days. Table IV gives the percentage distribution of the employees reported monthly by leading manufacturers in the heavy and the light manufacturing industries since 1936.

^{1/} "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada", published as a supplement to the Labour Gazette for March 1947 and April, 1948.

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'39 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 '48
 "DURABLE GOODS" INCLUDES IRON AND STEEL, NON-FERROUS METALS, ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, LUMBER AND CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS. THE REMAINDER, "NON-DURABLE GOODS" INCLUDES TEXTILES, FOOD, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO, RUBBER, LEATHER, CHEMICALS AND FUELS.

Table IV.- Distribution of Recorded Employment in Manufacturing.

Year	Establishments Producing		
	All Reporting Manufacturing Establishments	Durable Manufactured Goods	Non-Durable Manufactured Goods
	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
1937	100.0	42.3	57.7
1938	100.0	41.0	59.0
1939	100.0	40.4	59.6
1940	100.0	43.3	56.7
1941	100.0	48.9	51.1
1942	100.0	53.0	47.0
1943	100.0	57.1	42.9
1944	100.0	55.7	44.3
1945	100.0	51.5	48.5
1946	100.0	46.8	53.2
1947	100.0	47.6	52.4

The index of employment in the heavy manufactured goods division rose from 1946 by 8.9 p.c., to 209.2 in 1947. It was then substantially lower than in the period, 1942 to 1945, but was otherwise the maximum figure in the record. In the non-durable manufactured goods industries, the 1947 index number of employment, at 190.9, was the highest yet reached, exceeding by 4.9 p.c. the 1946 figure. Previously the peak index was that of 184.7, recorded in 1944.

There were widespread advances in employment during 1947 as compared with 1946 in the production of durable and non-durable manufactured goods. The exceptions were the fur and the animal food industries; in the latter, the existence of strikes was an important factor in the year under review. There was practically no general change in the miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products group. The trends in the remaining classes were generally favourable. Especially large percentage increases were indicated in lumber, rubber, clay, glass and stone, electrical apparatus and non-ferrous metal plants in 1947 as compared with 1946, when it will be noted that several of those industries had been seriously affected by industrial disputes.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- The general increase of 6.8 p.c. in the index of employment in manufacturing in 1947 as compared with 1946 was accompanied by a gain of 20.5 p.c. in the index number of payrolls, which stood at 166.9, as compared with 138.5 in 1946 and 152.1 in 1945. The latest figure was slightly lower than that of 167.8 in 1944, but was otherwise the highest in the record. The index numbers of payrolls are based on June 1, 1941, as 100. Although the index of payrolls in 1947 fell a little short of the maximum figure indicated in the period for which data are available, the index number of average weekly earnings was substantially higher than in any earlier year, standing at 143.0, as compared with 127.7 in both 1944 and 1945, previously the peak figure.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 9,281 larger manufacturers co-operating in the monthly surveys represented a weekly average of \$36.57 for their employees. In the preceding 12 months, the per capita figure was \$32.51. The averages in other years of the record were as follows: 1945, \$32.68; 1944, \$32.62; 1943, \$31.50, and 1942, \$29.17. In 1939*, the employees of the reporting establishments had received weekly salaries and wages averaging \$23.11. The average earnings of persons employed in the larger manufacturing plants have therefore risen by 58.2 p.c. in the last eight years, during which the cost-of-living index has advanced by approximately 50 p.c. The rates of income tax have also increased, while the incidence of the tax is broader than in pre-war days.

*See Report 9-7010, "Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of Persons Employed in Manufacturing, Mining and Logging, in 1939 and in 1942-47".

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The per capita weekly earnings indicated in manufacturing in each month of 1947 were higher than in the same period of 1946, when serious losses in earnings had resulted from industrial disputes. From January, 1947, successive new all-time highs were recorded month by month; at Dec. 1, the weekly figure was 21.1 p.c. above the annual low at Jan. 1, 1947, and exceeded by 13.4 p.c. the average at Dec. 1, 1946.

The trend of average earnings was upward during 1947 in all branches of manufacturing. An examination of the figures for the two broad groups within this category shows an increase of 12.4 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages of persons reported in plants producing heavy manufactured goods, and a rise of 15.6 p.c. in the light manufactured goods industries; the general advance in manufacturing was 12.8 p.c. From the commencement of the monthly record of weekly earnings at June 1, 1941, the average in the former division mounted by 41.1 p.c. in 1947, as compared with an increase of 46 p.c. in the non-durable goods industries. Between 1939 and 1947, the weekly earnings rose by 59.9 p.c. and 55.6 p.c. in those two classes, respectively. At Dec. 1, 1947, when the per capita figures had reached their peak for the year, the increases from 1939 amounted to 72.2 p.c. in the heavy manufactured goods division, and to 66.7 p.c. in the non-durable goods category. In connection with the 1939 comparisons, it may be noted that, in addition to upward adjustments in the wage-rates, greater regularity of employment during the war and in the post-war period, has undoubtedly been a factor contributing to the higher levels of average earnings in industry.

Since the latter part of 1944, current statistics of man-hours, average hourly earnings and average weekly wages have been available for the wage-earners for whom leading manufacturers keep record of hours worked. The following table summarizes the data for the last three years:

Table V.- Annual Average Statistics of Hours Worked Per Week, Hourly Earnings and Weekly Wages of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Employed in Leading Manufacturing Establishments, 1945, 1946 and 1947.

Year	Hours Per Week No.	Hourly Earnings ¢	Weekly Wages \$
1945	44.3	69.4	30.71
1946	42.7	70.0	29.87
1947	42.5	80.3	34.13

In the three years, the average hourly earnings in the larger manufacturing plants have risen by 15.7 p.c., and the weekly wages, by 11.1 p.c. The decline indicated in the average working hours is partly due to a diminution in the amount of overtime worked following the cessation of hostilities, and partly resulted from a lowering in the standard number of hours of work in many establishments and industries in the post-war period. The statistics of payrolls and average earnings in manufacturing and other industries are discussed in greater detail later on in this review.

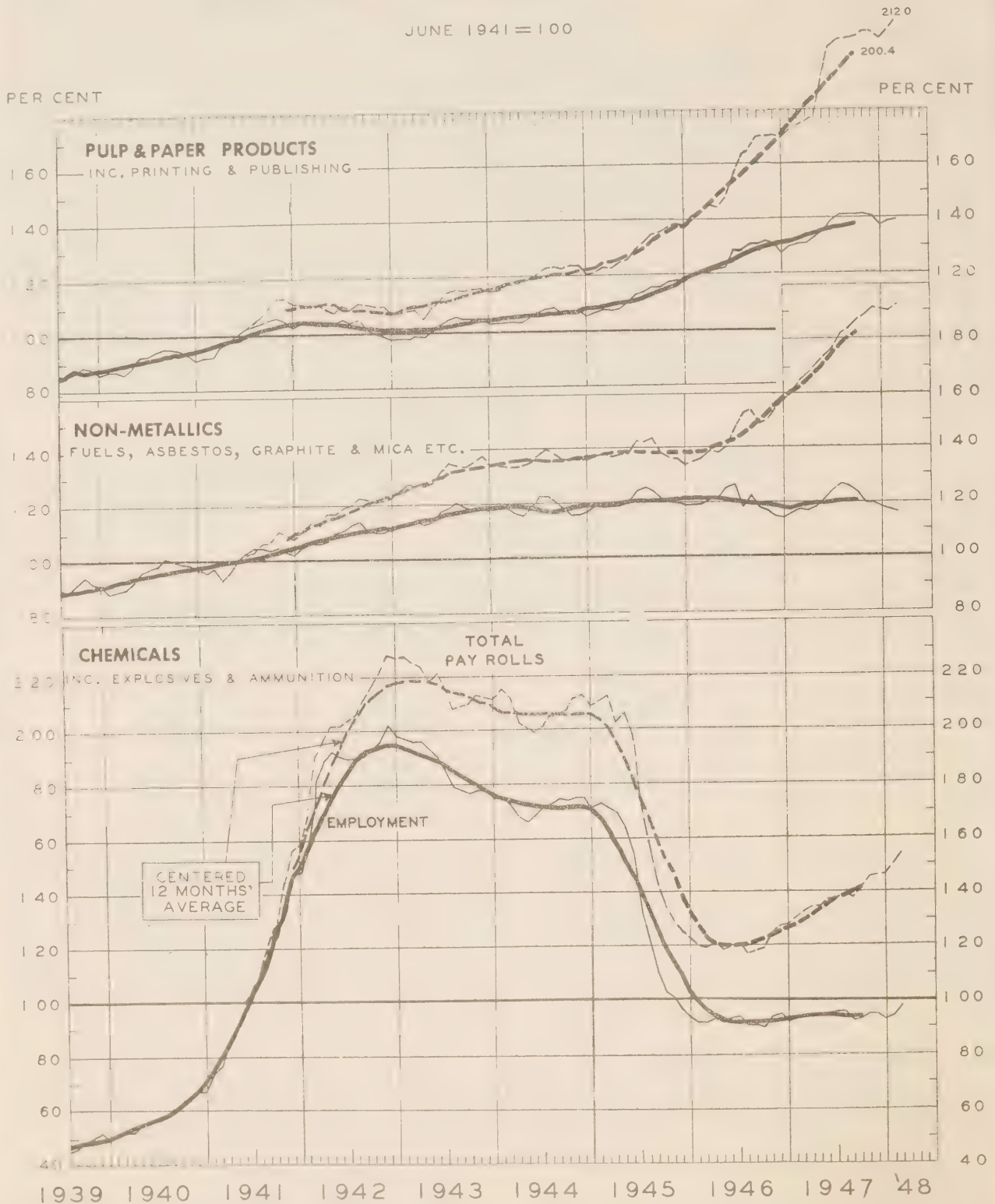
The following paragraphs deal with the situation reported in the various branches of manufacturing in 1947. Succeeding pages are devoted to a brief analysis of the statistics for the non-manufacturing classes included in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. The distribution of the employees for whom statistics were available in 1947 is shown in Tables I and II, on pages 2 and 4.

Animal Products - Edible.- Largely as a result of prolonged labour-management disputes in the meat packing industries in 1947, the level of employment in the animal food industries was lower than in 1946, when activity had reached an all-time high. From 234.0 in that year, the index of employment in the animal food group declined to 227.8 in 1947. In the meat packing industry, the reduction was from

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240.5 in the former year to 220.2 in the latter. On the other hand, activity generally increased in the fish packing industry, in which the index advanced by 4.6 p.c. to a maximum of 235.5 in 1947. In the dairy products division, the index of 227.3 in the year under review exceeded the 1946 figure by practically 10 points. Of the staffs of the 507 leading employers¹/co-operating in the monthly surveys in 1947, 188 per 1,000 were women. This ratio was similar to that indicated a year earlier.

Activity in the animal foods industry reached the highest point in the year at Dec. 1, when the index, at 255.8, was also higher than in any other month of the record, exceeding by three p.c. the Dec. 1, 1946, figure of 248.4.

The salaries and wages reported in the edible animal products division in 1947 represented a weekly average of \$35.09 per person in recorded employment. The per capita figure in 1946 was \$31.88, while those in earlier years were as follows: 1945, \$30.81; 1944, \$30.00; 1943, \$29.34 and 1942, \$27.57. The corresponding figure in 1939 was \$23.61. The latest annual index of aggregate weekly payrolls, at 182.9, exceeded by eight p.c. that of 169.4 in 1946, previously the maximum in the record. The average hourly earnings in this group of industries rose from 67 cents in 1946 to 75.9 cents in 1947. In the meat products division, the average in the latter year was 84.1 cents per hour, as compared with 72.9 cents a year earlier.

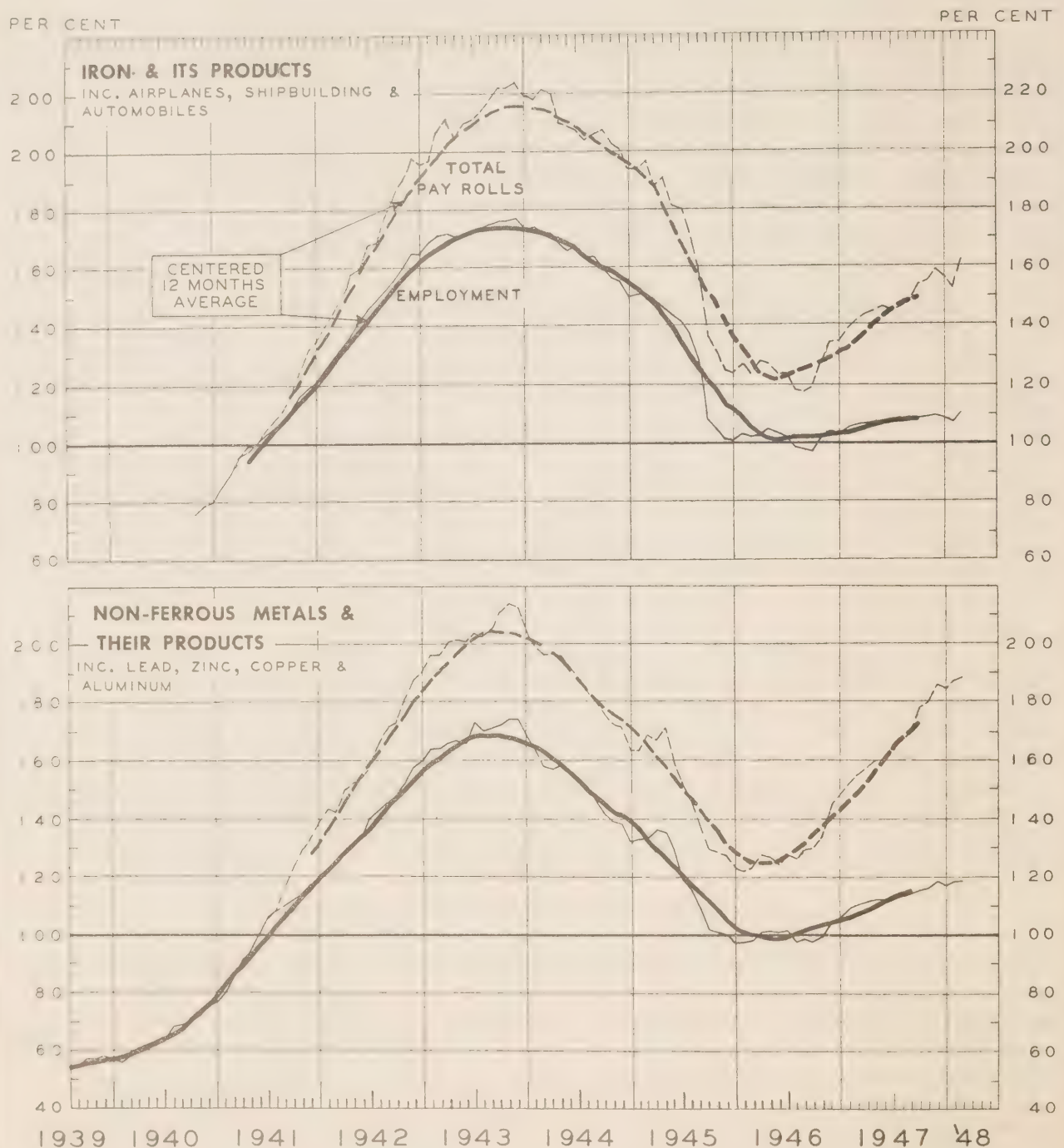
Leather and Products.- There was little general change in the volume of employment indicated in the leather-using industries during 1947, when insignificant gains were recorded in boot and shoe and other leather factories, according to data tabulated from 460 leading establishments. The weekly earnings of their employees averaged \$27.76, rising from \$25.18 in 1946, as compared with \$24.18 in 1945, \$23.46 in 1944, \$22.30 in 1943 and \$20.50 in 1942. The comparable figure in 1939 was \$16.75. The 1947 index number of employment was 155.5, as compared with 154.4 in 1946, previously the all-time maximum. The increase of 0.7 p.c. in the year under review was accompanied by that of 10.7 p.c. in the annual index of payrolls, which was higher in 1947 than in any earlier period for which information is available. The hourly earnings reported in the leather-using industries during 1947 averaged 63.5 cents, as compared with 55.8 cents in 1946, and 52.2 cents in 1945.

Fur and Fur Products.- A decline in employment was indicated in the larger fur factories during 1947. The annual index fell from the 1946 peak figure of 160.5, to 152.4 a year later. Statistics were compiled from 119 of the larger firms. The number of women on their staffs made up 366 per 1,000 employees of both sexes, an unusually high proportion. Although the index number of employment in 1947 declined by 5.1 p.c. from 1946, there was an increase of 6.9 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The salaries and wages reported in the year under review averaged \$34.34 per employee, as compared with \$30.42 in 1946, \$29.80 in 1945, \$29.40 in 1944, \$28.50 in 1943 and \$26.37 in 1942. The 1939 mean was \$24.41.

Lumber Products.- Activity in the lumber-using industries generally reached its highest point on record during 1947, when rough and dressed lumber mills, furniture and other lumber-using plants afforded more employment than in 1946. In the case of the rough and dressed lumber and the furniture groups, employment was also in greater volume than in any preceding year. The index in the miscellaneous lumber products division, however, was higher during the war. Computed from material furnished monthly by 1,439 leading manufacturers, the general index number of employment in lumber and lumber-using factories in Canada stood at 143.9 in 1947, as compared with 127.6 in 1946, when the figure was higher than in earlier years, in spite of prolonged industrial disputes in British Columbia. The annual index of payrolls (based on June 1, 1941) was 183.6, the highest in the record; as compared with 144.8 in 1946, there was an increase of 26.8 p.c., accompanying that of 12.8 p.c. in the index of employment. The weekly earnings reported in 1947 averaged \$32.56, as compared with per capita figures of \$29.12 in 1946, \$27.67 in 1945, \$27.63 in 1944, \$26.00 in 1943,

¹/See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

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and \$23.94 in 1942. In 1939, the employees of the larger lumber manufacturing plants had received a weekly average of \$19.18. During the year under review, the pay of the hourly-rated wage-earners reported in these industries averaged 75.6 cents per hour, as compared with 64.2 cents in 1946 and 60.5 cents in 1945.

Plant Products - Edible.- The trend of employment in the vegetable food industries generally was favorable during 1947. The index then stood at 180.4, as compared with 177.7 in the preceding year. Improvement was shown in the flour and cereal, sugar and syrup, fruit and vegetable preserving, chocolate and confectionery and bread and bakery divisions.

Statistics were received from an average of 733 of the larger establishments in the edible plant products division in 1947, when their employees earned a weekly average of \$30.54, as compared with \$27.99 in 1946, \$26.54 in 1945, \$25.68 in 1944, \$25.23 in 1943, and \$23.48 in 1942. During 1947, there was an advance of 7.1 p.c. from 1946 in the index number of employment, together with an increase of 18 p.c. in that of aggregate weekly payrolls, bringing this to the highest point on record. From 57.3 cents per hour in the preceding year, the average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in the vegetable food industries rose to 64.4 cents in the 12 months under review.

When recorded employment in these industries was at its 1947 low point at May 1, the index of employment stood at 170.0, rising steadily to a maximum of 237.1 at Oct. 1. Seasonal curtailment reduced the figure to 200.5 at Dec. 1, 1947, but the index was then 12.3 p.c. above that of 178.5 indicated at the opening of the year. In the 12 months under review, women made up 34 p.c. of the reported staffs in the vegetable food industries.

Pulp and Paper.- Further improvement in employment was indicated in 1947 in these industries, greater activity being shown in pulp and paper mills, paper product factories and in printing and publishing establishments. The salaries and wages disbursed by the leading employers in these categories and the average earnings of their employees also reached new all-time high levels in the year.

Data were compiled from 119 pulp and paper mills, in which the staffs were in the ratio of 944 men and 56 women per 1,000 workers. The weekly salaries and wages which they disbursed represented an average of \$48.30 per employee. In the preceding 12 months, the reported weekly earnings had averaged \$40.63, as compared with \$37.08 in 1945, \$36.56 in 1944, \$34.92 in 1943 and \$33.93 in 1942. The 1939 mean was \$28.25. Based on the 1926 average as 100, the annual index of employment stood at 159.6, the highest in the record, as compared with 144.7 in 1946. In the year, there was an increase of 10.3 p.c. in employment, while that in the annual index of weekly payrolls amounted to 30.2 p.c. The hourly earnings of wage-earners in pulp and paper mills averaged 63.6 cents in 1947, as compared with 73.9 cents in 1946 and 71.8 cents in 1945.

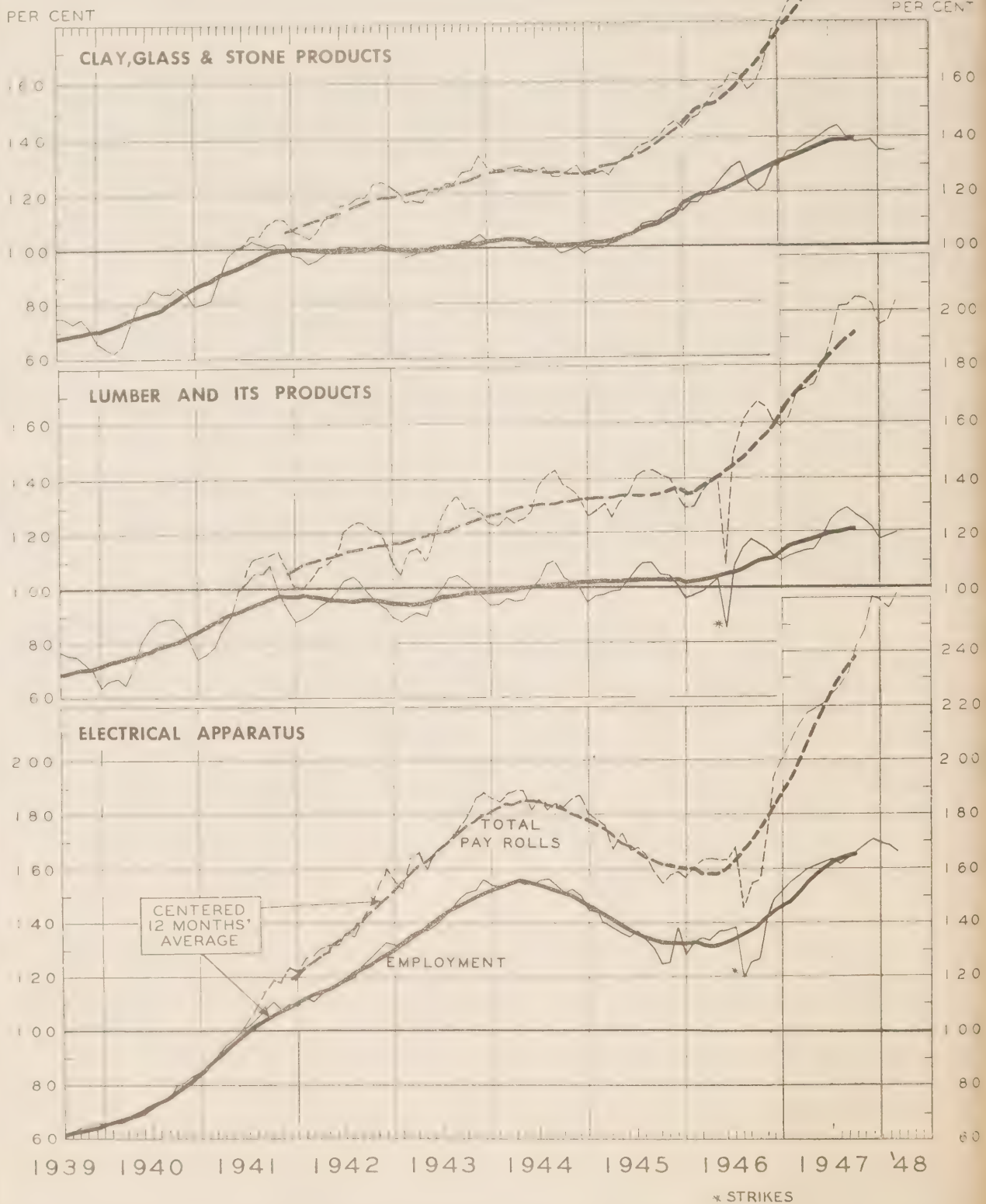
In the paper products division, the index of employment stood at 259.3, as compared with 241.2 in 1946, previously the peak figure. The latest index number of payrolls also reached a new maximum, showing an increase of 24.2 p.c. over that recorded 12 months earlier. The average weekly salaries and wages of persons employed by the 214 co-operating firms stood at \$32.84, comparing favourably with those previously reported. In earlier years of the record, the averages were as follows: 1946, \$28.40; 1945, \$26.91; 1944, \$26.15; 1943, \$25.76 and 1942, \$25.52. The comparable figure in 1939 was \$23.12.

In the printing and publishing division, statistics were compiled from 491 leading employers. The annual index of employment, at 164.4, was higher by 6.4 p.c. than that of 154.5 in 1946, and, also exceeded any earlier figure. The latest index of payrolls was higher by 16.5 p.c. than that indicated in 1946, pre-

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viously the maximum in the record. The persons on the payrolls of the larger firms in these industries received an average of \$33.07 per week before deductions for taxation, unemployment insurance, etc. The per capita figures in preceding years were as follows: 1946, \$34.61; 1945, \$35.49; 1944, \$32.71; 1943, \$31.57, and 1942, \$30.33. In 1939, the average was \$28.35. In the period which data are available, the average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in printing and publishing plants have risen from 75.8 cents in 1945 and 78.6 cents in 1946, to 88.2 cents in 1947.

Rubber Products.- The situation in the rubber industry in 1946 had been seriously affected during a lengthy period by labour-management disputes, which were mainly responsible for a decline of 8.8 p.c. in the annual index as compared with 1945. In the year under review, the index reached an all-time high, standing at 195.0 - 19.6 p.c. higher than in the preceding 12 months, and 9.1 p.c. above the 1945 mean. The index of payrolls showed an increase of 43.7 p.c. in 1947 from the preceding 12 months, and exceeded by 31.9 p.c. the previous maximum figure recorded in 1945. The annual average weekly earnings of the workers reported by the 56 larger manufacturers furnishing data were decidedly higher, standing at \$39.12 in 1947, as compared with \$32.61 in 1946, \$32.46 in 1945, \$32.39 in 1944, \$29.91 in 1943 and \$27.57 in 1942. In 1939, the weekly average had amounted to \$21.46. The 1947 annual figure of average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners reported by leading rubber factories was 87.7 cents, as compared with 72.3 cents and 71.9 cents per week in 1946 and 1945, respectively.

Textile Products.- The trend of employment and payrolls in the textile industries continued upward during 1947, according to monthly data tabulated from 1,745 of the larger establishments, in which the employees were in the ratio of 452 men and 548 women per 1,000 workers. Standing at 172.4, the index number of employment was 5.3 p.c. above that in 1946, previously the peak figure in the record. The index number of payrolls advanced by 17.4 p.c. in the year, also to a new all-time high. Greater activity was noted in 1947 as compared with 1946 in the cotton, woollen, silk, hosiery and knit goods, and garment and personal furnishings divisions of the textile group.

During 1947, the weekly salaries and wages of the persons reported by leading manufacturers in the textile industries averaged \$27.81, comparing favourably with the per capita figures indicated in earlier years of the record, as follows: 1946, \$24.98; 1945, \$23.85; 1944, \$23.14; 1943, \$21.92 and 1942, \$20.51. In 1939, the mean was \$17.33. The reported earnings of the hourly-rated wage-earners averaged 62.1 cents in the year under review, as compared with 54.6 cents in 1946, and 50.9 cents in 1945.

Tobacco.- There was a moderate increase in employment in tobacco factories in 1947 as compared with 1946, but activity continued rather lower than in preceding years since 1941. Information compiled from 52 leading factories gave an employment index of 130.4, as compared with 127.0 in 1946. The maximum index in the record was 149.6 in 1942. The increase of 2.7 p.c. in the latest index number of employment as compared with 1946 was accompanied by a rise of 15.7 p.c. in the index of payrolls, which in 1947 was the highest in the record. The per capita weekly earnings were then \$28.43, as compared with \$25.20 in 1946, \$24.35 in 1945, \$23.25 in 1944, \$20.90 in 1943 and \$18.17 in 1942. The 1939 average was \$17.62. In this industry, as in textiles, the proportion of female workers considerably exceeds the general average; in 1947, the reported women constituted 561 per 1,000 employees of both sexes.

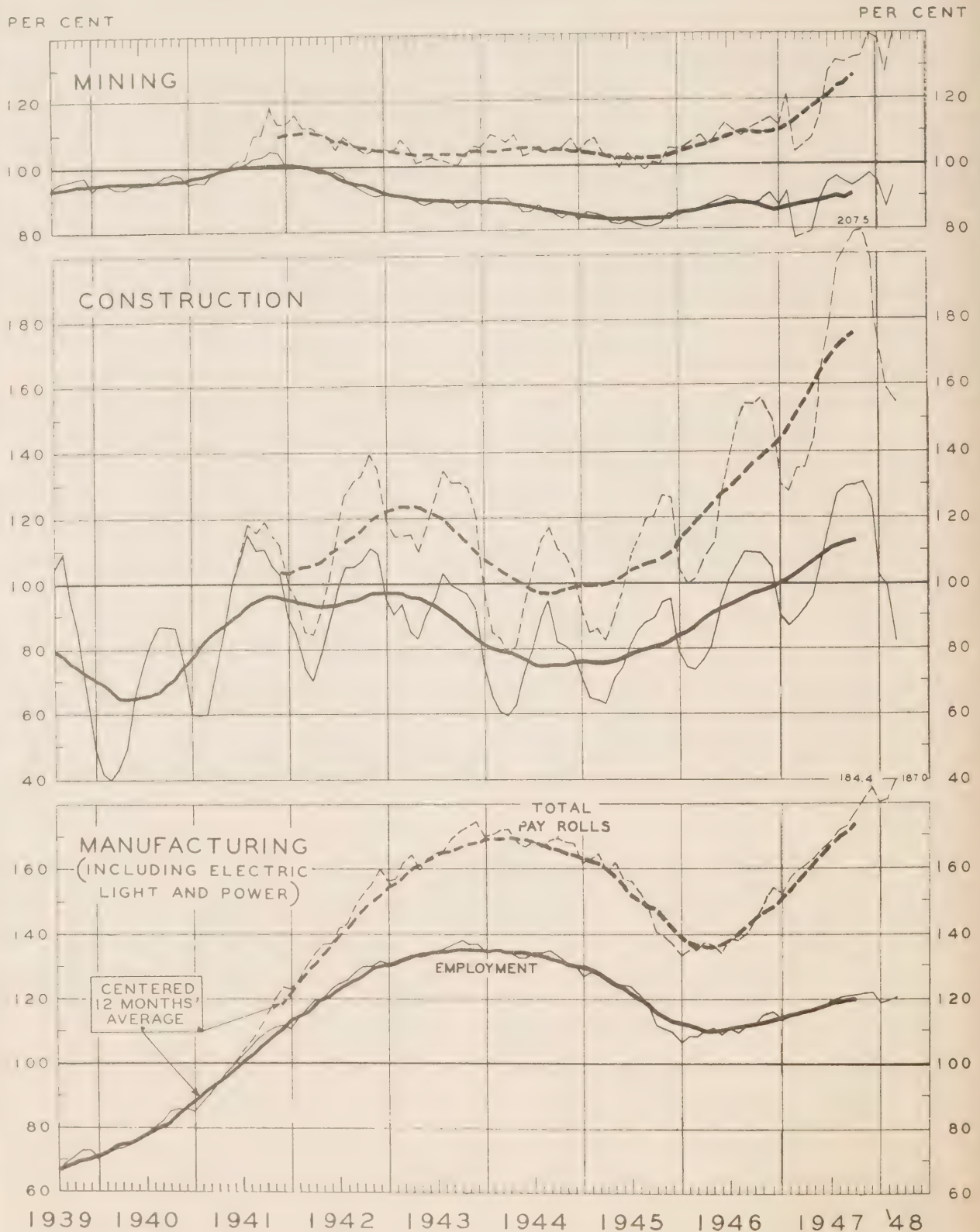
From 51.3 cents in 1945 and 53.9 cents in 1946, the average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in the larger establishments advanced to 61.3 cents in 1947.

Beverages.- Continued expansion was noted in employment in the beverage industries during 1947, when the index number computed from material furnished by 144

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of the larger manufacturers, rose by 7.9 p.c. to an all-time peak of 317.7. The annual index of aggregate weekly payrolls showed a gain of 20.9 p.c. over the 1946 figure. The per capita figure was \$39.68 per week, as compared with \$35.45 in 1946, \$34.74 in 1945, \$34.58 in 1944, \$33.56 in 1943 and \$31.53 in 1942. In 1939, the employees of the manufacturers co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment had received a weekly average of \$28.23. The average hourly earnings in 1947 were 30.8 cents, as compared with 69.4 cents and 66 cents per hour one year and two years earlier.

Chemicals and Allied Products.- Some improvement in employment was shown in the chemical division during 1947, although activity was at a considerably lower level than during the war. The annual index of employment, at 220.3, was higher by 1.9 p.c. than in 1946, while the latest index of payrolls gained by 13.8 p.c. in the same comparison. The men and women employed by the 439 leading manufacturers co-operating in the monthly surveys in the year under review earned a weekly average of \$39.16. In 1946, the per capita salaries and wages stood at \$34.96, while the figures in 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942 were \$33.84, \$32.07, \$30.69 and \$23.55, respectively. The 1939 mean was \$28.21. The hourly earnings of the wage-earners for whom the larger chemical plants furnished statistics of man-hours in 1947 averaged 79.9 cents, as compared with 69.4 cents a year earlier, and 68.4 cents in 1945.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- With continued, heavy demand for building supplies, employment in the clay, glass and stone industries reached an unprecedented volume in 1947. The index, at 183.9, was 12.8 p.c. above the previous peak figure of 163.0 in 1946. The index number of payrolls rose by 29.6 p.c. in the 12 months, also to the highest point in the record. The sums currently disbursed by the 269 reporting firms in weekly salaries and wages represented a weekly average of \$36.68 for their employees. In earlier years, the means were as follows: 1946, \$31.69; 1945, \$31.04; 1944, \$30.80; 1943, \$29.36 and 1942, \$27.43. In 1939, the comparable figure was \$22.88. At 78.7 cents, the average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in these industries considerably exceeded the 1946 mean of 67.5 cents, and that of 64.4 cents indicated in 1945. The increases in employment, payrolls and average earnings reported in the year under review extended to all main branches of the industry.

Electric Light and Power.- Substantial gains in employment were shown in the electric light and power group during 1947, when statistics were furnished by 142 of the larger companies. The index number rose from 176.7 in 1946, to all-time peak of 190.8 in the year under review. The index number of weekly salaries and wages advanced by 13.8 p.c., also to reach a new maximum. The average per person on the payrolls of the reporting stations in 1947 was \$41.30. In 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the weekly averages were \$38.40, \$37.15, \$37.23, \$35.92, and \$34.37, respectively, while in 1939, the per capita figure for employees of the larger operators was \$29.82 per week.

Electrical Apparatus.- Activity in plants producing electrical apparatus and supplies showed important expansion during 1947, when the generally favourable movement from month to month was interrupted on only one occasion. The annual index rose by 21 p.c. from 1946, to 344.7 in 1947. Previously, the maximum was that of 328.0 in 1944. The 1947 index number of payrolls was also higher than in any earlier year, exceeding by 38.4 p.c. the 1946 figure, and by 22.1 p.c. the previous peak index recorded in 1944. In 1946, the situation in this industry had been seriously affected by labour-management disputes, a factor which was of comparatively slight importance in 1947.

Information was received monthly from 200 leading employers during 1947. The weekly salaries and wages of their workers averaged \$37.71. In 1946, the figure was \$33.20, as compared with \$33.52 in 1945, \$32.66 in 1944, \$31.36 in 1943 and \$30.63 in 1942. The comparable 1939 average was \$24.29. The average hourly rate reported in

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PER CENT

400

LOGGING

350

300

250

200

150

100

50

0

CENTERED
12 MONTHS'
AVERAGE

TOTAL
PAY ROLLS

EMPLOYMENT

PER CENT

500

450

400

350

300

250

200

150

100

50

0

TRADE
RETAIL & WHOLESALE

180

140

100

60

220

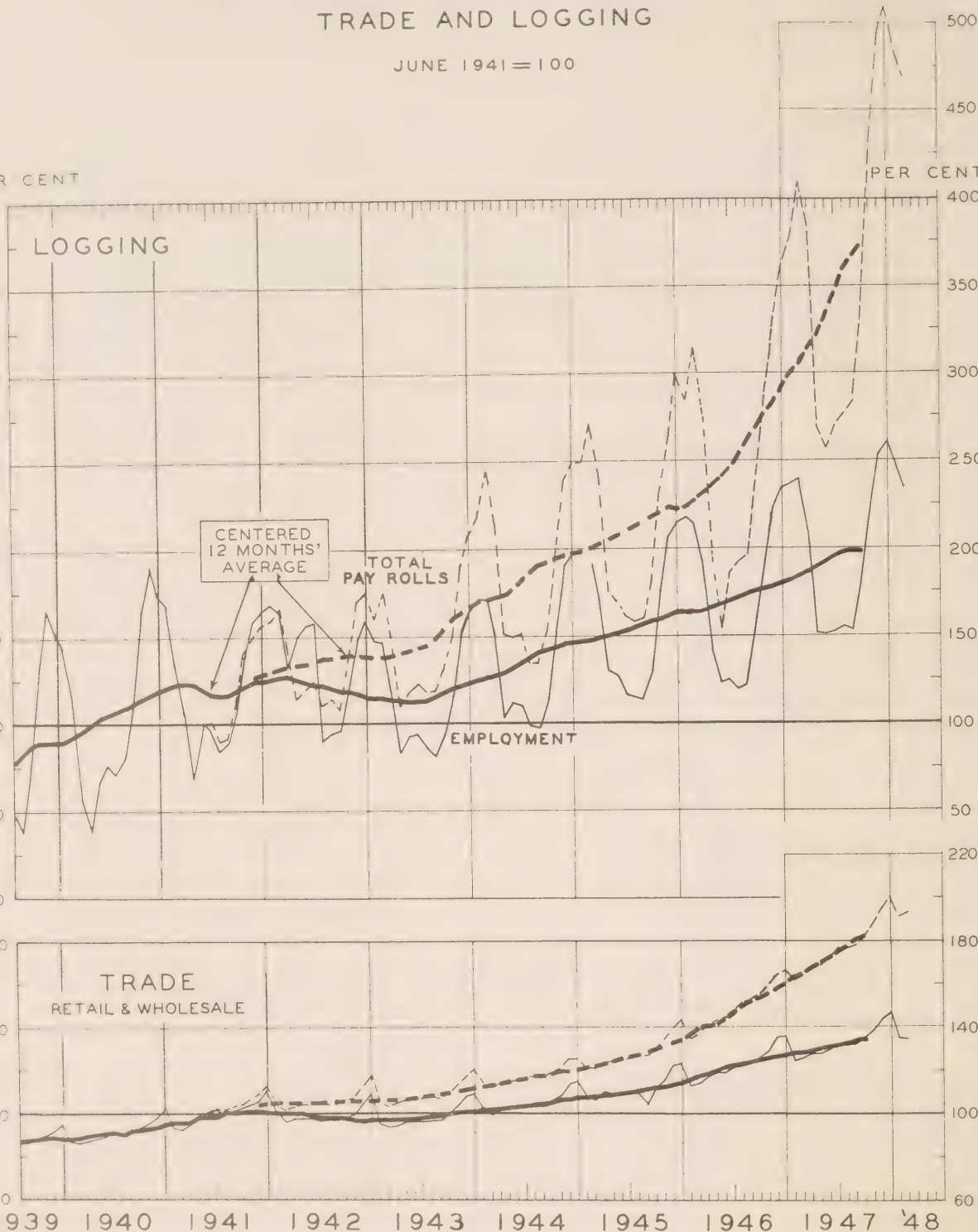
180

140

100

60

1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 48



the electrical apparatus industries in 1947 was 84.7 cents per hour, as compared with 71.5 cents in 1946, and 70.5 cents in 1945. Workers in the heavy electrical apparatus and machinery industry received higher rates, the averages being 92.3 cents in 1947, 75.1 cents per hour in 1946, and 75.3 cents in 1945.

Iron and Steel.- Although employment in the iron and steel industries generally showed improvement in 1947 over 1946, activity continued at a lower level than during the war years. The index stood at 213.2 in 1947, being 5.1 p.c. above the 1946 figure of 202.8. In immediately preceding years, the index numbers were as follows: 1945, 267.3; 1944, 330.6; 1943, 343.3; 1942, 284.6 and 1941, 200.3. The 1939 figure was much lower, at 97.6. The 1947 index was computed from returns furnished by 1,453 of the leading manufacturers of iron and steel products.

During 1947, there was the usual considerable decline in activity at the opening of the year. No general change was noted between July 1 and Aug. 1. With these exceptions, the trend was consistently favourable. Employment was at a higher level than in 1946 in the crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, automobile, railway rolling stock, heating appliance, structural iron and steel and foundry and machine shop divisions, while aircraft, shipbuilding and munition plants were quieter. It will be recalled that in 1946, the situation had been materially affected by the reconversion programme, and also by major industrial disputes in various branches of the iron and steel group.

The index number of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in the larger establishments in 1947 rose by 17.9 p.c. from 1946, to 144.9, but was lower than in preceding years. In 1945, the annual index was 168.7; in 1944, 208.6; in 1943, 209.6 and in 1942, 163.7. In spite of the fact that the 1947 and 1946 figures of payrolls were below those indicated during the war years, the per capita earnings in 1947 reached a new all-time high, standing at \$41.12, as compared with \$36.51 in 1946, \$37.64 in 1945, \$37.69 in 1944, \$35.50 in 1943 and \$34.03 in 1942. The comparable 1939 figure was \$25.98. At Nov. 1 and Dec. 1, 1947, the indicated averages were considerably above the annual figure, standing at \$43.02 and \$43.29, respectively.

The hours reported for the hourly-rated wage-earners of the co-operating iron and steel works averaged 43 per week in 1947. In 1946 and 1945, the averages were 42.7 and 45 hours, respectively. The latter figure had included important amounts of overtime work, particularly before the cessation of hostilities. The hourly earnings in the 12 months under review averaged 92 cents, substantially exceeding the mean of 81 cents in 1946, and that of 81.2 cents in 1945.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products.- Although the movement in the non-ferrous metal industries in 1947 as compared with 1946 was upward, the level of employment continued lower than during the period of intensified activity in the years, 1942 to 1945. The latest annual index was 327.2, being 13.2 p.c. above that of 289.1 in the preceding year, but 33.1 p.c. lower than the all-time maximum of 429.4 in 1943. While the index of payrolls exceeded the 1946 figure by 29 p.c., it was 18.6 p.c. below the 1943 index. The most recent per capita figure was \$39.96, the highest in the record. The averages in preceding years were as follows: 1946, \$35.64; 1945, \$35.31; 1944, \$34.69; 1943, \$33.30, and 1942, \$31.73. The comparable figure in 1939 was \$26.93. In the non-ferrous metal division, the earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners reported by leading firms averaged 86.3 cents per hour, as compared with 75.9 cents in 1946 and 73.8 cents in 1945.

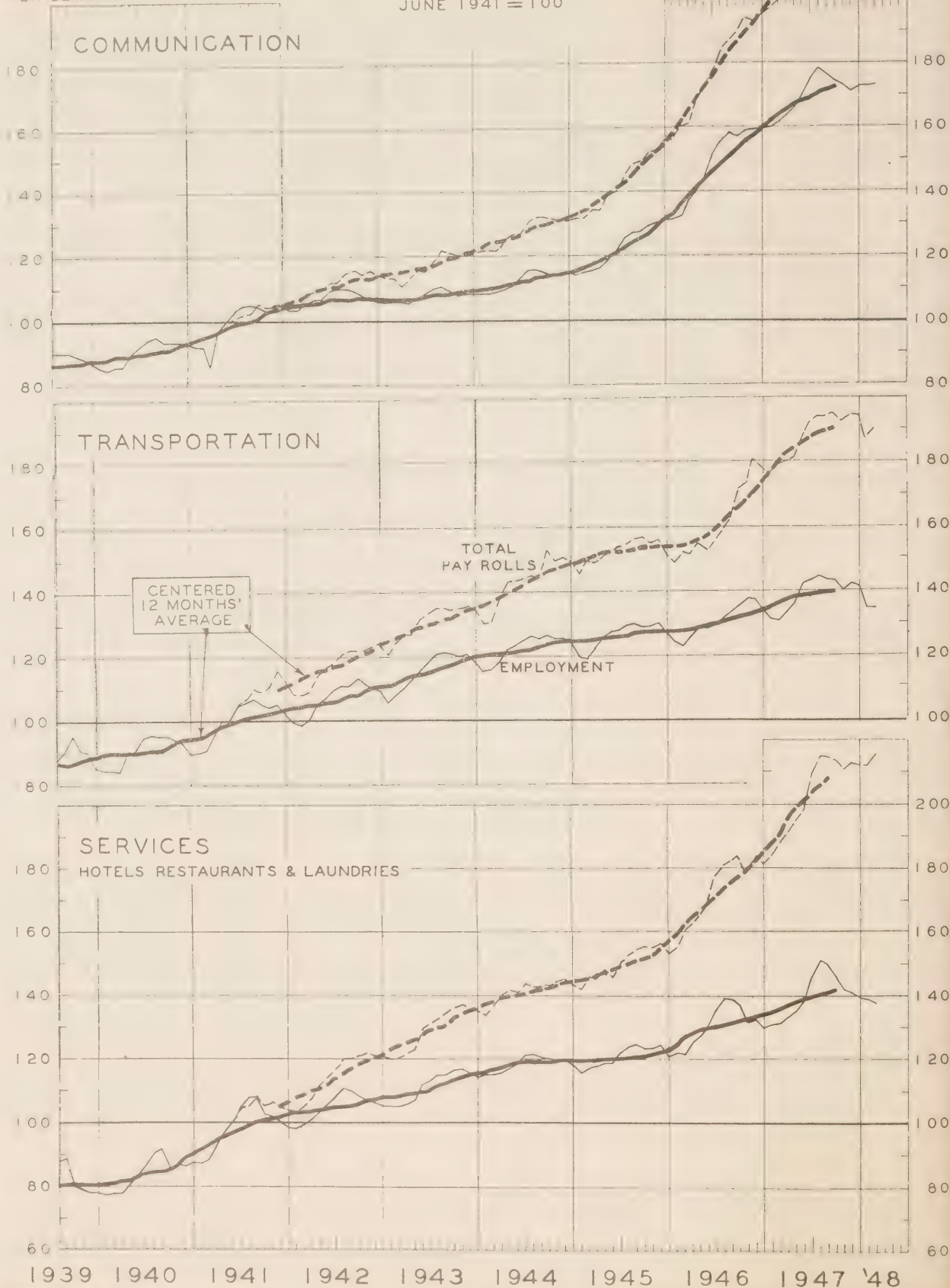
Non-Metallic Mineral Products.- Little change in the general level of employment in the miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products group was indicated during 1947, when the index, at 215.6, was practically the same as in 1946, but was slightly below the 1945 mean of 216.5. The payrolls, however, were considerably higher, the index number exceeding by 22.2 p.c. and 26.7 p.c. the averages indicated in 1946 and 1945, respectively.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS COMMUNICATION, TRANSPORTATION, SERVICES

PER CENT

JUNE 1941 = 100

PER CENT



Returns were received from 112 of the larger plants in these industries in the year under review. Their employees were paid an average of \$43.57 per week. In 1946, the mean was \$38.74; in earlier years, the per capita figures were \$38.78, \$38.10, \$37.15 and \$35.70 in 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively. Leading establishments in the non-metallic mineral products industries had distributed an annual average of \$32.34 per week in 1939.

During 1947, the average hourly earnings of the hourly-rated wage-earners in this division stood at 91.9 cents, as compared with 82.8 cents and 79.5 cents in 1946 and 1945, respectively. In the petroleum products group, the latest average was 101.1 cents, as compared with 91.3 cents and 86.4 cents one year and two years earlier.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries.— There was a slight advance in employment in the miscellaneous manufacturing industries in 1947 as compared with 1946, although activity was considerably curtailed as compared with the war years. At 220.7, the index was 2.3 p.c. higher than in 1946. The war-time peak index was that of 271.6 in 1943. The increase in the 12 months' comparison was accompanied by that of 10.5 p.c. in the index number of payrolls which, however, was a good deal lower than in 1945-43. Data were furnished by 281 of the larger industrialists in the miscellaneous manufactured products industries, whose salaried employees and wage-earners were paid a weekly average of \$31.87, as compared with \$29.19 in the preceding 12 months. In 1945, 1944 and 1943, the weekly figures had been \$30.25, \$31.35 and \$29.32, respectively. The 1939 mean was \$21.40.

2. THE NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

1. LOGGING.

Continued heavy demand for lumber and paper products resulted in an extremely large volume of employment in logging during 1947. The annual index was 309.1, rising by 15.1 p.c. from 268.5 in 1946, previously the maximum. The accompanying gain in the index of weekly payrolls was 40.9 p.c. During the year under review, the index of employment advanced from a low point of 239.8 at June 1, to a maximum of 405.2 at Dec. 1. Except in the Prairie Provinces, there were general increases in activity in logging in all economic areas. Monthly statements on employment and payrolls were furnished during 1947 by 648 leading operators, whose employees received an average of \$35.42 per week in salaries and wages. This figure compared favourably with those of \$29.03 in 1946, \$29.89 in 1945, \$26.54 in 1944, \$24.78 in 1943, and \$20.34 in 1942. In 1939, the weekly earnings of persons employed by the larger logging firms were \$17.32. It should be noted that these figures do not make allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of men engaged in bush work. Another of the factors affecting the current statistics of weekly earnings in logging, particularly in the Eastern and Central provinces, is the practice of withholding part of the earnings until the employee leaves the camp at the end of the season, while the high labour turnover characterizing the industry in many parts of the country tends to produce unduly low averages. Another point to which attention may be drawn is the higher figure of average earnings indicated in logging in British Columbia than elsewhere in Canada; in part, this is due to differences in the nature of the work carried on in that province as compared with other sections of the Dominion. It may also be noted that the average earnings reported in this industry in British Columbia are above the general average for workers on the pay lists of the larger industrial establishments in the province as a whole, a situation which is not indicated in any other province.

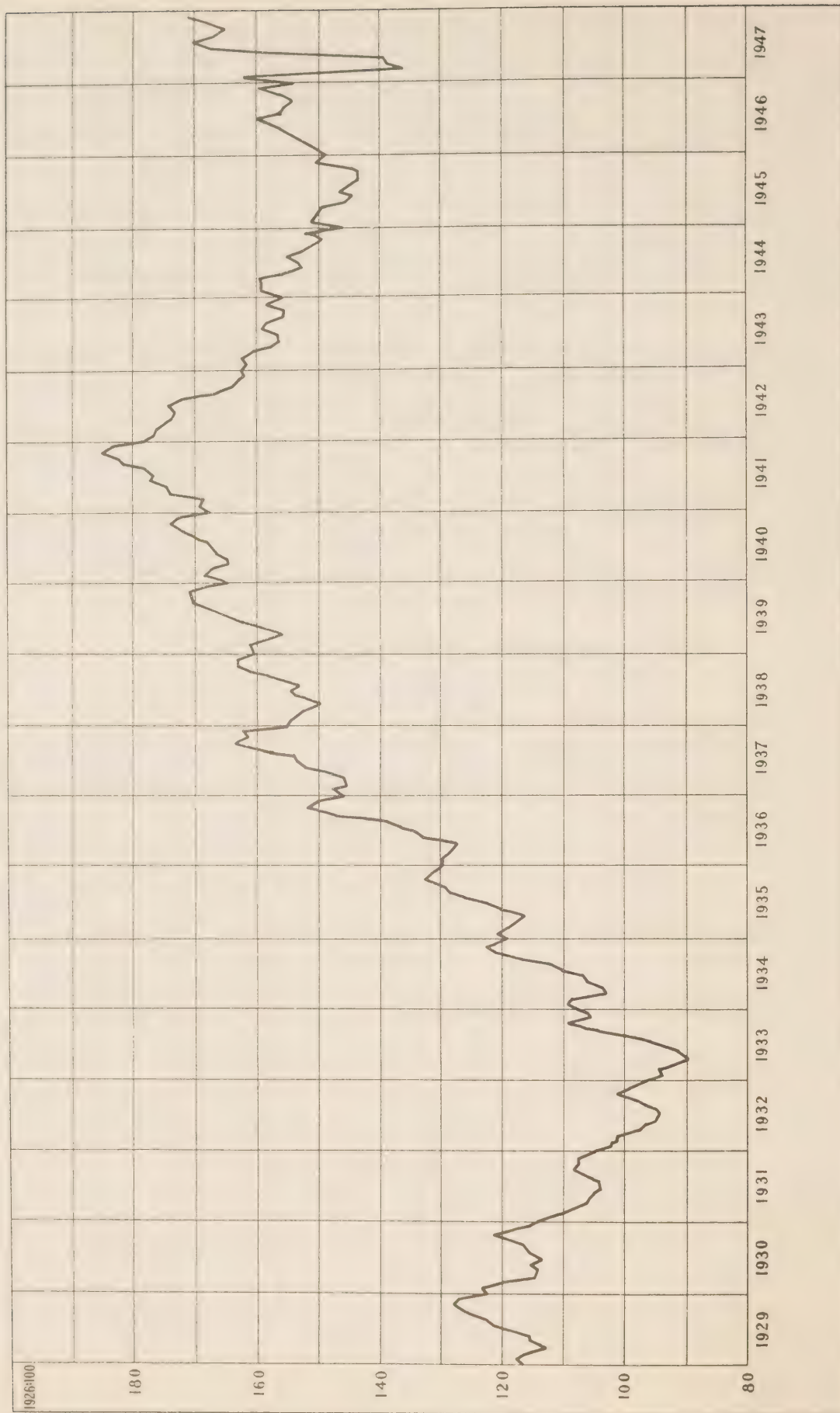
2. MINING.

The employment afforded larger mining operators was at a slightly higher level in 1947 than in 1946. The annual index also exceeded those indicated in 1943

Chart 13

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS

1929 - 1947



and 1944, but was otherwise the lowest since 1938. At 158.1, the latest figure was 1.9 p.c. above that of 155.2 a year earlier. As in 1946, there were considerable losses in 1947 due to disputes in the mining division, those in the latter year taking place mainly in the coal fields.

As compared with 1946, there was a rise of 10.8 p.c. in the index number of payrolls, bringing the figure for 1947 to the highest in the record. The average weekly earnings of persons employed by 641 leading mine operators stood at \$43.03, as compared with \$39.21 in 1946, \$38.60 in 1945, \$38.05 in 1944, \$36.09 in 1943, and \$34.81 in 1942; the comparable 1939 figure was \$28.83. During 1947, the earnings of the wage-earners for whom monthly statistics of man-hours were furnished averaged 98 cents, as compared with 87.3 cents in 1946, and 85 cents in 1945.

Coal Mining.— Largely as a result of prolonged labour-management disputes in 1947, employment in coal mining showed a falling-off, the index number declining from 94.8 in the preceding year to 78.0 in the 12 months under review. The index of payrolls showed a reduction of 12.7 p.c. from 1946, accompanying the loss of 17.7 p.c. in that of employment. The per capita weekly earnings, however, were higher, at \$41.61, as compared with \$39.03 in 1946, \$38.19 in 1945, \$36.95 in 1944, \$33.18 in 1943 and \$31.09 in 1942. In 1939, the weekly figure was \$22.10.

The average hourly rate indicated in 1947 was 110.4 cents, as compared with 95.9 cents and 93.8 cents in 1946 and 1945, respectively. The average hours of work fell from 40.2 in both 1945 and 1946, to 36.9 in the year under review, when as already indicated, the situation was seriously affected by strikes. The man-days of work lost^{1/} in coal mining as a result of industrial disputes totalled 1,314,384, as compared with 43,854 in 1946, and 183,102 in 1945.

Metallic Ores.— The volume of employment in the larger metal mining industries during 1947 was greater than in preceding years since 1943, while the index number of payrolls was higher than in any earlier period for which data are available. The weekly salaries and wages of the employees reported averaged \$46.25. As compared with 1946, there were advances of 11.2 p.c. and 23.2 p.c. in the index numbers of employment and payrolls, respectively, while the per capita figure showed an increase of 11.1 p.c. over that of \$41.63 in 1946. The previous annual average weekly earnings were: 1945, \$41.02; 1944, \$40.68; 1943, \$39.70, and 1942, \$38.60. The comparable figure in 1939 was \$33.46. The weekly hours worked by the wage-earners for whom data on man-hours were available in 1947 averaged 44.4, as compared with 45.1 and 45.8 in 1946 and 1945, respectively. The latest hourly rate was 99.4 cents, as compared with 87.4 cents in 1946 and 85 cents a year earlier.

Non-Metallic Minerals other than Coal.— Further improvement was indicated during the period under review in the extraction of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals, associated with continued activity in construction work. The 1947 index of employment was 215.4, a figure of 17.2 p.c. higher than the 1946 index, previously the maximum. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls rose by 23.5 p.c., also to the highest point on record. The salaries and wages disbursed by the 165 reporting employers represented a weekly average of \$36.88 per person in reported employment. In 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the per capita figures were \$32.77, \$32.64, \$32.34, \$30.84 and \$28.51, respectively. The comparable figure in 1939 was \$24.17.

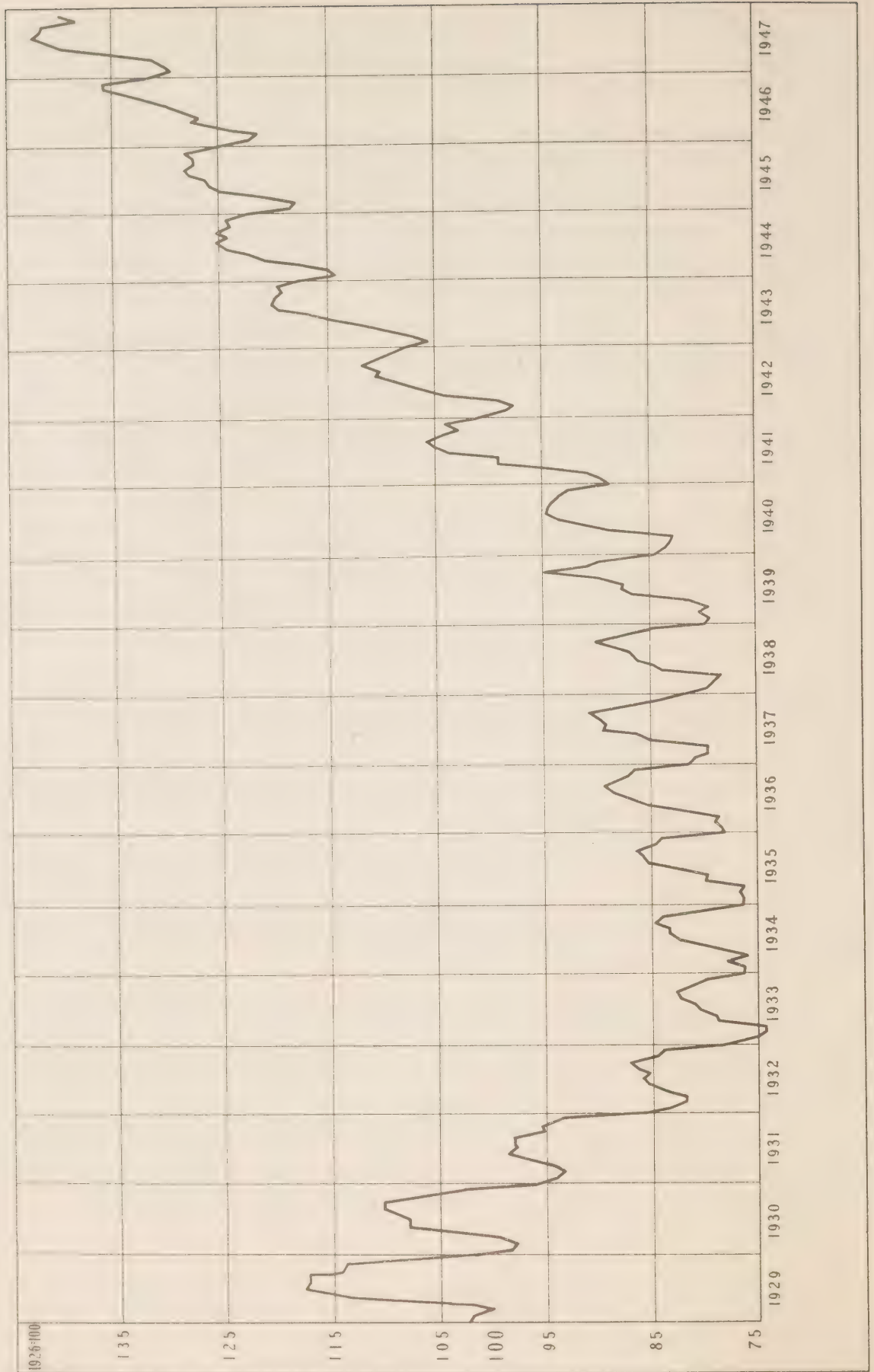
3. TRANSPORTATION.

There was continued expansion in employment in transportation during the period under review, when the general index reached a new peak, standing at 136.9, as compared with 128.4 in 1946. This increase of 6.6 p.c. was accompanied by that of 17.3 p.c. in the annual index number of payrolls, which also was the highest in the

^{1/}"Strikes and Lockouts in Canada during 1947", prepared by the Department of Labour.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS

1929 - 1947



record. The trend of employment was downward in the first two months of the year under review, and again in the period, Sept. 1 to Nov. 1. With these exceptions, there were general advances from month to month.

The companies and branches furnishing monthly returns on employment and payrolls numbered 777 in 1947. The sums paid their employees in weekly salaries and wages averaged \$44.16. This compared favourably with the per capita figures of earlier years, as follows: 1946, \$40.07; 1945, \$38.82; 1944, \$37.07; 1943, \$35.86 and 1942, \$34.69.

Steam Railways.- The annual index number of employment in the operation departments of the steam railways stood at 113.1 in 1947, exceeding by three p.c. the 1946 figure of 109.8, which was previously the maximum in the record. The index of payrolls showed an advance of 13.8 p.c. in the 12 months. The weekly earnings of persons employed in this group averaged \$49.79, as compared with \$45.03 in 1946, \$43.94 in 1945, \$40.53 in 1944, \$38.79 in 1943 and \$37.99 in 1942.

Street Railways and Cartage and Storage.- Activity in the local transportation and storage industries continued at a high level in 1947, according to data received from 489 leading firms. As compared with 1946, there were increases of 7.2 p.c. in the index number of employment, and 18.2 p.c. in that of payrolls, while the figure of per capita weekly earnings rose by 10.4 p.c. The mean reported in 1947 was \$38.70; those in 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, had been \$35.07, \$34.25, \$33.43, \$32.59 and \$31.02, respectively.

Shipping and Stevedoring.- There was a considerable advance in employment in the shipping and stevedoring industry in 1947 as compared with 1946, when the situation had been affected by labour-management disputes. The latest annual index, averaging 119.6, was 18.1 p.c. above the figure of 101.3 recorded in the preceding year, since when the index of payrolls had risen by 32.8 p.c. The 191 larger industrialists in these industries reported a weekly average of \$37.17 paid in salaries and wages to their employees. In earlier years of the record the per capita figures were as follows: 1946, \$32.80; 1945, \$32.15; 1944, \$31.48; 1943, \$31.04, and 1942, \$29.29.

4. COMMUNICATIONS.

Since 1939, the movement in the communications division has been steadily upward from year to year. The annual index rose by 15.8 p.c. in 1947 from 1946, when the figure had exceeded that of 1945 by 20.7 p.c. The 1947 index, which stood at 164.3, was computed from information supplied monthly by 78 leading companies and branches. Of the persons on their staffs, 537 per 1,000 were women. The salaries and wages distributed weekly by the co-operating firms represented \$34.42 per employee, the highest figure in the record. Previously, the per capita figures were \$32.76 in 1946, \$31.48 in 1945, \$30.81 in 1944, \$29.36 in 1943 and \$28.13 in 1942.

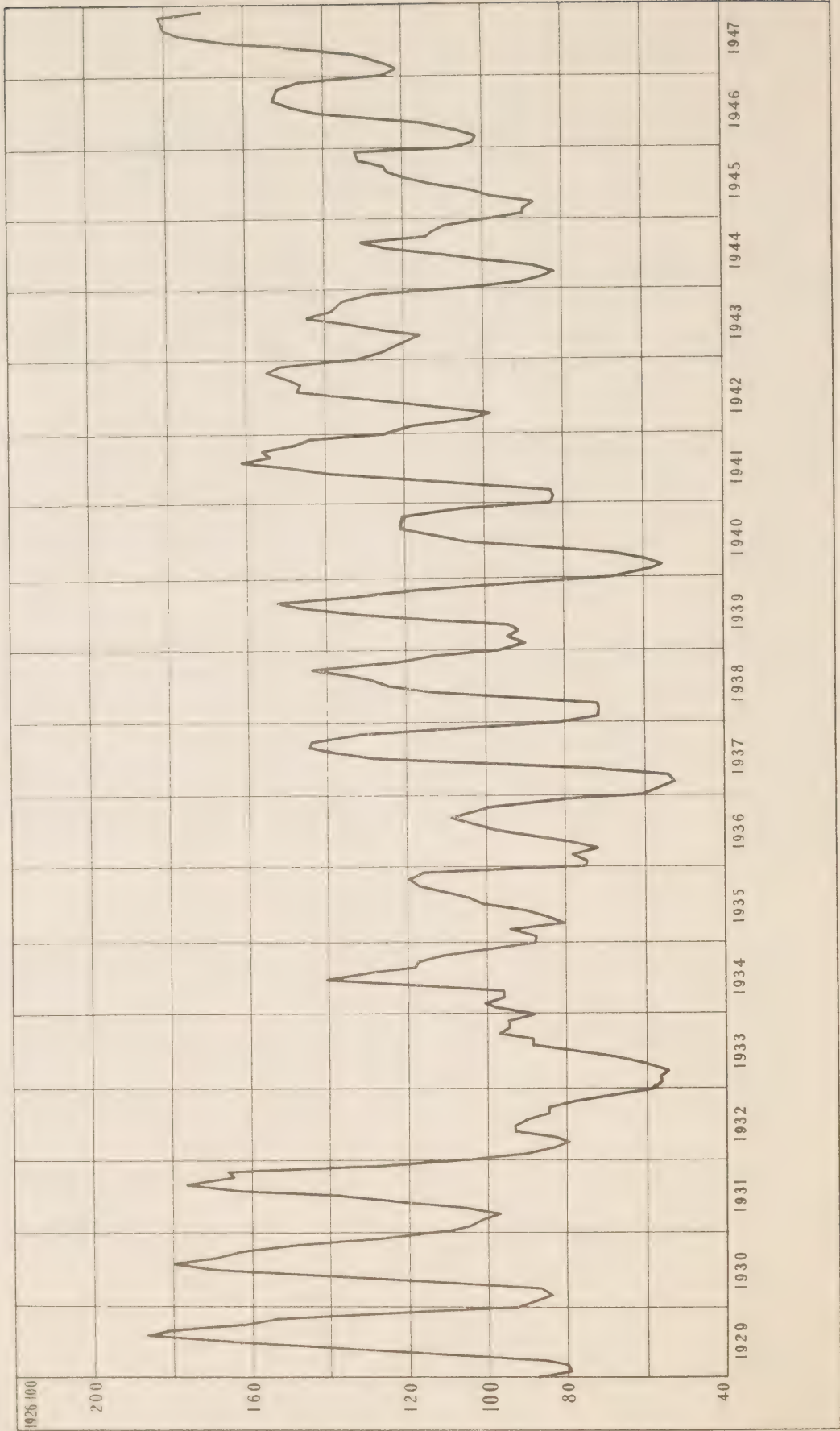
According to data from telegraph companies, employment in that industry was rather brisker, the 1947 annual index, at 138.3, showing an increase of one p.c. over the 1946 figure, accompanied by a gain of 15.3 p.c. in the index number of payrolls. The average weekly earnings rose by 13 p.c., to \$37.89 in the year under review, as compared with \$33.50 in 1946, and \$31.04 in 1945.

In the telephone division, statistics received from the leading employers showed the highest level of employment in the record at 27 points, the 1947 index, at 169.9, exceeding by 19.1 p.c. the previous maximum figure of 142.6 in 1946. This advance was accompanied by a rise of 23.2 p.c. in the index of payrolls. The weekly salaries and wages averaged \$33.63, also the peak figure in the period for which information is available. In earlier years of the record, the averages were as follows: 1946, \$32.57; 1945, \$31.82; 1944, \$31.37; 1943, \$29.64 and 1942, \$28.72.

Chart 15

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS

1929 - 1947



5. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

The volume of employment afforded by the larger firms in the construction and maintenance division in 1947 was greater than in any earlier year, despite shortages of labour and materials in some areas. The annual index was 152.9, as compared with 129.6 in 1946. The gain in this comparison was 18 p.c.; that in the index of payrolls amounted to 30.4 p.c. Statements were tabulated from 2,121 leading employers. The men and women on their staffs were paid a weekly average of \$34.86, as compared with \$31.53 in 1946. The trend of employment in construction in the year under review was uninterruptedly favourable from Mar. 1 to Nov. 1, a period in which the index advanced by 46.4 p.c., to 181.3 at the latter date, when it was 18.6 p.c. above the annual average for 1947, and exceeded by 19.4 p.c. the index at Nov. 1, 1946.

Building Construction.- Employment in building showed important expansion during 1947, the index rising from 1946 by 30.8 p.c., to an all-time maximum of 190.6. Previously, the peak figure was that of 160.2 in 1943, when much wartime construction work had been in progress. According to data from 1,577 of the larger contractors, there were ten monthly increases in employment in 1947, the general tendency having been downward only at Jan. 1 and Dec. 1. At the latter date, the index was 36.1 p.c. above the figure recorded at the opening of the year.

The annual index of payrolls in 1947 showed an increase of 44.1 p.c. as compared with 1946, and was also higher than in any earlier year for which statistics are available. The per capita earnings stood at \$37.41, as compared with \$33.97 per week in 1946, \$34.03 in 1945, \$34.12 in 1944, \$34.85 in 1943, and \$31.20 in 1942. The hours reported by leading contractors as having been worked by their hourly-rated wage-earners averaged 39.2 per week in 1947, as compared with 38.7 per week in 1946, and 40.4 in 1945. The average hourly rate rose from 83.4 cents and 80.9 cents, in those years, respectively, to 91 cents in the year under review. In connection with the figures of earnings in the construction division, it may be pointed out that large numbers of unskilled and casual workers are employed, as well as many highly-skilled tradesmen.

Road Construction and Maintenance.- Activity in road work was accelerated during 1947, when the annual index of employment showed a rise of 35.2 p.c. over 1946 bringing the most recent figure to 179.2. This was the highest since 1939. The payroll index advanced by 26.2 p.c. in the year, the 1947 figure also being the maximum in the monthly record of payrolls, which commenced in 1941. The firms from which statistics were received in 1947 numbered 512. The sums which they paid in weekly salaries and wages averaged \$31.61 in 1947, as compared with \$29.11 in 1946, \$27.77 in 1945, \$27.73 in 1944, \$25.73 in 1943 and \$22.91 in 1942. The hours worked by wage-earners in this industry for whom statistics of man-hours are available averaged 39.3 per week in 1947, as compared with 37.7 in 1946 and 36.7 in 1945. The average hourly rate was given as 70.7 cents in the year under review, when the figure exceeded those of 65.7 cents and 63.2 cents indicated in 1946 and 1945, respectively.

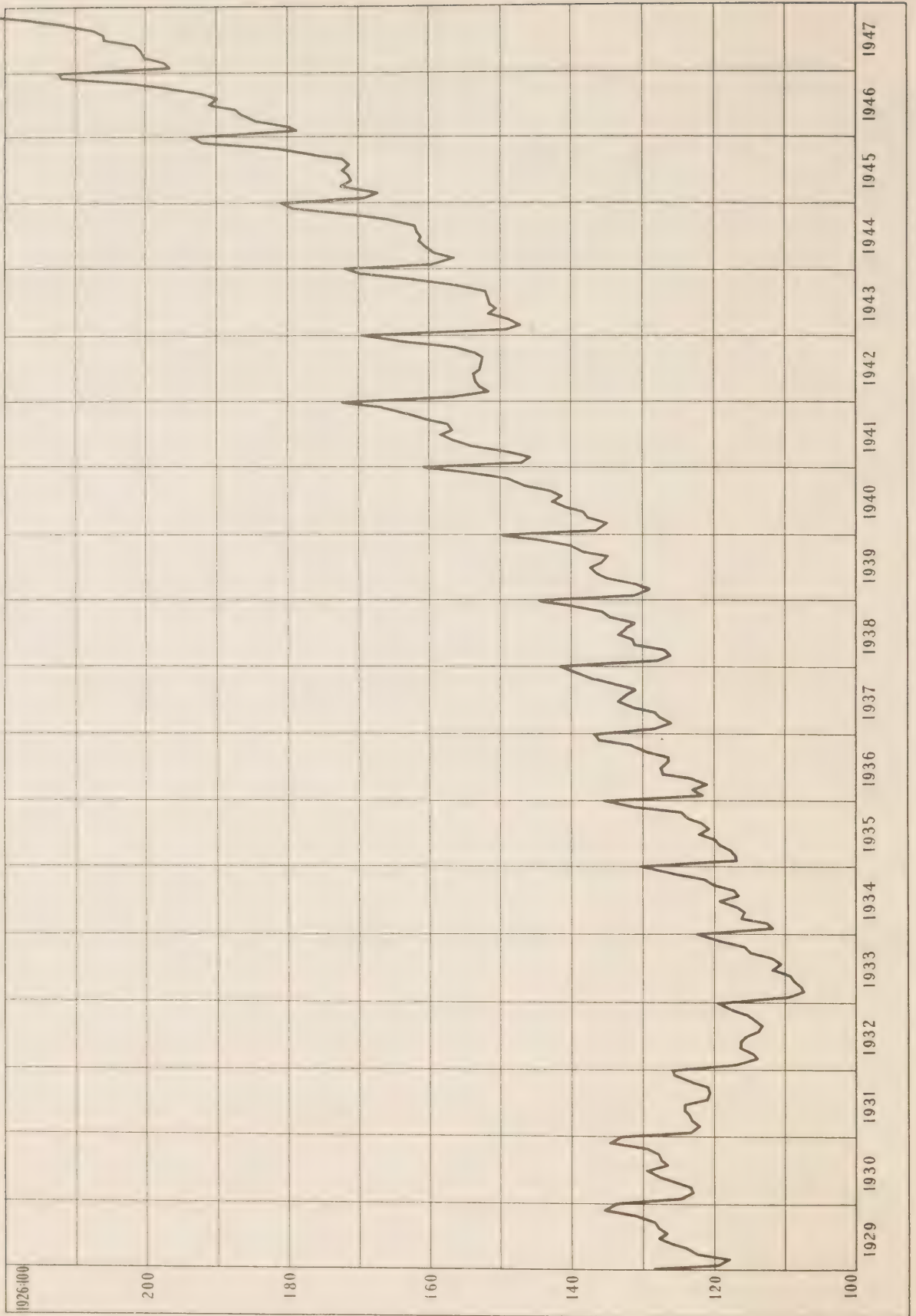
Railway Construction and Maintenance.- A slight falling-off was noted in employment in railway construction and maintenance work in 1947, there being a decline of 0.9 p.c. in the annual index, which stood at 87.8, the lowest since 1941. In spite of the fractional reduction in this figure, there was an increase of 10.8 p.c. as compared with 1946 in the index number of payrolls. The average earnings were \$35.11 per week, the peak in the record of over six years. The preceding per capita figures were as follows: 1946, \$31.40; 1945, \$28.87; 1944, \$27.73; 1943, \$26.01 and 1942, \$23.87.

Chart 16

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS

1929 - 1947

229.3



6. SERVICES.

Statistics of employment and payrolls were furnished monthly in 1947 by 1,015 of the larger establishments in certain branches of the service industries, notably hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. The weekly earnings of the employees of the co-operating firms averaged \$23.48. As compared with 1946, there were increases of 7.1 p.c. and 17.8 p.c. in the annual index numbers of employment and payrolls, respectively, while the average earnings rose by 11.5 p.c. In earlier years for which information is available, the annual weekly averages were \$21.06, \$19.87, \$19.41, \$18.58 and \$17.37 in 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively. Comparison of these figures with those in other industries requires consideration of the fact that, normally, large numbers of part-time workers are employed in hotels and restaurants and also in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, while the proportion of women workers in these classes is particularly large. In 1947, the ratio of such employees was 534 per 1,000 workers of both sexes on the staffs of the larger firms. In 1946, the indicated proportion of women was 555 per 1,000. The general ratio in the nine major industries in the year under review was 223 per 1,000, as compared with 234 in the 11 months of 1946 in which information on sex distribution was collected. It was also recalled that the statistics of current earnings do not make allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently provided persons employed in the hotel and restaurant group.

During 1947, the average hourly earnings of the hourly-rated wage-earners reported in the service industries stood at 52.9 cents, as compared with 46 cents in 1946, and 43 cents 12 months earlier.

7. TRADE.

Continued expansion in employment was reported in leading merchandising establishments in 1947. The annual index was then 207.1, the highest in the record. The 1946 figure was 191.2. The increase in the year, which amounted to 8.3 p.c., was accompanied by that of 18.6 p.c. in the index number of payrolls, also the maximum in the period for which information is available.

The co-operating firms numbered 3,321 in 1947, when their employees were in the proportion of 594 men and 406 women per 1,000 persons on the staffs. The weekly salaries and wages distributed by these establishments provided their workers with a per capita figure of \$31.29. This was 10 p.c. above the 1946 mean of \$28.45. In earlier years of the record, the averages were \$26.85 in 1945, \$26.21 in 1944, \$25.23 in 1943, and \$24.07 in 1942. The considerable increase in the weekly earnings in 1947 was due in part to upward revisions in the salary and wage rates, but also resulted in part from higher commissions on sales, resulting from improved supplies of consumers' goods.

The index number of employment in retail trade showed a gain of 7.8 p.c. in the 12 months, while that of payrolls advanced by 18.1 p.c. The ratio of women in the working forces reported by 2,116 of the larger retailers during the year under review was 474 per 1,000. The employees on their pay lists received a weekly average of \$28.99, as compared with \$26.33 in 1946, \$24.82 in 1945, \$24.03 in 1944, \$23.08 in 1943, and \$22.08 in 1942. It will be recalled that many part-time workers are employed in retail stores, a fact which has an important effect upon the general per capita figure in the industry.

The trend of employment in retail trade was generally favourable on ten monthly occasions in 1947, although the increase from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 was not equal to that indicated in a similar comparison in 1946. Greater improvement was shown during the year in employment for men workers than for women, there being a rise of 3.8 p.c. in the 12 months among workers of the latter sex, and of 11.7 p.c.

among men.

Wholesale trading houses reported a 10 p.c. increase in employment in 1947 over 1946, bringing the latest annual index to an all-time high of 191.7. Statistics were tabulated from 1,205 establishments in which women workers constituted only 234 per 1,000 persons of both sexes. The 1947 index of payrolls, the highest in the record, was 19.4 p.c. above the figure indicated 12 months earlier, previously the maximum.

Standing at \$37.14, the annual per capita weekly earnings were 8.7 p.c. above the 1946 mean of \$34.16, also exceeding the averages indicated in preceding years, as follows: 1945, \$33.07; 1944, \$32.79; 1943, \$32.07 and 1942, \$30.55.

8. FINANCE.

There was expansion in employment in financial institutions during most months of 1947, although the gain of 7.3 p.c. in the annual index number was smaller than that of 10.2 p.c. indicated in 1946 over 1945. At 154.3, the latest figure was the maximum in the record of about eight years. The index number of weekly payrolls was also the peak figure so far indicated, exceeding that in 1946 by 13.8 p.c. The sums which the 967 co-operating employers in these industries paid in weekly salaries and wages represented an average of \$37.09 per person on their staffs. Earlier averages were \$34.85 in 1946, \$33.51 in 1945, \$32.35 in 1944 and \$31.19 in 1943.

Of the employees reported monthly during 1947, women constituted 462 per 1,000 persons on the pay lists of the leading financial organizations. This ratio was considerably smaller than that of 486 recorded in 1946, but nevertheless exceeded the general proportion of women reported in the nine major industrial divisions in the same period.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES.

Table 3 gives monthly index numbers of employment for the main industrial groups in the last three years, together with annual averages^{1/} since 1926, while the trends of employment in some 60 industries monthly during 1947 appear in Table 4. In these tables, the columns headed "relative weight" show the percentage distribution of the employees for whom statistics were available in the various industries at June 1; the average numbers reported in leading industries in 1947 are given in Table II on page 4.

III. - EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{2/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

Except in Nova Scotia, there were increases in the general index numbers of employment in all provinces in 1947 as compared with 1946. The gains ranged from 4.5 p.c. in Manitoba and 5.3 p.c. in Saskatchewan, to 9.2 p.c. in Ontario and 16.3 p.c. in British Columbia. In regard to the latter advances, it will be recalled that labour-management disputes in Ontario and British Columbia had had a particularly marked effect upon the industrial situation in 1946. The falling-off in Nova Scotia during the year under review resulted in part from the prolonged strike in the coal fields, which directly and indirectly occasioned a considerable loss in employment and working days in that province.

The average index numbers of payrolls in all provinces were higher in 1947 than in 1946. In most provinces, the reported **disbursements in salaries and**

^{1/}Detailed indexes for earlier years may be obtained on application to the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

^{2/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

wages also exceeded those indicated in any earlier year. The exception was Nova Scotia, where the latest annual index was 2.3 p.c. above the 1946 figure, but was lower than in the period, 1943-1945.

The annual averages of per capita weekly earnings of employees reported by leading firms in the major industrial provinces reached new all-time high levels in 1947. In the comparison with 1946, there were advances ranging from 5.8 p.c. in Nova Scotia, and 7.7 p.c. in Prince Edward Island, to 10.8 p.c. in New Brunswick and Quebec, and 13.6 p.c. in Ontario. The general rise in the Dominion as a whole was 11.6 p.c.

The trend of employment in manufacturing in Prince Edward Island and Nova Scotia was downward in the year under review as compared with 1946. In the remaining provinces, moderate expansion was shown in manufacturing, together with relatively larger increases generally in the non-manufacturing classes. Activity in manufacturing continued below war-time levels, but that in the other divisions for which data are available was high in all sections of the country. Chart 17 depicts the movements in employment in manufacturing in the five economic areas and in Canada as a whole during a lengthy period.

The following paragraphs deal in some detail with the situation reported in 1947 by establishments usually employing 15 persons and over, in the main industrial divisions, in the various areas and provinces.

1. MARITIME PROVINCES.

The annual index number of employment in the Maritime Provinces as a whole showed little change from 1946. At 173.2, the latest figure was higher by only 0.6 p.c. than that recorded a year earlier, and was otherwise the lowest recorded since 1941. Following the settlement of the dispute in the coal fields in the early summer, however, the situation showed almost uninterrupted improvement, and from July 1, the index each month was higher than at the same date a year earlier. When the 1947 peak of 193.3 was reached at Nov. 1, the figure was higher than in any preceding month since the latter part of 1943.

On the whole, there was a minor recession in 1947 in manufacturing in the Maritime Provinces taken as a unit. This resulted mainly from curtailment in the iron and steel division, in which the index showed a decline of 8.8 p.c., partly but not entirely due to the strike of coal miners. Moderate advances were indicated, however, in lumber, pulp and paper, textile and other branches of manufacturing. Logging, communications, construction and maintenance and trade also showed improvement, but there were reductions in mining (largely as a result of the lengthy dispute in the coal fields). Transportation showed a small loss. Activity also diminished slightly in those branches of the service industries for which data are available.

The minor increase in the general index number of employment in the Maritime Area in 1947 was accompanied by a larger advance in the index number of payrolls, which rose from 1946 by 8.8 p.c., to an all-time maximum.

The annual average weekly earnings, at \$32.80 in 1947, exceeded the 1946 per capita figure of \$30.37 by eight p.c., and was 7.8 p.c. above the previous peak figure of \$30.42 recorded in 1945. From June 1, 1941, when the monthly payroll series was commenced, the average weekly earnings of persons employed by 1,289 of the larger industrialists in the Maritime Provinces have advanced by 44.1 p.c. The general increase in this comparison in the Dominion was 43.2 p.c. in 1947.

Prince Edward Island.- The general index number of employment in Prince Edward Island showed an increase of 3.7 p.c. in 1947 from 1946, standing at 143.9, as compared with 133.6 in the preceding year. During the war, the maximum figure was that of 132.8, in 1944. The trend was downward in the first quarter of the year under review, after which there were steady increases from month to month, with only one exception. At the 1947 peak, the index was 19.3 p.c. above its position at the same date in 1946, and exceeded by 32.5 p.c. the 1947 annual low of 124.0, at Mar. 1. These index numbers are computed from monthly data supplied by 69 leading firms in the major industrial divisions.

The weekly payrolls disbursed by the larger industrialists in 1947 were higher by 15.6 p.c. than in 1946, when they had, in turn, exceeded those indicated in 1945 and earlier years of the record. The average weekly earnings also reached a new all-time high in 1947, standing at \$29.42, compared with \$27.31 in 1946, \$26.30 in 1945, \$26.06 in 1944, \$24.01 in 1943, and \$21.91 in 1942. From June 1, 1941, when the payroll series was introduced, the average weekly salaries and wages reported in this province showed an advance of 36.8 p.c. During 1947, there were rather small declines in activity in manufacturing, but the non-manufacturing industries showed moderate improvement.

Nova Scotia.- The situation in Nova Scotia was affected to an important extent in 1947 by prolonged labour management disputes in the coal fields. Largely though not entirely as a result of this factor, the general index fell from 172.3 at Feb. 1, to 138.1 at Mar. 1, when it was lower than in any other month since Jan. 1, 1941. Following the settlement of the strike in the early summer, there were steady increases each month until Nov. 1. At 201.4, the index was then higher by 19.2 p.c. than at Jan. 1, and exceeded by four p.c. the Nov. 1, 1946, figure. The annual index, computed from material furnished by an average of 686 leading firms in the major industrial divisions, stood at 173.6, as compared with 180.2 in 1946, 192.4 in 1945, 199.3 in 1944, 203.1 in 1943, 196.1 in 1942 and 170.9 in 1941.

The index number of employment in manufacturing in 1947 was 3.9 p.c. lower than in 1946, when activity was greater in iron and steel, animal food and other factories. In part, the losses in the year under review were due to industrial disputes. As already indicated, the strike of coal miners in 1947 was a factor of considerable importance, causing large declines in employment, working hours and earnings. Transportation and wholesale trade showed some falling-off in Nova Scotia in the year under review. Construction and retail trade, however, reported improvement.

Although the annual index number of employment was 3.7 p.c. below its 1946 level, the index of payrolls showed an increase of 2.3 p.c. in the 12 months; with this exception, the 1947 figure was the lowest in the record of 6½ years. The amounts disbursed in weekly salaries and wages by the reporting establishments in Nova Scotia during 1947 averaged \$32.49 per employee. This compared favourably with the per capita figures indicated in preceding years for which data are available, as follows:- 1946, \$30.71; 1945, \$31.56; 1944, \$31.88; 1943, \$29.31, and 1942, \$26.11. During the period in which the monthly statistics of payrolls have been prepared (i.e., from June 1, 1941) the average weekly earnings of persons employed by the larger industrial establishments in Nova Scotia have advanced by 49 p.c. This rate of gain exceeded the general proportion of 43.2 p.c. indicated in Canada as a whole in 1947. As indicated above, the annual per capita earnings reported in Nova Scotia in 1947 were higher than in any earlier year, but the monthly figures were below the all-time maximum of \$33.93 indicated at Mar. 1, 1945.

New Brunswick.- The index number of employment in New Brunswick in 1947 averaged 174.7, the highest figure in the record, showing a moderate increase over the annual index of 164.2 in 1946. Previously, the maximum was 165.5 in 1945. With

only four exceptions, the trend from month to month in the year under review was favourable; by Oct. 1, the index was 3.9 p.c. above its level at the opening of the year, and 6.8 p.c. higher than at the same date in 1946.

Accompanying the increase of 6.4 p.c. in the 1947 annual index of employment was a rise of 18 p.c. in that of payrolls as compared with a year earlier, when the figure was higher than any previously reported. At \$33.33, the per capita weekly earnings of persons employed by 544 leading firms in the eight major industries in New Brunswick were also the maximum in the record, exceeding by 10.9 p.c. the 1946 annual average, and by 62.8 p.c. the average indicated when the series was instituted at June 1, 1941. The increase in the latter comparison was substantially above that shown in the same comparison in any other province. The weekly average in New Brunswick was nevertheless below the Dominion figure of \$36.15 in 1947. As has been pointed out on earlier occasions, the lower average in this province is partly associated with the industrial distribution of the workers in recorded employment, there being unusually large numbers engaged in logging and lumbering, and in certain other industries in which the rates tend to be lower-than-average. In connection with the logging group, it should be mentioned that the statistics of earnings do not make allowance for the value of board and lodging, often provided by employers in this industry.

Improvement was noted during 1947 in manufacturing, the trend from 1946 being favourable in the lumber, pulp and paper and other divisions. No general change was shown in iron and steel plants. Logging, transportation, building construction and retail trade also afforded more employment.

2. Quebec.

There was an increase of 8.2 p.c. in the index number of employment in Quebec in 1947 as compared with a year earlier. Lower than in 1944 or 1943, the latest annual figure was otherwise the highest in the period since 1920. From the low point of 182.2 at May 1, the index steadily advanced to its high position of 205.6 at Dec. 1, when it was 6.7 p.c. above the Dec. 1, 1946, figure of 192.7, and exceeded by 10.1 p.c. the index recorded at Jan. 1, 1947. The advance in the latter comparison was not equal to that of 12.2 p.c. shown from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 in 1946. The latest annual index number was computed from information received monthly by an average of 4,741 of the larger establishments in the eight leading industries.

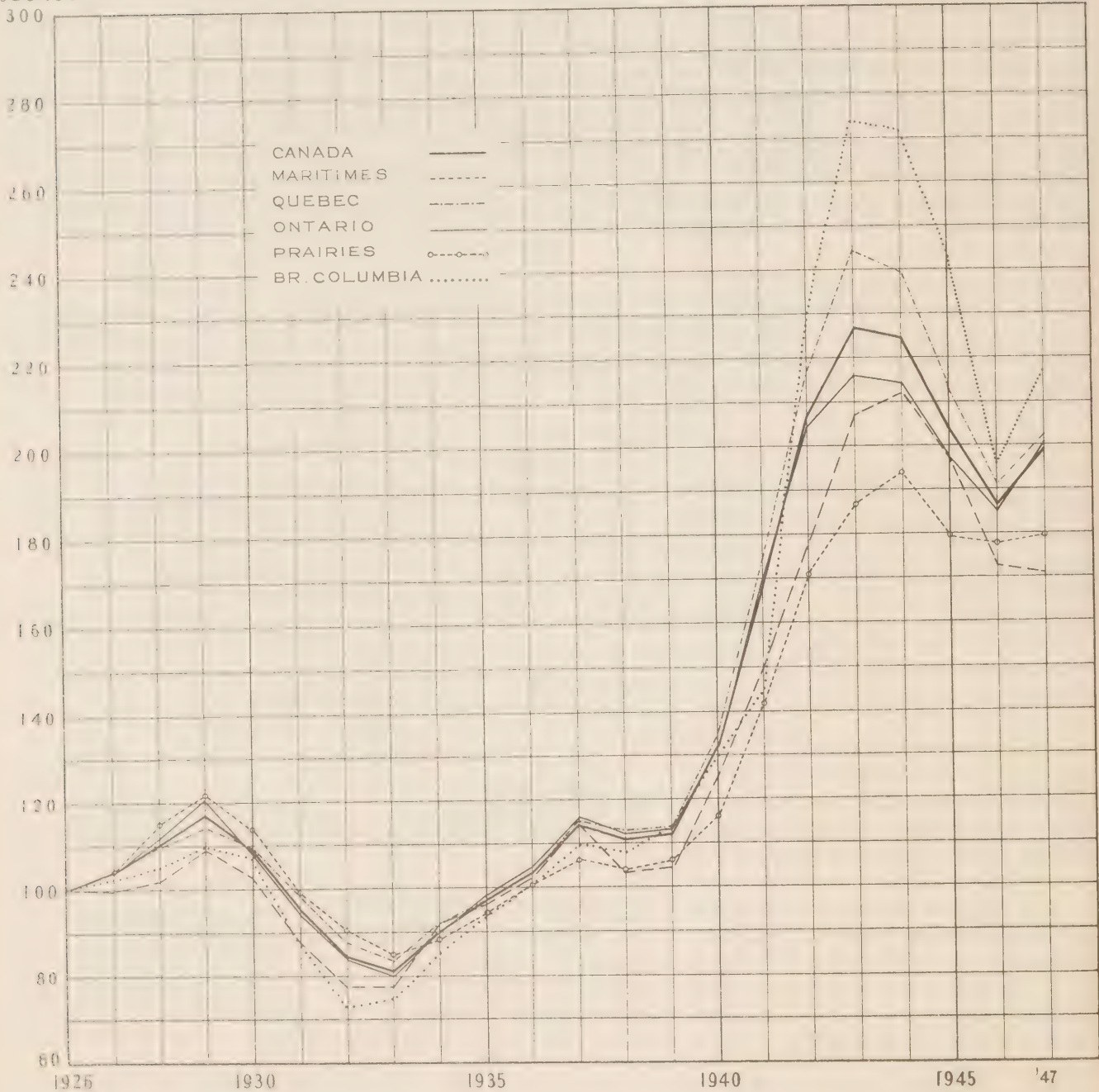
With accelerated industrial activity and rising wage and salary rates, the 1947 index number of aggregate weekly payrolls increased by 20.1 p.c. from 1946, to an all-time high in the period for which the current statistics are available. In the preceding year, the losses due to industrial disputes had had a more serious effect upon the earnings than in 1947.

The weekly salaries and wages reported in Quebec in the 12 months under review averaged \$34.64, as compared with \$31.24 in 1946, \$30.73 in 1945, \$30.22 in 1944, \$29.06 in 1943 and \$26.70 in 1942. In the year, the per capita figure rose by 10.9 p.c., while the advance since June 1, 1941, when the payroll record was commenced, amounted to 47.8 p.c. The increase in the latter comparison was above-average, the general rise in the Dominion average being 43.2 p.c.

Manufacturing generally in Quebec during 1947 was brisker than in 1946, the annual index of employment rising by 5.9 p.c., from 191.0 in that year, to 202.3 in the period under review, when it was lower than the index in 1945, 1944 or 1943. There were moderate advances each month from January to Oct. 1, when a small fractional decline was noted. The trend was again favourable at Nov. 1, while the Dec. 1 figure was only slight lower than in the preceding month. Improvement was indicated in lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other factories. The increases in these divisions ranged from 3.2 p.c. in lumber products, to 7.3 p.c. in the pulp and paper group. The major non-manufacturing classes also showed a higher

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
IN THE
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN THE
FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE
1926-1947

1926=100



level of activity in 1947 as compared with 1946. The advances in the index numbers were as follows: logging, 11.9 p.c.; mining, 9.5 p.c.; communications, 17.9 p.c.; transportation, 6.9 p.c.; construction, 22.9 p.c.; hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants, 5.5 p.c., and trade, 8.4 p.c.

During 1947, there was an advance of 12.9 p.c. in the average hourly earnings reported by leading manufacturers in this province on behalf of the wage-earners of whose hours they kept record. The average was then 72.7 cents, as compared with 64.4 cents in 1946, and 64.1 cents in 1945. The month-to-month movement was generally in an upward direction, the rate rising from 69.2 cents per hour at Jan. 1, 1947, to 77.2 cents at Dec. 1.

3. ONTARIO.

A decided diminution in 1947 as compared with 1946 in the amount of time lost as a result of industrial disputes was one of several factors combining to produce an increase of 9.2 p.c. in the latest annual index number of employment in Ontario. At 194.1, this was the highest figure in the record, exceeding by 4.5 p.c. the previous peak index of 185.8 in 1943. The trend was slightly downward at Jan. 1 and May 1, and again at Sept. 1. With these exceptions, the situation showed steady though generally moderate improvement during the year. The 1947 indexes were computed from figures furnished by an average of 7,272 of the larger industrial employers in the province.

The amounts currently distributed in weekly salaries and wages by leading establishments reached the highest level on record during the year under review, when the monthly index numbers of payrolls averaged 164.9, on the June 1, 1941, base as 100. This was 24.3 p.c. higher than in 1946, and exceeded by 19.3 p.c. the previous maximum figure of 138.2, indicated in 1944. The advance in Ontario in the 12 months' comparison was above the general average, although it was not quite so large as the increase shown in the same comparison in British Columbia, which like Ontario, had been particularly affected by labour-management disputes in 1946.

The weekly earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners on the staffs of the larger employers in the major industrial divisions in the year under review averaged \$37.11, as compared with \$32.68 in 1946, \$32.49 in 1945, \$32.78 in 1944, \$31.82 in 1943, and \$29.88 in 1942. The rise in 1947 over the preceding 12 months amounted to 13.6 p.c., a proportion which exceeded the Dominion-wide increase of 11.6 p.c. As compared with the figure recorded at June 1, 1941, when the series was instituted, there was a gain of 38.2 p.c. in the general per capita figure in Ontario. This advance was rather smaller than the increase of 43.2 p.c. in the same comparison in Canada as a whole in 1947.

A brief review of the material available for the various industries in Ontario shows general expansion in activity in the manufacturing and the non-manufacturing classes. The increases in the annual index numbers of employment ranged from 6.7 p.c. in the hotels and restaurants and laundry and dry-cleaning group, 7.3 p.c. in transportation and eight p.c. in trade, to 11.1 p.c. in logging, 16 p.c. in construction and 19.7 p.c. in communications. Recorded employment in manufacturing as a whole mounted by 8.4 p.c. from 1946, but was lower than in the period, 1942-1944, when wartime activity had reached an extremely high level. In the 12 months' comparison, improvement was indicated during 1947 in lumber, pulp and paper, textile, iron and steel and other classes of manufacturing.

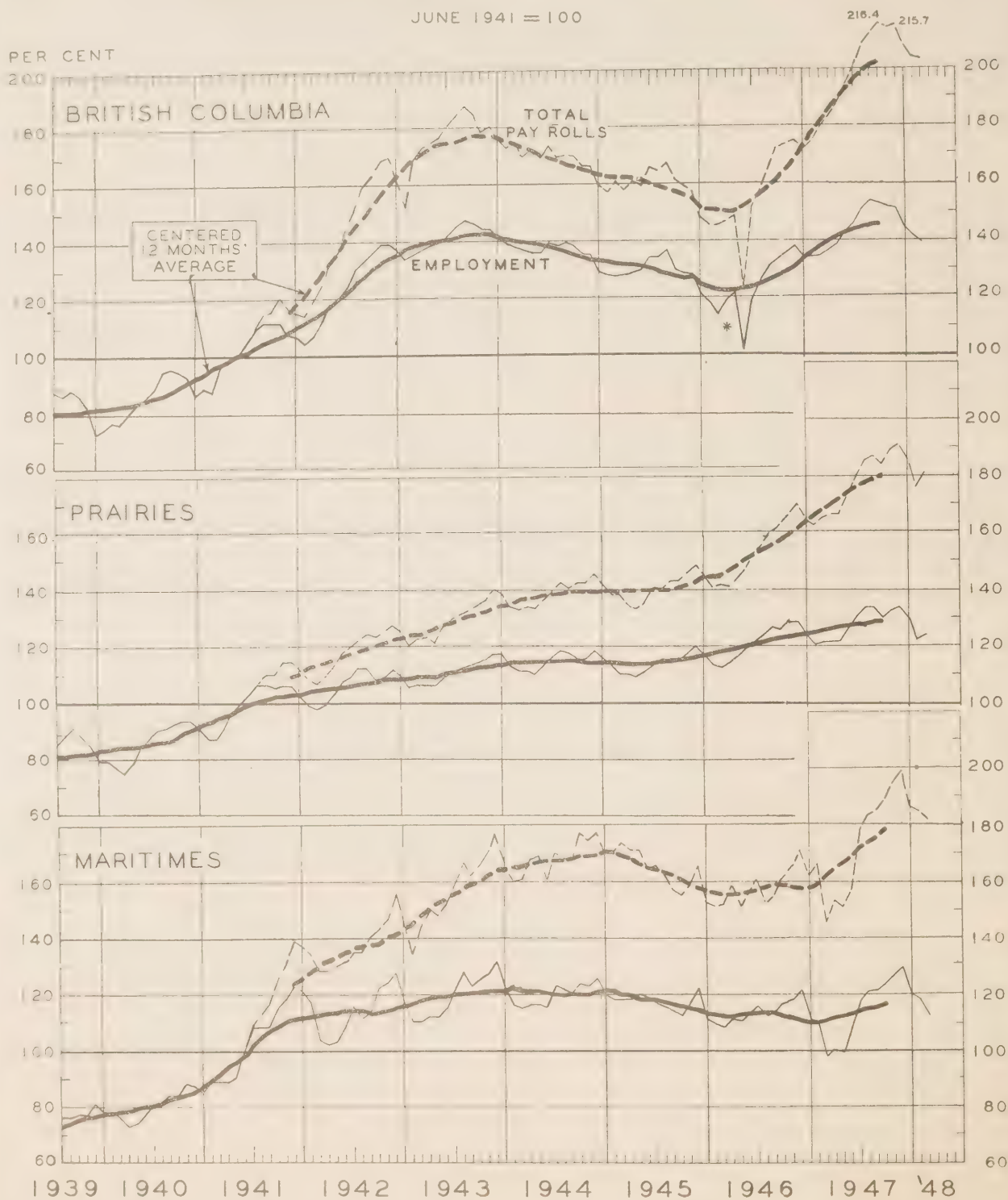
From 71.3 cents in 1945 and 72.1 cents in 1946, the average hourly earnings of the hourly-rated employers of leading manufacturers in Ontario rose to 84.2 cents in 1947. At Dec. 1, the general figure was 90.2 cents, as compared with 79.8 cents at Jan. 1. During the year, there were considerable increases in the averages indicated in practically all branches of manufacturing, and also in the non-

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE

BRITISH COLUMBIA, PRAIRIES, MARITIMES

JUNE 1941 = 100



manufacturing divisions. Within the latter category, the average earnings in building in Ontario stood at 93.7 cents per hour in 1947, as compared with 85.3 cents in the preceding 12 months, and 83.1 cents in 1945.

4. PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

A new all-time high level of industrial employment was established in the Prairie Area as a whole during 1947, when the annual index exceeded by 5.4 p.c. the previous peak figure recorded in 1946. The accompanying advance in the index number of payrolls was 15.5 p.c., also resulting in a new maximum figure. The index numbers reflect the situation reported by 2,442 of the larger employers in the major industrial divisions. The average weekly salaries and wages paid their employees averaged \$36.46 in 1947, when the mean was higher than in any earlier year of the record, as follows: 1946, \$33.28; 1945, \$32.30; 1944, \$31.59; 1943, \$30.32 and 1942, \$28.80. The increase in the average as compared with 1946 was 9.6 p.c.; since the record was commenced at June 1, 1941, a rise of 39.2 p.c. was shown in the average weekly earnings of persons on the payrolls of the larger industrialists in the Prairie Area.

There was a one p.c. increase during 1947 as compared with 1946 in the annual index number of employment in manufacturing. The latest figure was practically the same as in 1945, but was rather lower than in 1944 or 1943. With these exceptions, the 1947 index of 179.5 was the highest in the record. Largely as a result of industrial disputes, there were declines in the animal food industries, but improvement was recorded in the lumber, pulp and paper product, textile, iron and steel and other divisions during 1947. Logging was quieter than in 1946, while heightened activity was generally indicated in mining, transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and trading establishments. The largest percentage advance in the year was that of 11.7 p.c. in construction.

Manitoba.- The annual index number of employment in Manitoba in 1947, at 154.3, showed a gain of 4.5 over the 1946 figure, until then the highest in the record. The index number of payrolls, also the maximum figure in the period for which data are available, was 14.5 p.c. above its 1946 level. The average weekly salaries and wages of persons employed by the 952 larger firms co-operating in the monthly surveys stood at \$36.23 in 1947, as compared with \$33.07 in 1946, \$32.04 in 1945, \$31.06 in 1944, \$29.90 in 1943, and \$28.71 in 1942.

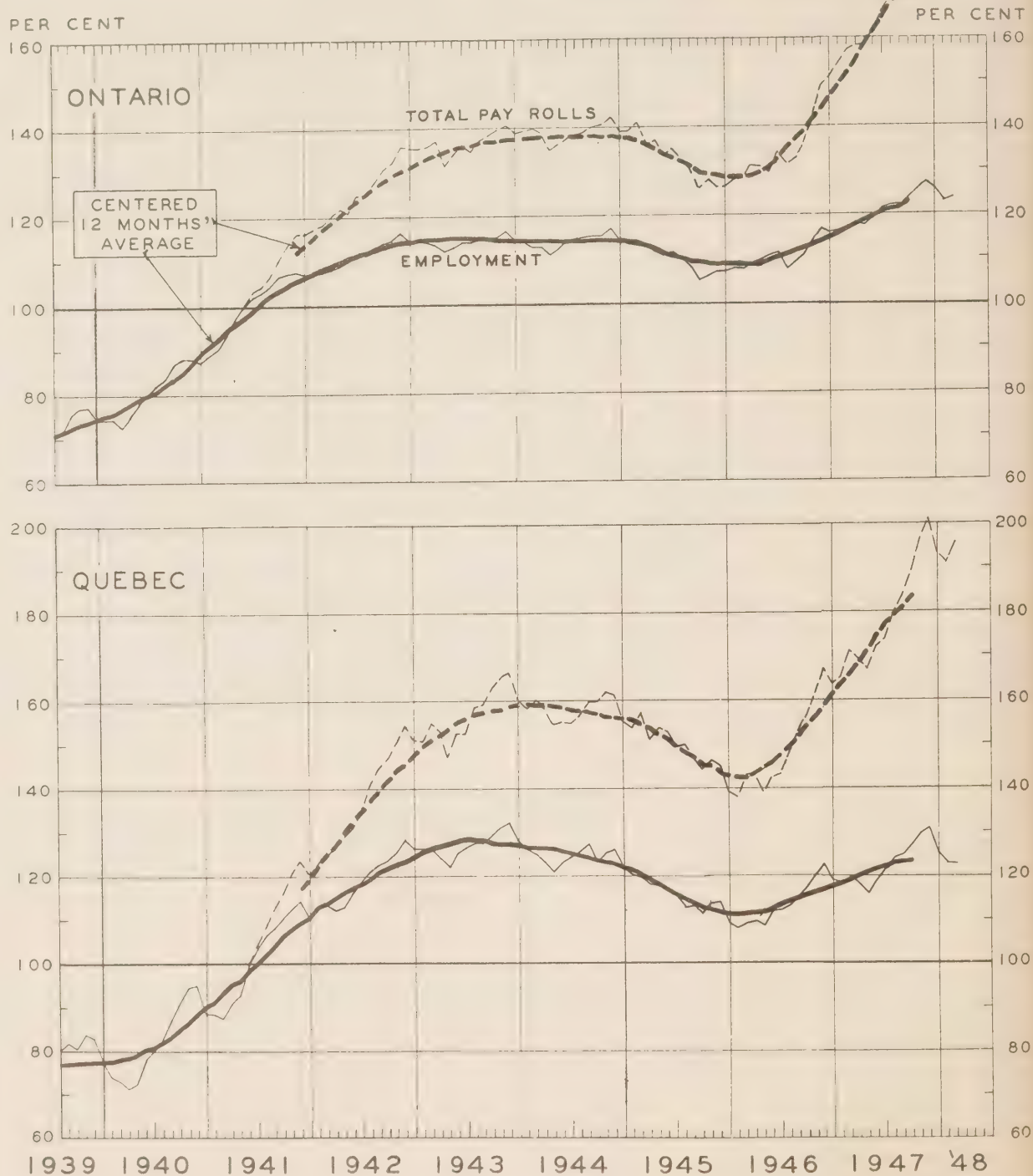
There was a slight increase in employment in manufacturing in Manitoba during 1947; largely as a result of the meat-packing strike, activity was generally lower in the animal food industries taken as a whole, but the vegetable foods, textiles, pulp and paper, iron and steel and other branches of manufacturing afforded more employment than in 1946. Transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants, and trade also showed improvement in Manitoba.

Saskatchewan.- According to statements received from 582 leading employers in the major industrial divisions in Saskatchewan, there was a further moderate gain in employment in 1947, when the annual index, at 157.0, was 5.3 p.c. higher than in the preceding year, previously the all-time peak figure. The latest index of weekly payrolls was 15.9 p.c. higher than in 1946, while the average weekly salaries and wages paid the persons in recorded employment rose by 9.8 p.c. in the 12 months. The per capita earnings stood at \$35.57, as compared with \$32.41 in 1946. In earlier years for which data are available, the weekly averages were as follows: 1946, \$31.02; 1944, \$30.29; 1943, \$29.07 and 1942, \$27.58.

Little general change in the level of activity in manufacturing was indicated in Saskatchewan in 1947 as compared with the preceding 12 months. The prolonged dispute in the meat-packing industries resulted in a decline in the animal food division. Other branches of manufacturing, however, showed a moderately upward movement. The non-manufacturing classes for which data are available reported

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE ONTARIO, QUEBEC

JUNE 1941 = 100



expansion as compared with a year earlier; the gains were not particularly marked.

Alberta.- The trend of industrial employment in Alberta was favourable during 1947, there being an increase of 6.6 p.c. in the annual index of employment, and of 16.5 p.c. in the index of payrolls as compared with 1946. The most recent figures were the highest in the periods for which statistics are available. The general index of employment, which stood at 181.9, was computed from data furnished monthly by an average of 908 of the larger firms in the province. The weekly earnings of their salaried staff and wage-earners averaged \$37.27, showing an advance of 9.4 p.c. from 1946, and of 41.6 p.c. during the period in which monthly returns on payrolls have been made, i.e. from June 1, 1941. The per capita figures in 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, were \$34.06, \$33.41, \$33.05, \$31.85 and \$29.62, respectively.

The annual index number of employment in manufacturing in Alberta in 1947 was practically the same as in 1946. In this province also, the situation in the year under review was adversely affected by the dispute in the meat-packing industry. Iron and steel, vegetable food and other factories afforded rather more employment. Transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and wholesale and retail trade also showed improvement.

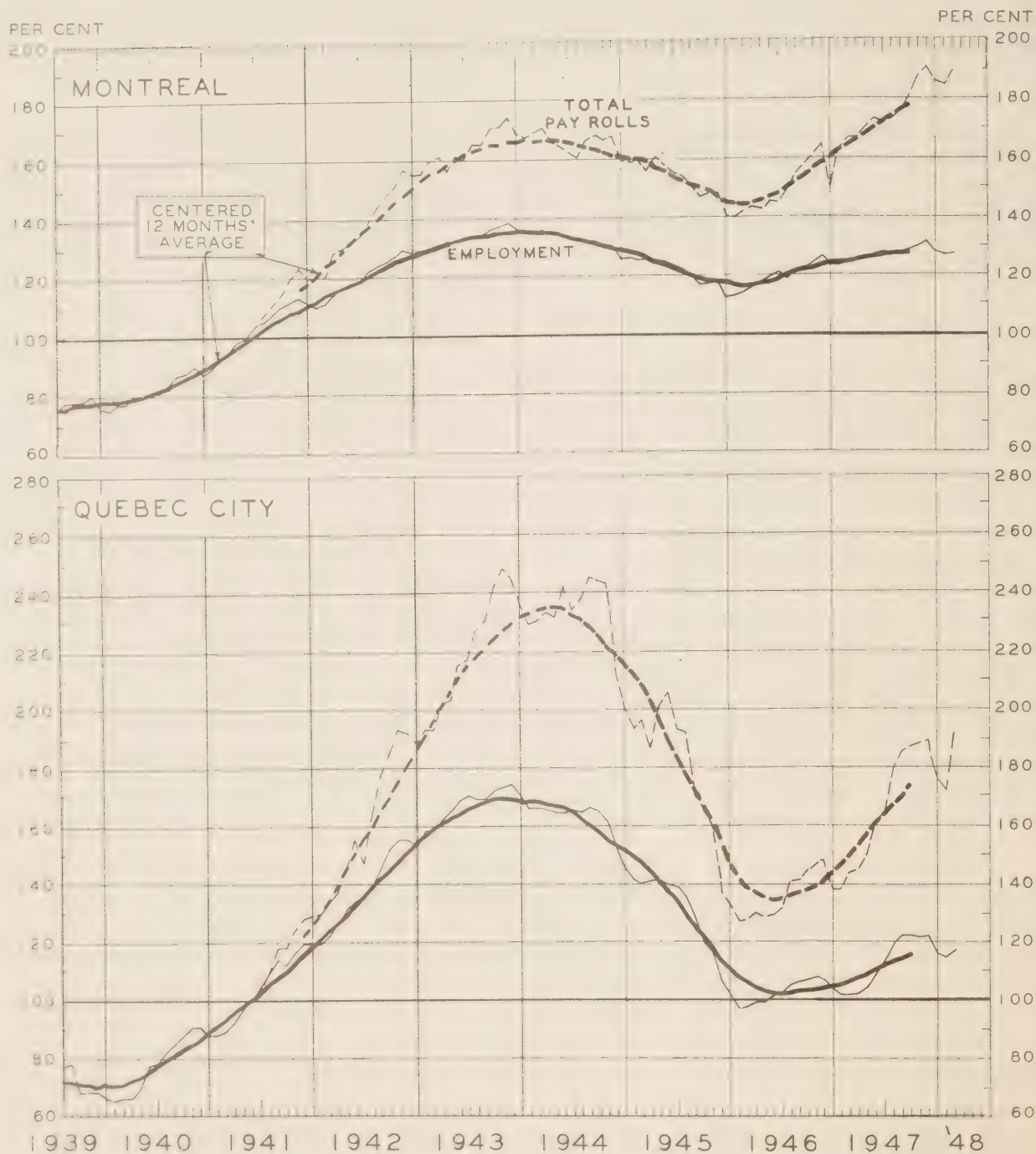
5. BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The volume of industrial employment in British Columbia was greater in 1947 than in any earlier year for which data are available, there being an unusually high level of activity in the non-manufacturing industries, together with considerable recovery in manufacturing. At 193.7, the annual index exceeded by 16.3 p.c. the general figure in 1946, which had been lowered not only by lessened war work, but also by important industrial disputes. The most recent index was 1.9 p.c. above the previous maximum figure of 190.0, recorded in 1943. The trend was uninterruptedly favourable from Jan. 1 to Sept. 1, 1947, after which there were losses. These, however, reduced the index only from 207.5 at the latter date to 202.6 at Dec. 1, when it was 9.8 p.c. above the index at the same period in 1946. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 2,126 larger employers in the major industrial divisions whose statistics were compiled monthly in 1947 showed an impressive gain from 1946, amounting to 27.3 p.c. This brought the 1947 index number to the maximum in the record. The average earnings per person employed by the leading establishments also reached a new all-time high, standing at \$36.74, as compared with \$35.30 in 1946, \$34.32 in 1945, \$34.63 in 1944, \$34.52 in 1943 and \$31.28 in 1942. The general per capita figure in British Columbia in 1947, which was higher than in any other province, exceeded the Dominion average by 7.2 p.c.

There was a rise of 10.9 p.c. in the index number of employment in manufacturing in British Columbia in 1947 as compared with 1946, accompanied by that of 21.4 p.c. in the annual index of payrolls. In part, the higher figures were due to the fact that losses resulting from industrial disputes were on a much smaller scale than in the preceding 12 months. The most recent index number of factory employment was lower than those indicated in the years, 1942-1945, but was otherwise the maximum in the record. Iron and steel plants showed lessened activity as compared with 1946, but the trend was upward in that comparison in the lumber, pulp and paper product, textile, vegetable food, non-ferrous metal and other divisions. The levels of employment in the major non-manufacturing industries were generally higher in 1947, when improvement over 1946 was shown in mining, communications, transportation, hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants, construction, and trade. The increases in these groups ranged from 11.7 p.c. in communications and 13.5 p.c. in trade, to 28.7 p.c. in construction and 39.2 p.c. in logging. In regard to the advance in the latter industry, it will be recalled that activity in 1946 had been greatly affected by prolonged labour-management disputes in the lumbering industries

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE MONTREAL, QUEBEC

JUNE 1941 = 100



in the province.

During 1947, the average hourly earnings of the hourly-rated personnel reported by leading manufacturers stood at 96.3 cents, as compared with 84.1 cents in 1946, and 83 cents in 1945. At the 1947 maximum at Dec. 1, the figure was 103.3 cents, as compared with 91.4 cents at Jan. 1. The month-to-month movement during the year was almost uninterruptedly upward.

IV.- EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN THE LARGER CITIES.

1. General.

Since the early nineteen twenties, monthly statistics of employment have been segregated for the eight centres in which the populations exceed 100,000, viz., Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Commencing in the spring of 1941, comparable data on weekly salaries and wages and average earnings have also been available for these metropolitan areas. From the summer of 1944, the record for the leading cities was extended to include the 12 centres in which the populations range from 35,000 to 100,000.

During 1947, the firms co-operating in the eight larger industrial centres employed 43.2 p.c. of the total personnel of the reporting establishments throughout Canada, while the earnings of such persons formed 42.8 p.c. of the Dominion total of salaries and wages disbursed by leading employers in the major industrial divisions. The proportions do not greatly differ from the 1946 ratios of 43.4 p.c. in the case of the employees and 43.2 p.c. in the case of the payrolls. They show a decline as compared with 1944, when the proportions, then at the peak, had stood at 46.1 p.c. in the case of employment, and 46.7 p.c. in the case of the payrolls. In 1939, 42.2 p.c. of the employees included in the monthly surveys had been reported by firms in the eight larger metropolitan areas.

As already indicated, there was an increase of 8.5 p.c. in the general index number of employment in Canada in 1947 as compared with 1946. A composite index for the eight cities with populations exceeding 100,000 shows an advance of 7.7 p.c. in the same comparison, while the rise in industrial employment in the smaller centres and the rural areas amounted almost to nine p.c. From the wartime peak, recorded in 1943, the Canada figure in 1947 had risen by 2.1 p.c., but the index for the larger cities taken as a unit had fallen by 4.6 p.c.

The trends of employment in the last 19 years in the major industrial divisions in Canada as a whole, in the larger centres and in the remaining sections of the country are indicated in Table VI. A feature of the table is the comparatively high degree of similarity in 1946 and 1947 in the general index numbers in the Dominion, the more populous cities and the other parts of Canada, as compared with the situation revealed in the figures during the war and in pre-war years.

The concentration of recorded employment for women in the larger centres of population at Oct. 1, 1946, was slightly more marked than at the same date in 1947, the proportion then being 57.6 p.c., as compared with 58.5 p.c. in the former year. When employment for female workers was at the wartime peak, at Oct. 1, 1944, the ratio in the eight leading cities was 59 p.c. At Oct. 1, 1947, 38.9 p.c. of the total number of men reported by the co-operating firms were employed in these centres. This proportion was the same as that indicated a year earlier.

Annual index numbers of employment in the last four years are given in Table VII for specified industries in the eight largest centres taken as a unit, as compared with those for Canada as a whole. (1926=100)

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

TABLE VI.- Annual Average Index Numbers of Employment in Canada as a Whole, in the Eight Leading Cities Taken as a Unit, and Elsewhere in the Dominion, 1929-1947.

(1926=100)

<u>Year</u>	<u>CANADA</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Elsewhere</u>
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9
1930	113.4	114.2	112.9
1931	102.5	104.3	101.1
1932	87.5	90.2	85.3
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7
1939	113.9	107.8	118.8
1940	124.2	118.9	128.1
1941	152.3	149.0	155.0
1942	173.7	177.7	170.7
1943	184.1	196.0	175.2
1944	183.0	195.9	173.3
1945	175.1	180.9	170.7
1946	173.2	173.5	173.1
1947	187.9	186.9	188.6

TABLE VII.- Average Index Numbers of Employment in Certain Industrial Groups in the Dominion, and in the Leading Industrial Cities Taken as a Unit, 1944-1947.

	<u>1944</u>		<u>1945</u>		<u>1946</u>		<u>1947</u>	
<u>Industry</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Domin- ion</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Domin- ion</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Domin- ion</u>	<u>Eight Leading Cities</u>	<u>Domin- ion</u>
Manufacturing	238.9	224.5	202.1	203.6	184.0	186.3	194.4	199.0
Communications	86.1	108.6	96.0	117.6	121.0	141.9	140.9	164.3
Construction	76.1	104.6	87.7	109.1	117.5	129.6	146.1	152.9
Building	84.6	95.3	101.4	101.6	145.2	145.7	185.4	190.6
Services	194.8	202.2	196.4	205.7	214.3	224.2	229.9	240.1
Trade	156.9	164.2	166.7	174.7	182.8	191.2	198.0	207.1
Eight Leading Cities	195.9	183.0	180.9	175.1	173.5	173.2	186.9	187.9

The increase in the 1947 annual index in manufacturing over the 1946 figure amounted in the case of the larger cities to 5.7 p.c., a proportion which was rather smaller than that indicated in other parts of the country; the general advance in the Dominion was 6.8 p.c. In the building industry, the growth in the cities from 1946 was also less than that in other parts of the country. The improvement in communications, however, was rather greater in the larger metropolitan areas, while the percentage increases in the remaining industries for which data appear in the table were quite similar.

During 1947, the index number of aggregate weekly payrolls in the larger centres averaged 170.1, as compared with 142.0 in 1946; these index numbers are based on the disbursements of the co-operating employers at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. The increase in the 12 months amounted to 19.8 p.c., as compared with the gain of 21.2 p.c. recorded in the same comparison in Canada as a whole.

The weekly earnings of persons employed by leading firms in the larger municipalities averaged \$35.85 in the year under review, as compared with \$32.26 in 1946, \$32.22 in 1945, and \$32.29 in 1944. The increase in the year was 11.1 p.c., as compared with a rise of 11.6 p.c. in the general figure for Canada. The latest per capita figure was lower by 30 cents than the general average of \$36.15 in the Dominion. This was due to several factors, among which may be mentioned the concentration of women workers and of part-time workers in the metropolitan areas, differences in the industrial distributions, and a tendency towards shorter working hours than in other parts of the country.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported in 1947 in the eight largest cities. The trends of employment and payrolls in the 12 cities of medium size are then dealt with in succeeding pages. Table I on Page 2 of this Annual Review shows the annual averages of the employees and the weekly salaries and wages reported monthly by leading establishments in the larger cities in 1947, together with index numbers of employment and payrolls, and annual average per capita figures in the last four years.

1. MONTREAL.

Improvement in the situation as compared with 1946 was indicated by 2,698 leading firms in the major industrial divisions in this city during 1947, when industrial activity also reached a higher level than in 1945. The increase in employment in the 12 months' comparison amounted to 6.3 p.c., and was accompanied by a rise of 16.1 p.c. in the index number of payrolls. The latter index was the maximum in the period for which data are available, exceeding by 4.4 p.c. the previous peak figure recorded in 1944.

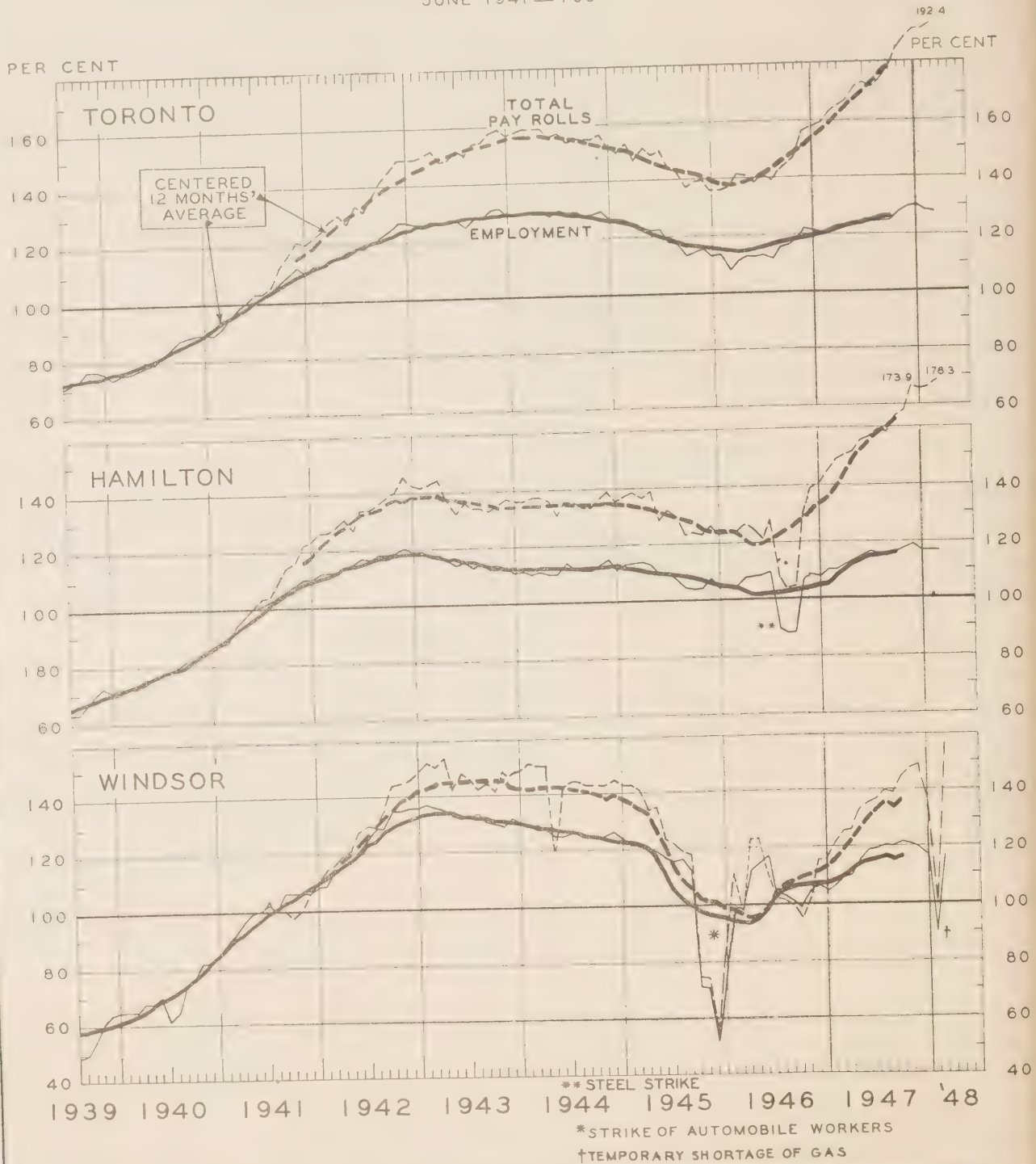
With only two exceptions, the month-to-month trend of employment was favorable throughout 1947. At the beginning of December, the index was 6.5 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1.

Leading firms in the manufacturing division reported a higher level of activity throughout the year under review than in 1946, there being a gain of 3.7 p.c. in the annual index for 1947, which stood at 191.0, as compared with 184.2 in the preceding 12 months. The latest figure, however, was lower than in the period of intensified production of munitions, in the period, 1942-1945. During 1947, moderate increases in the personnel were reported in many branches of manufacturing, notably in food, printing and publishing, textiles, tobacco, beverages, etc. The exception was the iron and steel group, in which employment declined by 2.3 p.c., on the average, as compared with 1946.

Among the non-manufacturing classes, communications, transportation, construction and trade reported expansion in the year under review. The gains in

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR

JUNE 1941 = 100



these groups were as follows: communications, 17.9 p.c.; transportation, 8.7 p.c.; construction, 26.6 p.c., and trade, 8.8 p.c.

The per capita weekly earnings of persons employed by the larger industrialists in Montreal stood at \$34.92 in 1947, when the figure was 9.4 p.c. higher than in 1946. In the period in which monthly statistics of average weekly earnings have been collected, (i.e., since June 1, 1941), the figure has risen by 41.8 p.c. In earlier years of the record, the per capita figures were:- 1946, \$31.92; 1945, \$31.95; 1944, \$31.64; 1943, \$30.50, and 1942, \$27.87. The movement in the average earnings in 1947 was steadily upward from Jan. 1 to June 1. Following a slight recession at July 1, the upward trend was resumed at Aug. 1, continuing without interruption to Dec. 1. The figure was then 10.7 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1946. The average hourly earnings reported in manufacturing in this city in 1947 were 77.1 cents. During the year, the figure rose from 74.2 cents at Jan. 1, to 81.4 cents at Dec. 1. The 1946 average was 69 cents, and that in 1945, 69.5 cents.

2. QUEBEC CITY.

The index number of employment in Quebec in 1947 was higher by 9.4 p.c. than in 1946, rising from 167.5 in that year to 183.2 in the 12 months under review. The latter figure was computed from material furnished by 316 of the larger industrial concerns in the city. There were month-to-month advances on nine occasions in 1947, and by Dec. 1, the level of employment in the major industrial divisions was higher by 17.8 p.c. than at Jan. 1.

Manufacturing in the year under review showed an increase of 9.1 p.c. from 1946, but the index continued much lower than during the years, 1941-45. The annual index stood at 184.9, as compared with 169.4. At the peak in 1943, the figure was 368.0. There was a decline in the leather division in 1947 as compared with 1946, but improvement was shown in the iron and steel products group, and in other classes of manufacturing. On the whole, activity also increased in 1947 as compared with the preceding year in transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and other services, and trade.

The salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments in Quebec during 1947, exceeded by 21.6 p.c. the payrolls distributed by the same firms in 1946. The latest figure of payrolls, at 164.1 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, disbursements, was nevertheless considerably lower than in the period, 1942-45. On the other hand, the per capita figure rose from \$27.68 in 1946, to \$30.77 in the year under review, as compared with \$28.70, \$29.37, \$26.58 and \$25.41 in 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively.

3. TORONTO.

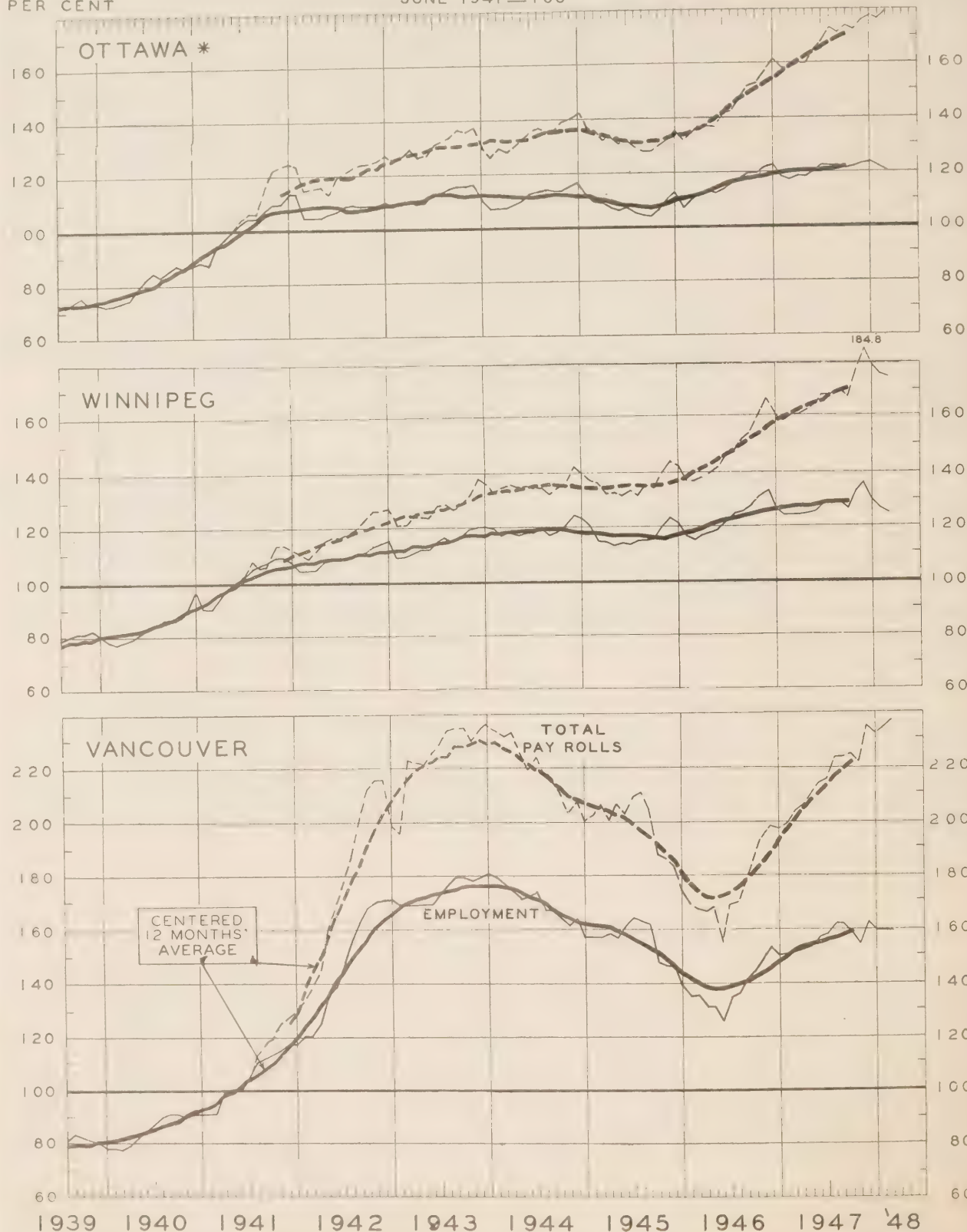
The improvement indicated in industrial employment in Toronto in 1947 brought the annual index to a level higher than in any other year, with the exception of 1944 and 1943. At 190.5, the latest figure (1926-100) was 7.4 p.c. above the average in 1946, when the situation had been seriously affected by industrial disputes as well as by curtailment in wartime production and other factors of the post-war period. The accompanying rise in the weekly salaries and wages reported by 2,566 leading employees in the major industries amounted to 20.8 p.c. The index number of payrolls in 1947 was the highest in the record, standing at 170.6 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, figure as 100. Previously, the maximum was that of 156.0 indicated in 1944. employees

The average weekly earnings of the salaried and wage-earners employed by the larger establishments in Toronto in 1947 were \$36.76, as compared with \$32.80 in 1946, \$32.41 in 1945, \$32.51 in 1944, \$31.62 in 1943, and \$29.54 in 1942. The annual figure of per capita earnings in the year under review showed a gain of 38.8 p.c. from June 1, 1941, when the monthly record of payrolls was instituted.

CHART NO.

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE OTTAWA, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

PER CENT JUNE 1941=100 PER CENT



* EXCLUDING CIVIL SERVICE

As in preceding years for which data are available, the average earnings of persons on the pay lists of the larger employers in Toronto in 1947 were rather higher than the Dominion per capita figure. This fact is especially worthy of note since the proportion of women in recorded employment in the city is above the general average. In 1947, such workers made up 317 per 1,000 employees reported by the co-operating establishments, as compared with the Dominion proportion of 213 per 1,000 workers indicated in the same period.

During 1947, the average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners employed in leading manufacturing plants averaged 83.9 cents, the monthly figure rising from 79 cents at Jan. 1, to 89.9 at Dec. 1. The annual average in both 1945 and 1946 was 72.5 cents.

Industrially, there were wide-distributed increases in employment in Toronto in 1947 over 1946. In manufacturing, the index of employment rose by 5.7 p.c. to 192.2 in the year under review. This figure, however was considerably lower than in any preceding year since 1941. Food, printing and publishing, paper product, textile, iron and steel, electrical apparatus, chemical, and other branches of manufacturing reported accelerated activity as compared with 12 months earlier. The trend in the non-manufacturing industries was generally upward, there being increases in employment from 1946 in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and in hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. The advances in the index numbers ranged from 8.1 p.c. in trade to 27.8 p.c. in construction. In many cases, new all-time high figures were established during the year under review.

4. OTTAWA.

Business activity in Ottawa was rather greater than in preceding years, according to information furnished by 305 of the larger firms in the major industrial divisions. Their employees in 1947 exceeded by 4.4 p.c. the number reported in the preceding year. The salaries and wages which they disbursed rose by 16.5 p.c. The latest annual index of employment was 181.4, as compared with 173.7 in 1946 and 162.6 in 1945. The trend from month to month was downward during the first quarter of 1947, and again at May 1, Sept. 1 and Oct. 1. These declines, like the advances indicated in the remaining months, were moderate. At Dec. 1 the index number was only slightly higher than at Jan. 1.

The average earnings per person on the pay lists of the larger industrialists stood at \$31.69, as compared with annual figures of \$28.45 in 1946, \$28.30 in 1945, \$27.70 in 1944, \$26.65 in 1943, and \$25.29 in 1942. The average in Ottawa in recent years has been lower than in other centres with populations exceeding 100,000, with the exception of Quebec, where the industrial distribution of the workers, as in Ottawa, is a factor contributing to this situation.

Employment in manufacturing in the year under review showed ^asmall advance, the index rising by 1.8 p.c. from 1946. Lumber and pulp and paper mills provided work for rather larger numbers of employees, while the iron and steel division showed little change on the whole. Among the non-manufacturing groups, construction and trade showed improvement, the index numbers rising by 12.9 p.c. and 2.3 p.c., respectively. The hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and dry-cleaning industries reported little general change.

The index numbers quoted above do not include statistics for persons employment in the Dominion Civil Service, for whom data are collected by the Public Finance Statistics Branch of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

In September, 1947, the civil servants reported in Ottawa received weekly

earnings of \$37.51. A year earlier, the per capita weekly figure was \$34.61, and that in September, 1945, \$31.10. The most recent data are subject to revision. Following are the numbers of governmental employees reported in Ottawa for September in 1947 and preceding years:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Employees in September</u>	<u>Year</u>	<u>Employees in September</u>
1947	26,909	1942	29,210
1946	32,046	1941	22,293
1945	34,208	1940	17,514
1944	33,890	1939	11,934
1943	32,191		

5. HAMILTON.

Employment in leading industrial establishments in Hamilton in 1947 was in substantially greater volume than in 1946, when the situation had been affected to an important extent by prolonged industrial disputes, as well as by cut-backs in production for the war, and slackness associated with reconversion operations. The latest index number of employment, at 184.1, was 11.6 p.c. above the figure for the preceding 12 months; lower than in 1943 and 1942, it was otherwise the highest in the record. With only two exceptions, the general movement from month to month in the year under review was favourable. At Dec. 1, the index was 9.7 p.c. above its level at Jan. 1, 1947, and 8.9 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1946.

The weekly salaries and wages distributed by the 431 employers co-operating in the monthly surveys in the year under review exceeded their 1946 figure by 28.4 p.c., a proportion which was larger than that of 21.2 p.c. shown in the same comparison in Canada as a whole. The latest index number of payrolls was 154.7, based on the June 1, 1941, disbursements of the reporting firms as 100 p.c. This was the maximum in the record of 6½ years. The previous peak figure was 136.1 in 1943.

The per capita earnings also reached a new all-time high, standing at \$37.32, as compared with \$32.46 in the preceding 12 months, \$32.82 in 1945, \$33.10 in 1944, \$32.45 in 1943, and \$31.32 in 1942. The average hourly earnings reported by leading manufacturers in Hamilton on behalf of the wage-earners for whom they kept record of the hours worked were 87.1 cents in 1947. During the year, the rate advanced from 83.1 cents at Jan. 1 to 93.6 cents at Dec. 1. In 1946, the average was 73.7 cents, and that in 1945, 73.4 cents.

Manufacturing in 1947 showed an increase of 12.3 p.c. over 1946, and the annual index, at 182.7, was slightly above the 1945 figure, but was lower than in the period, 1942-1944. The trend in the year under review was upward from the preceding 12 months in the electrical apparatus and iron and steel divisions, in both of which labour-management disputes had been an important factor in 1946. There was a small decline in textiles, but the food and other branches of manufacturing showed improvement in the year. The annual index number in construction rose by 9.8 p.c. during 1947, when trade and other non-manufacturing classes were also brisker.

6. WINDSOR.

Industrial activity in Windsor was at a higher level in 1947 than in 1946 or 1945; in both these years, the situation had been seriously affected, directly and indirectly, by prolonged industrial disputes, either in the city or elsewhere. The 264 larger establishments from which statistics were received during the 12 months under review reported an 11.7 p.c. increase in their staffs. At 265.0, the index was lower than in the period, 1942-1944, but was otherwise the highest in the record. The index number of weekly salaries and wages rose by 28.4 p.c. in the year, and also exceeded the 1945 figure, but was lower than in 1944 or 1943.

The annual per capita weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment in Windsor in 1947 stood at \$43.54, as compared with \$38.05 in 1946, \$40.37 in 1945, \$42.68 in 1944, \$41.61 in 1943, and \$39.22 in 1942.

In manufacturing, the weekly salaries and wages reported in Windsor averaged \$45.19, as compared with \$38.99 in 1946 and \$41.87 in 1945. The average hourly earnings of the wage-earners for whom records of hours worked were available in 1947 stood at 106.7 cents, considerably higher than the average of 94.3 cents in 1946, and 92.4 cents in 1945. The hours worked per week, on the average, were higher in 1947, standing at 40, as compared with 37.8 hours in 1946. In 1945, the mean was 42.5.

As in earlier years, the general average of weekly earnings in Windsor in 1947 was higher than in any other city, exceeding the Dominion average of \$36.15 by over 20 p.c. During the year, the next highest per capita figure was that of \$37.32 in Hamilton. As has previously been stated, the concentration of workers in the manufacture of durable goods largely accounts for the relatively high earnings in these two cities. Another and associated factor in the case of Windsor is the employment of unusually high proportions of male workers.

Manufacturing in Windsor was brisker during 1947, there being an increase of 11.7 p.c. in the annual index number of employment. The gain in the iron and steel division amounted to 14.1 p.c. Other branches of manufacturing showed moderate improvement as compared with 1946. The trend was also favourable in construction, (in which a rise of 17.5 p.c. was recorded), and in other non-manufacturing divisions.

7. WINNIPEG.

The volume of employment indicated in Winnipeg in 1947 was rather greater than in any other year for which data are available. At 155.6, the annual index exceeded the 1946 figure by 3.9 p.c. The index number of payrolls showed a gain of 13.5 p.c. in the year. The average weekly earnings rose by 9.2 p.c. These figures are based on information supplied by 702 of the larger establishments in the major industrial divisions.

The per capita weekly earnings of their employees in the year under review amounted to \$33.19, as compared with \$30.40 in 1946, \$29.38 in 1945, \$28.73 in 1944, \$28.00 in 1943 and \$27.06 in 1942. From the beginning of the monthly record of payrolls, the average weekly earnings in Winnipeg have risen by 31.7 p.c.

The level of employment in manufacturing generally in Winnipeg was slightly higher than in 1946, the index showing a rise of 1.8 p.c. in 1947. Largely as a result of the extended labour-management disputes during the latter year, there was a reduction of 18.2 p.c. in employment in the animal food industries. Textile, iron and steel, printing and publishing and other factories, however, showed improvement over 1946. Expansion was also indicated in transportation, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and in trade. The advance in construction amounted to nine p.c., and that in trade to 6.9 p.c.

8. VANCOUVER.

The level of industrial activity in Vancouver in 1947 was a good deal higher than in 1946, returning practically to the 1945 position. The annual index stood at 221.6, as compared with 196.3 in 1946 and 221.7 in 1945. Lower than in 1944 or 1943, the latest figure, with that in 1945, was higher than in any other year in the record.

From Jan. 1 to Aug. 1, successive advances in employment were indicated, but the trend was unfavourable during the next three months. There was a considerable increase in employment at Dec. 1, when the index was higher by 9.1 p.c. than at Jan. 1, exceeding the Dec. 1, 1946, figure by 7.3 p.c.

Although employment in manufacturing in Vancouver was more active than in 1946, it was generally quieter than in 1945 and preceding years since 1941. The monthly index numbers of employment averaged 251.5, exceeding the 1946 figure by 5.5 p.c. Partly as a result of industrial disputes, there was a further decline in iron and steel plants in the year under review. Lumber products showed an increase of 26.9 p.c. in the index number of employment, while improvement was indicated in other branches of manufacturing. Expansion was also shown in the non-manufacturing classes, as follows:- communications, 12.3 p.c.; transportation, 22.3 p.c.; construction and maintenance, 37.4 p.c.; services (consisting mainly of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments), 16.4 p.c., and trade, 12.2 p.c.

During 1947, monthly returns were compiled from an average of 941 leading concerns in the major industrial divisions. The increase of 12.9 p.c. which they reported as compared with 1946 was accompanied by a rise of 23.3 p.c. in their aggregate weekly salaries and wages. In the 12 months, the index of payrolls rose by 23.3 p.c., a proportion which was slightly greater than the general gain of 21.2 p.c. in the Dominion in the same comparison.

The annual per capita weekly earnings advanced to \$36.32 in 1947, the highest figure in the record. The averages in earlier years were as follows:- 1946, \$33.12; 1945, \$33.60; 1944, \$33.52; 1943, \$33.43, and 1942, \$30.39.

The average hourly earnings reported by the larger manufacturers in Vancouver on behalf of the wage-earners for whom they kept record of hours worked during 1947, stood at 95.3 cents, as compared with 83.9 cents in 1946 and 84.7 cents in 1945, when overtime work had been a factor of greater weight. In the year under review, the average rate rose from 91.4 cents per hour at Jan. 1, to 101.9 cents at Dec. 1.

Index Numbers of Employment in the Eight Largest Cities.

Statistics for the eight largest cities are given in Tables 2 and 7, while Charts 20, 21 and 22, illustrate the fluctuations of employment in these centres during the last few years. The curves are based upon the figures given in Table 7.

Employment in the Cities of Medium Size.

Monthly statistics of employment and payrolls for the 12 centres having populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000 have been segregated since 1944. The following notes deal briefly with the situation indicated in the year under review in these cities. In the following paragraphs, the index numbers quoted in all cases are based on the June 1, 1941, figure as 100 p.c.

9. HALIFAX.

Further curtailment in industrial employment was indicated in Halifax in 1947, when the index number, computed from data furnished by 250 leading employers, was lower by 7.1 p.c. than in 1946. The weekly salaries and wages reported, however, showed an increase of 3.4 p.c. The average weekly earnings of persons in recorded employment in the major industrial groups stood at \$32.23, as compared with \$29.17 in 1946, and \$30.42 in 1945.

There was a considerable recession in employment in manufacturing in 1947, the annual index being lower by 16.4 p.c. than in 1946, when iron

and steel plants had been much more active. Vegetable food factories, however, showed improvement in the year under review. Transportation afforded less employment, but the trend in construction was favourable, there being an increase of 10 per cent in the 1947 index. Little general change was shown in the other non-manufacturing industries for which data are available.

10.- SAINT JOHN

Employment in the larger industrial establishments in Saint John was in rather greater volume in 1947 than in the preceding year, the general index number advancing by 5.5 p.c. The accompanying rise in the salaries and wages was 13.1 p.c. There were moderate increases in the personnel reported in manufacturing, notably in the iron and steel group. Trade and other non-manufacturing classes also showed rather greater activity, according to material furnished by 112 representative firms in the city. The weekly earnings of their employees averaged \$31.34, a figure 7.4 p.c. above the 1946 per capita figure of \$29.18. In 1945, the average was \$29.29.

11 - SHERBROOKE

Improvement was noted in Sherbrooke in 1947, when the general index number of employment was higher by five p.c., while that of aggregate weekly payrolls advanced by 18.2 p.c. from 1946. The situation had then been affected to a considerable extent by labour-management disputes, a factor of greatly lessened importance in the year under review. During 1947, statements were compiled from 106 of the larger industrial establishments in Sherbrooke. The salaries and wages disbursed weekly by these firms averaged \$29.96 per employee, as compared with \$26.69 in 1946, and \$26.17 in 1945.

As was pointed out in preceding Annual Reviews of Employment, the ratio of women workers in Sherbrooke is unusually high, largely due to the presence of important textile plants in the city. The proportion of women per 1,000 persons on the staffs of leading industrialists at Oct. 1, 1947, was 343, as compared with 375 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1946, 401 at Oct. 1, 1945, and 403 at Oct. 1, 1944.

12 - THREE RIVERS

Industrial activity in Three Rivers in 1947 was considerably greater than in 1946, according to statistics tabulated from 97 representative firms. Their working forces rose by 15.5 p.c. from the preceding year. The weekly salaries and wages they distributed increased by 20.7 p.c., while the average earnings of their employees advanced by 13 p.c. in the year. The latest per capita figure was \$34.41, as compared with \$30.92 in 1946, and \$29.82 in 1945. Manufacturing operations showed expansion during the year under review, when considerable improvement was noted in pulp and paper, textile and iron and steel plants. The non-manufacturing classes also reported greater employment in 1947.

13.- KITCHENER - WATERLOO

The volume of employment afforded by leading establishments in the Kitchener-Waterloo area in 1947 was greater than in 1946. Standing at 131.9, the latest index number was 13.6 per cent higher than in the preceding 12 months. The increase in the index of payrolls amounted to 33.3 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages of the persons in recorded employment averaged \$30.25, as compared with \$29.42 in 1946, and \$29.78 in 1945.

The trend of employment in the year under review was generally upward in manufacturing. There were considerable gains in the animal food, leather, lumber, rubber and textile divisions, while iron and steel plants showed a decline. In some

Industrial incomes had seriously affected the situation in 1946. Improvement in the year was also indicated in construction, trade and other non-manufacturing industries.

14. LONDON.

There was a further upward movement in industrial activity in London during 1947, when the annual index number of employment rose by 10.6 p.c. from 1946, and the payroll figure, by 21.7 p.c. The average weekly earnings of the salaried employees and wage-earners on the staffs of the 233 larger firms co-operating in the monthly surveys advanced by 10.7 p.c. The latest per capita figure was \$33.86, as compared with \$30.60 in the preceding year, and \$29.74 in 1945.

General but moderate improvement was noted on nine monthly occasions in 1947, in which the index number increased by 8.3 p.c. between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1. In manufacturing, the annual index in the year under review exceeded that in 1946 by 8.1 p.c. Little change on the whole was indicated in iron and steel plants, and vegetable food, paper product, textile and other factories afforded more employment. Trade, construction and other non-manufacturing industries were also brisker.

The number of women per 1,000 employees on the staffs of leading establishments in London was very slightly lower than in 1946, standing at 311 at the end of the year, as compared with 315 per 1,000 a year earlier. In comparison with the ratios of 358 indicated at Oct. 1, 1945, and 373 at Oct. 1, 1944, there were considerable declines in the figures more recently reported.

15. FORT WILLIAM - PORT ARTHUR.

Although employment in Fort William and Port Arthur was more active in 1947 than in 1946, it continued at a lower level than in 1945. The index advanced by 10.7 p.c. in the year. The accompanying increase in the weekly salaries and wages in 1947 was 24.4 p.c. Pulp and paper mills reported expanded employment, and there was a minor gain in the iron and steel division. Improvement was also shown in trade, but the index number in transportation was lower than in 1946.

The weekly earnings of the persons employed by the 130 co-operating establishments in these cities in 1947 averaged \$39.09. In 1946, the per capita figure was \$35.01, while the 1945 mean was \$35.53.

16. REGINA.

The trend of industrial employment in Regina in 1947 was upward, there being an increase of 7.8 p.c. from 1946 in the annual index number, computed from material furnished by 173 of the larger employers. The index number of weekly salaries and wages advanced by 17.6 p.c., and the average earnings rose by 9.3 p.c. Manufacturing as a whole showed rather lowered activity, resulting in part from industrial disputes in animal food processing; construction, trade, and other non-manufacturing industries, however, afforded more employment than in 1946. The persons in recorded employment during 1947 received a weekly average of \$32.00 in salaries and wages, as compared with \$29.27 in 1946, and \$28.05 in 1945.

As previously indicated, the ratio of women per 1,000 employees reported in Regina is unusually large, exceeding that recorded in any other of the 20 cities for which monthly statistics are segregated. The high proportion is associated with the industrial distribution of the persons employed by the co-operating firms, there being a greater-than-average concentration of employment in merchandising establishments. Although the ratio of women continued decidedly above the general average, it nevertheless was lower in 1947 than in earlier years of the record. At Oct.

1, 1947, the proportion reported in Regina was 377 per 1,000 workers of both sexes, as compared with 389 at Oct. 1, 1946, and 420 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1945.

17.- SASKATOON.

Further moderate improvement was indicated in industrial employment in Saskatoon in 1947. Manufacturing as a whole was rather more active, in spite of the losses resulting from labour-management disputes in the animal food processing division. Construction and trade also afforded more employment than in 1946. Computed from information supplied by 143 of the larger employers in the city, the index number of employment rose by 5.3 p.c. in the year, while the index of weekly payrolls advanced by 17.6 p.c., and the average weekly earnings by 12.1 p.c. The per capita figure stood at \$32.25 in 1947, as compared with \$28.76 in 1946, and \$26.76 in 1945.

18.- CALGARY.

Continued expansion in employment was reported in Calgary in 1947, when the index number showed a gain of 7.2 p.c. over 1946. The index number of payrolls mounted by 19.3 p.c. in the same comparison. Trade, construction and other non-manufacturing industries reported heightened activity in the year under review. The situation in manufacturing was affected during several months by disputes in the meat-packing industry. The general index number of factory employment nevertheless showed a minor increase from 1946, there being improvement in the processing of other foods, in iron and steel, and other plants.

The salaries and wages disbursed by 296 leading industrial establishment in the city represented a weekly average of \$34.48 for the men and women whom they employed in 1947. In the preceding 12 months, the per capita figure was \$32.06, and that in 1945, \$31.57.

19.- EDMONTON.

Industrial employment in Edmonton was at a rather higher level in 1947 than in 1946. The increase in the annual index, which amounted to 5.5 p.c., took place mainly in the non-manufacturing industries. Construction and trade afforded considerably more employment, and improvement was shown in other classes. Partly as a result of the industrial disputes in meat packing plants, the index number of manufacturing showed a decline of 1.9 p.c. in 1947, when iron and steel factories were also quieter.

The reported total of aggregate weekly salaries and wages was higher by 14.8 p.c. in 1947 than in the preceding year. The average earnings of the persons on the staffs of the 243 larger employers co-operating in the monthly surveys stood at \$32.97, showing an increase of 3.5 p.c. over the 1946 per capita figure of \$30.38. The 1945 average was \$29.31.

20.- VICTORIA.

Activity in Victoria showed a moderate advance in 1947. The index number was then higher by 4.3 p.c. than in 1946, while the index number of aggregate weekly payrolls rose by 17.3 p.c. in the year. Statistics received from 206 leading industrial establishments indicated expansion in the non-manufacturing classes, notably in construction, transportation and trade, with a reduction of 1.8 p.c. in the annual index of employment in manufacturing. The loss was largely due to lowered activity in iron and steel plants. An upward movement was in evidence in other divisions, notably in the lumber industries, in which prolonged strikes had seriously affected the situation in 1946.

TABLE VIII.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Industrial Cities, and the Major Industrial Groups as at Oct. 1, 1942 - 1947.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Oct. 1, 1947				Oct. 1, 1946		Oct. 1, 1945		Oct. 1, 1944		Oct. 1, 1943		Oct. 1, 1942	
	Total	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Maritime Provinces	150,185	21,240	85.9	14.1	85.0	15.0	83.3	16.7	83.9	16.1	84.2	15.8	86.7	13.3
Prince Edward Island	3,702	888	76.0	24.0	75.2	24.8	71.7	28.3	72.2	27.9	75.7	24.3	77.3	22.7
Nova Scotia	86,081	10,893	87.3	12.7	86.3	13.7	85.3	14.7	85.1	14.9	85.5	14.5	88.1	11.9
New Brunswick	60,402	9,459	84.3	15.7	83.9	16.1	81.3	18.7	82.7	17.3	82.2	17.8	84.9	15.2
Quebec	623,676	141,515	77.3	22.7	76.2	23.8	74.6	25.4	73.1	26.9	73.8	26.2	74.9	25.1
Ontario	872,414	209,616	76.0	24.0	74.5	25.5	71.8	28.2	69.2	30.8	69.3	30.2	73.3	26.7
Prairie Provinces	242,522	49,596	79.5	20.5	78.7	21.3	76.0	24.0	75.0	25.0	76.5	23.5	80.7	19.3
Manitoba	108,629	24,639	77.3	22.7	76.3	23.2	73.5	26.5	72.3	27.7	73.1	26.9	78.8	21.2
Saskatchewan	49,386	9,638	80.5	19.5	79.6	20.4	77.1	22.9	76.2	23.8	78.4	21.6	81.4	18.6
Alberta	84,507	15,319	80.7	19.3	80.7	19.3	78.7	21.3	77.9	22.1	80.1	19.9	83.0	17.0
British Columbia	201,903	38,525	80.9	19.1	80.0	20.0	78.7	21.3	77.4	22.6	79.4	20.6	83.5	16.5
CANADA	2,090,700	460,492	78.0	22.0	76.8	23.2	74.7	25.3	72.9	27.1	73.8	26.2	76.5	23.5
(b) Cities														
Montreal	303,993	90,439	70.2	29.8	69.1	30.9	67.4	32.6	66.7	33.3	67.1	32.9	68.3	31.7
Quebec	31,430	8,320	73.5	26.5	71.1	28.9	72.3	27.7	68.5	31.5	67.8	32.2	64.8	35.2
Toronto	275,159	89,297	67.5	32.5	65.5	34.5	62.7	37.3	59.2	40.8	59.6	40.4	63.4	36.6
Ottawa	28,114	9,551	66.0	34.0	64.9	35.1	60.6	39.4	60.8	39.2	60.9	39.1	62.8	37.2
Hamilton	63,834	17,262	73.0	27.0	69.5	30.5	69.3	30.7	67.1	32.9	68.5	31.5	71.1	28.9
Windsor	39,483	6,124	84.5	15.5	83.4	16.6	74.6	25.4	81.4	18.6	82.0	18.0	85.1	14.9
Winnipeg	69,933	21,485	69.3	30.7	69.2	30.8	64.8	35.2	64.0	36.0	65.0	35.0	71.8	28.2
Vancouver	87,948	22,984	73.9	26.1	72.1	27.9	71.5	28.5	70.1	29.9	72.7	27.3	78.7	21.3
Halifax	21,773	5,815	73.3	26.7	72.7	27.3	73.0	27.0	73.4	26.6	-	-	-	-
Saint John	14,678	3,870	73.6	26.4	72.2	27.8	68.0	32.0	69.2	30.8	-	-	-	-
Sherbrooke	10,230	3,513	65.7	34.3	62.5	37.5	59.9	40.1	59.7	40.3	-	-	-	-
Three Rivers	11,674	2,474	78.8	21.2	75.8	24.2	73.7	26.3	71.6	28.4	-	-	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,016	6,123	69.4	30.6	66.2	33.8	64.2	35.8	61.9	38.1	-	-	-	-
London	25,585	7,950	68.9	31.1	68.5	31.5	64.2	35.8	62.7	37.3	-	-	-	-
Pt. William - Pt. Arthur	12,323	1,701	86.2	13.8	85.1	14.9	82.3	17.7	70.7	29.3	-	-	-	-
Regina	11,501	4,332	62.3	37.7	61.1	38.9	58.0	42.0	54.9	45.1	-	-	-	-
Saskatoon	8,085	2,057	74.6	25.4	73.6	26.4	66.8	33.2	64.0	36.0	-	-	-	-
Calgary	20,892	4,961	76.3	23.7	75.5	24.5	71.6	28.4	70.0	30.0	-	-	-	-
Edmonton	19,511	5,945	69.5	30.5	69.1	30.9	64.5	35.5	63.7	36.3	-	-	-	-
Victoria	13,540	3,352	75.2	24.8	73.9	26.1	74.6	25.4	75.6	24.4	-	-	-	-
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,067,258	243,999	77.1	22.9	75.9	24.1	74.0	26.0	71.7	28.3	72.1	27.9	74.3	25.7
Durable Goods ^{1/}	495,730	54,080	89.1	10.9	88.3	11.7	86.2	13.8	81.2	18.8	80.9	19.1	84.7	15.3
Non-Durable Goods	543,900	186,999	65.6	34.4	64.9	35.1	62.4	37.6	59.8	40.2	59.6	40.4	61.4	38.6
Electric Light and Power	27,628	2,920	89.4	10.6	89.4	10.6	87.4	12.6	87.0	13.0	87.5	12.5	88.8	11.2
Logging	87,521	1,553	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9	97.6	2.4	98.2	1.8
Mining	78,023	1,652	97.9	2.1	97.6	2.4	97.2	2.8	96.7	3.3	96.9	3.1	98.0	2.0
Communications	45,797	24,201	47.2	52.8	45.3	54.7	44.2	55.8	44.5	55.5	47.4	52.6	52.3	47.7
Transportation	182,612	11,829	93.5	6.5	93.2	6.8	91.8	8.2	91.5	8.5	92.0	8.0	94.0	6.0
Construction and Maintenance	234,239	3,932	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8	97.8	2.2	97.3	2.7	97.7	2.3	98.6	1.4
Services	65,914	35,298	46.4	53.6	45.6	54.4	42.4	57.6	41.8	58.2	42.0	58.0	48.4	51.6
Trade	246,533	99,007	59.8	40.2	58.1	41.9	53.2	46.8	50.7	49.3	50.9	49.1	54.7	45.3
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,090,700	460,492	78.0	22.0	76.8	23.2	74.7	25.3	72.9	27.1	73.8	26.2	76.5	23.5

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

* Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

The earnings of the persons in recorded employment in 1947 averaged \$35.29 per week, as compared with \$31.38 in 1946, and \$32.70 in 1945.

V.- SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS EMPLOYED BY LEADING FIRMS IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

In 1942 and 1943, information relating to the sex distribution of the persons in recorded employment was obtained annually as at Oct. 1. In 1945 and 1944, the surveys were made semi-annually, at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1, while since 1946, the statistics have been collected on a monthly basis.

The material available in regard to sex distribution of the employees in the leading industries has not yet covered a period long enough to permit the delineation of seasonal trends in employment for men and women, which undoubtedly are responsible in greater or lesser degree for the month-to-month movements reported during 1947, as indicated in the following table:-

Table IX.- Percentage Changes in Employment for the Men and Women on the Payrolls of the Reporting Establishments in the period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1947, together with Monthly Ratios of Women Per 1,000 Persons in Recorded Employment.

(Decrease in percentage indicated by the minus sign)

First of	P.C. Change from preced- ing Month		Proportion of Women per 1,000 Employees reported	First of	P.C. Change from preced- ing Month		Proportion of Women per 1,000 Employees reported
	Men P.C.	Women P.C.			Men P.C.	Women P.C.	
Jan.	-2.1	-2.7	230	July	2.6	1.6	221
Feb.	0.6	-1.4	226	Aug.	2.1	-0.1	217
Mar.	-0.3	0.1	227	Sept.	0.1	0.9	218
Apr.	0.1	0.4	227	Oct.	0.4	1.7	220
May	-0.6	-0.2	228	Nov.	1.3	1.2	220
June	3.4	0.1	222	Dec.	0.8	1.7	222

On the whole, employment for **women** in the year under review rose by nearly $3\frac{1}{2}$ p.c., while among men the gain from 1946 amounted to not quite ten p.c. The disparity in the rates of increase is associated with the variation in the levels of employment in the different industries for which data are available, although this was not the only factor. It will be recalled that particularly marked expansion was indicated in the year under review in logging and construction, in both of which the staffs are very largely male. In most of the industrial groups covered in the monthly surveys, however, the ratio of women was rather lower than during 1946. As compared with the war years, declines in the proportions of women were indicated in practically all cases. Following are the proportions in the nine leading industries recorded at Oct. 1 in the period for which information is available: 1942, 235; 1943, 262; 1944, 271; 1945, 253; 1946, 232, and 1947, 220. Thus the latest general ratio was decidedly lower than in any other year of the record.

The geographical and industrial distributions of the men and women in recorded employment at Oct. 1, 1947, are summarized in Table VIII, which also shows the proportions indicated at the same date in earlier years of the record.

TABLE X.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing at Oct. 1 in the Years 1942 to 1947 With Comparisons from the 1939 Annual Census of Industry.

I n d u s t r i e s	Statistics as at Oct. 1, 1947										Current Surveys of Employment										Statistics of the Census of Industry, 1939			
	No. of Employees		Proportion of		Oct. 1, 1946		Proportion of		Oct. 1, 1945		Proportion of		Oct. 1, 1944		Proportion of		Oct. 1, 1943		Proportion of				Oct. 1, 1942	
	Total	Women	Men	P.C.	Women	P.C.	Men	P.C.	Women	P.C.	Men	P.C.	Women	P.C.	Men	P.C.	Women	P.C.	Men	P.C.			Women	P.C.
MANUFACTURING*																								
Animal Products - edible	1,067,258	243,999	77.1	22.9	75.5	24.5	73.7	26.3	71.4	28.6	71.8	28.2	74.0	26.0	78.0	22.0								
Fur and Products	38,228	7,120	81.4	18.6	81.3	18.7	79.2	20.8	76.2	23.8	77.9	22.1	80.5	19.5	88.4	11.6								
Leather and Products	3,892	1,490	61.7	38.3	62.4	37.6	59.9	40.1	60.6	39.4	61.7	38.3	64.1	35.9	66.5	33.5								
Boots and Shoes	31,948	12,134	62.0	38.0	61.2	38.8	58.5	41.5	57.5	42.5	57.6	42.4	59.2	40.8	67.9	32.1								
Lumber and Products	19,469	8,074	58.5	41.5	58.5	41.5	55.7	44.3	55.7	44.3	55.7	44.3	56.9	43.1	62.6	37.4								
Rough and Dressed Lumber	83,522	6,564	92.1	7.9	91.5	8.5	88.8	11.2	86.7	13.3	85.9	14.1	90.6	9.4	95.9	4.1								
Furniture	50,226	2,678	94.7	5.3	94.7	5.3	93.2	6.8	92.3	7.7	91.3	8.7	93.6	6.4	98.4	1.6								
Other Lumber Products	14,819	1,410	90.5	9.5	90.2	9.8	85.9	14.1	83.0	17.0	84.3	15.7	90.0	10.0	93.5	6.5								
Plant Products - edible	18,477	2,476	86.6	13.4	85.6	14.4	81.6	18.4	79.2	21.8	76.5	23.5	77.9	22.1	90.0	10.0								
Pulp and Paper Products	77,548	29,218	62.3	37.7	63.0	37.0	60.5	39.5	58.0	42.0	58.9	41.1	55.0	45.0	72.7	27.3								
Pulp and Paper	114,101	22,134	80.6	19.4	79.4	20.6	77.4	22.6	76.3	23.7	76.5	23.4	73.6	26.4	83.4	16.6								
Paper Products	51,519	2,559	94.8	5.2	94.2	5.8	93.0	7.0	92.1	7.9	92.1	7.9	93.9	6.1	96.3	3.7								
Printing and Publishing	21,902	7,790	64.4	35.6	62.0	38.0	58.7	41.3	57.2	42.8	56.9	43.1	59.8	40.2	64.3	35.7								
Rubber Products	40,680	11,685	71.3	28.7	70.2	29.8	68.2	31.8	67.3	32.7	67.8	32.2	71.4	28.6	78.8	21.2								
Textile Products	24,447	6,122	75.0	25.0	69.3	30.7	70.4	29.6	67.1	32.9	65.2	34.8	65.9	34.1	70.4	29.6								
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	151,067	82,967	45.1	54.9	44.3	55.7	40.6	59.4	39.9	60.1	40.0	60.0	40.0	60.0	40.0	60.0								
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	55,617	21,728	60.9	39.1	60.3	39.7	58.8	41.2	54.6	45.4	54.2	45.8	53.7	46.3	63.2	36.8								
Woolen Yarn and Cloth	21,070	8,417	60.1	39.9	57.6	42.4	55.5	44.4	53.7	46.3	53.9	46.1	55.8	44.2	64.6	35.4								
Artificial Silk & Silk Goods	14,884	6,348	57.4	42.6	57.9	42.1	53.3	46.7	52.5	47.5	53.0	47.0	53.5	46.5	58.3	41.7								
Hosiery and Knit Goods	14,913	5,316	64.4	35.6	64.3	35.7	59.5	40.5	57.9	42.1	56.5	43.5	58.1	41.9	64.8	35.2								
Garments & Personal Furnishings	24,773	15,871	35.9	64.1	35.3	64.7	32.7	67.3	31.4	68.6	32.5	67.5	32.5	64.1	32.9	60.4								
Other Textile Products	54,065	37,711	30.2	69.8	29.8	70.2	27.9	72.1	28.8	71.2	28.4	71.6	30.1	69.9	37.4	62.6								
Tobacco	16,612	7,557	53.9	46.1	50.4	49.6	45.0	55.0	41.3	58.7	42.6	57.4	46.7	53.3	62.7	37.3								
Beverages	10,296	5,898	42.7	57.3	42.5	57.5	38.8	61.2	38.5	61.5	33.2	66.8	33.6	66.4	49.2	50.8								
Chemicals and Allied Products	18,838	2,447	87.0	13.0	85.7	14.3	79.7	20.3	78.5	21.5	79.2	20.8	82.8	17.2	91.7	8.3								
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	40,553	10,127	75.0	25.0	72.0	28.0	70.4	29.6	60.4	39.6	59.9	40.1	64.5	35.4	76.3	23.7								
Electrical Apparatus	20,825	2,440	88.3	11.7	86.1	13.9	78.9	21.1	77.2	22.8	75.8	24.2	83.3	16.7	92.9	7.1								
Iron and Steel Products	52,011	16,413	68.4	31.6	67.7	32.3	64.2	35.8	56.9	43.1	57.5	42.5	62.9	37.2	75.8	24.2								
Machinery (other than Vehicles)	290,454	21,744	92.5	7.5	91.4	8.6	89.7	10.3	83.7	16.3	83.3	16.7	86.5	13.4	94.0	6.0								
Agricultural Implements	29,487	3,193	89.2	10.8	88.1	11.9	87.2	12.8	83.5	16.5	83.2	16.8	84.4	15.6	91.8	8.2								
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	15,981	729	95.4	4.6	94.3	5.7	92.3	7.7	83.9	16.1	80.7	19.3	87.0	13.0	94.8	5.2								
Automobiles and Parts	111,188	6,572	94.1	5.9	94.3	5.7	91.3	8.7	82.1	17.9	82.1	17.9	87.5	12.5	96.5	3.5								
Steel Shipbuilding & Repairing	45,915	5,015	89.1	10.9	90.0	10.0	84.5	15.5	85.4	14.6	85.7	14.3	89.0	11.0	92.6	7.4								
Heating Appliances	24,120	682	97.2	2.8	95.0	5.0	94.3	5.7	93.2	6.8	93.5	6.5	97.8	2.2	98.6	1.4								
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	7,017	467	93.3	6.7	91.4	8.6	90.9	9.1	88.9	11.1	88.8	11.2	90.6	9.4	95.2	4.8								
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	47,983	6,830	85.9	14.2	82.8	17.2	80.6	19.4	77.4	22.6	76.6	23.4	80.3	19.7	90.7	9.3								
Miscellaneous	15,900	1,367	91.4	8.6	91.5	8.5	90.6	9.4	90.2	9.8	90.1	9.9	92.7	7.3	94.4	5.6								
	18,017	6,064	66.3	33.7	67.1	32.9	64.3	35.7	61.0	39.0	60.9	39.1	62.4	37.6	74.2	25.8								

* Excluding statistics of central electric power stations.

In manufacturing, including electric light and power, as shown in Table VIII and Table IX, employment for women rose in 1947 by 2.7 p.c., as compared with an advance of 8.7 p.c. among men. The ratio of females per 1,000 workers of both sexes employed by the co-operating firms, however, fell from 239 in 1946, to 228 in the year under review.

The following table shows the changes in the proportions of women salaried employees and wage-earners as reported to the Annual Census of Manufactures in the period, 1938 to 1943, together with the ratios indicated in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls at Oct. 1 in the years, 1942-1947.

TABLE XI.- Proportions of Women per 1,000 Workers in Manufacturing According to the:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Annual Census of Manufactures</u>	<u>Monthly Surveys of Employment and Payrolls</u>
1938	214	-
1939	220	-
1940	218	-
1941	226	-
1942	257	-
1943	282	-
<u>As Reported at</u>		
Oct. 1, 1942	-	260
Oct. 1, 1943	-	282
Oct. 1, 1944	-	286
Oct. 1, 1945	-	263
Oct. 1, 1946	-	245
Oct. 1, 1947	-	232

Table XI showed the ratios of women reported in numerous manufacturing industries in 1939, based on annual information collected by the Census of Manufactures, and at Oct. 1 in the period, 1942-47, as reported in the current surveys of employment and payrolls. The Census returns relate to all manufacturing establishments irrespective of the number of their employees, whereas the monthly surveys are limited to establishments ordinarily employing 15 persons and over. The variations in coverage, and the difference in the periods to which the statistics relate may have introduced some elements of incomparability in the data of the two series. It is nevertheless likely that sufficient comparability in the two series exists to reflect generally the trends of female employment in the important group of manufacturing industries in the last nine years.

In spite of the pronounced declines in the proportion of women reported in manufacturing since the end of the war, their ratios per 1,000 employees of both sexes show significant increases over the levels indicated in pre-war days, when the volume of employment was substantially smaller.

PART 2.

1. STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS IN THE DOMINION.

1. Summary.

Commencing in the spring of 1941, statistics of weekly salaries and wages have been collected monthly to complement the current record of employment as

¹/Exclusive of central electric power stations.

Chart 23

PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN THE NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES, IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS AND IN CANADA AT OCT. 1, 1942-47

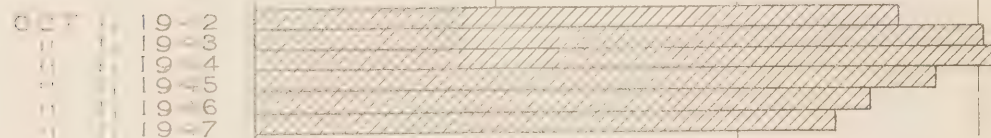
MARITIMES



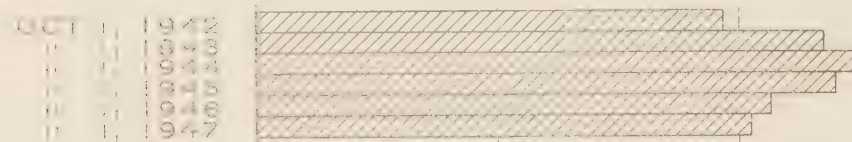
QUEBEC



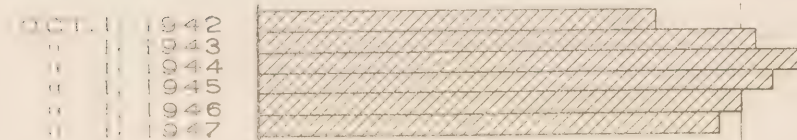
ONTARIO



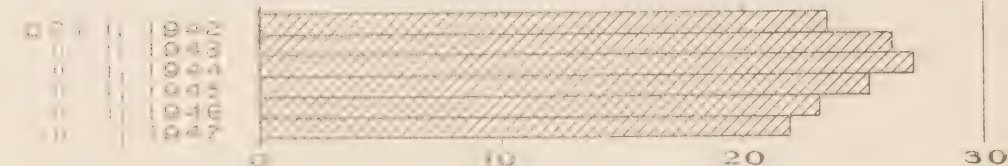
PRAIRIES



BRITISH COLUMBIA



CANADA



PER CENT

reported by establishments normally employing 15 persons and over, available from 1920. The first data on payrolls^{1/} were obtained with the employment returns for Apr. 1, 1941; the material obtained in the first and second monthly enquiries was incomplete in the case of several important industries, so that the record is considered as commencing at June 1, 1941. Soon after the institution of the payroll statistics, it became evident that the figures would have to be expressed in the form of index numbers to permit comparisons over periods of some duration, and to provide a measurement of the movements of salaries and wages with those of employment. In order to carry the record back as far as possible, the payrolls reported at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding, were taken as the base of this index number of payrolls, and the statistics originally furnished at that date have been revised and extended for the purpose. For comparative purposes, the monthly index numbers of employment, on their original base, 1926=100, are currently converted to the base, June 1, 1941=100, and are published on this base, as well as the 1926 base. For all purposes except that of comparison with the payroll data, however, it is recommended that the index numbers of employment on the original base should be used.

The use of so short a basic period for the payroll statistics, and following such brief experience with the data, is obviously unsatisfactory, despite the unceasing care taken to ensure the maximum accuracy possible under the circumstances. When time permits, a more satisfactory common basic period will be established for the index numbers of employment and payrolls.

As is indicated in the general explanatory notes on the inside of the cover of this Annual Review, the tabulated material on earnings shows the amounts disbursed by representative employers^{2/} on or about the first of the month, for services rendered in the week preceding. The annual averages of the statistics of employment and payrolls reported monthly in 1947 are summarized for the provinces, the leading cities and the major industrial groups, in Table I on page 2. Table II on page 4 shows the industrial distribution of the employees and payrolls reported in the Dominion as a whole in the year under review, while both tables contain per capita figures and annual index numbers for several years. In Table XII are given monthly and annual index numbers of employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings, together with per capita figures, from 1944.

The aggregate salaries and wages reported by 17,882 leading employers in the eight major industrial divisions in 1947 averaged higher by 21.2 p.c. than in 1946, the index number of payrolls rising from 142.4 in that year to 172.6 in the period under review. Previously, the maximum in the record was the 1944 figure of 148.2. The general trend of payrolls was almost uninterruptedly favourable during 1947, there being only one minor recession, at May 1. From the Jan. 1 low point to the Dec. 1 peak, the disbursements increased by 29.4 p.c., to 193.9 at the latter date. The increases reflected numerous and extensive upward revisions in wage and salary rates and higher commissions consequent upon better supplies of commodities, as well as a generally greater volume of employment; it will be recalled that the advance in the year in the annual index number of employment amounted to 8.5 p.c. In regard to the comparison with 1946, it may also be pointed out that the situation was then seriously affected for lengthy periods by industrial disputes, which were a factor of lessened importance in the year under review.

During 1947, the per capita earnings of persons on the payrolls of the larger establishments in the eight leading industries were \$36.15 per week, as compared with \$32.38 in 1946, \$31.99 in 1945, \$31.84 in 1944, \$30.78 in 1943 and \$28.56 in 1942. The index number of average weekly earnings in this group of industries stood at 143.2 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, average; the 1946 figure was 128.2, and that in 1945, 126.7.

1/From Nov. 1, 1944, the Bureau has maintained a monthly record of man-hours and average hourly earnings of wage-earners; these data are dealt with in a subsequent section.

2/For estimates of the total labour income in Canada see the monthly bulletin entitled "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada".

TABLE XII.- Index Numbers of Employment, Payrolls and Weekly Earnings, 1944-1947, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	
1944				\$				\$				\$
Jan. 1	120.9	139.5	116.8	29.77	121.8	140.4	117.6	29.69	134.8	156.5	116.0	30.16
Feb. 1	119.3	146.9	124.6	31.76	119.8	148.1	125.8	31.78	135.3	170.6	120.4	32.78
Mar. 1	118.4	147.9	126.6	32.26	118.8	149.1	128.2	32.27	134.8	172.2	130.0	33.23
Apr. 1	117.6	147.3	127.0	32.37	118.1	148.6	128.2	32.37	134.2	171.7	130.2	33.28
May 1	116.1	145.2	126.6	32.27	116.5	146.2	127.6	32.26	132.9	168.1	128.7	32.92
June 1	117.6	145.1	124.9	31.63	118.1	146.0	125.9	31.80	132.8	166.7	127.6	32.64
July 1	119.6	147.0	124.6	31.75	120.0	148.1	125.6	31.72	134.4	167.7	126.9	32.44
Aug. 1	120.3	147.4	124.2	31.66	120.7	148.4	125.3	31.63	133.9	166.8	126.6	32.38
Sept. 1	121.0	148.5	124.4	31.72	121.5	149.6	125.5	31.69	134.6	168.6	127.3	32.55
Oct. 1	119.7	149.9	127.0	32.26	120.0	151.0	128.2	32.36	133.2	169.2	129.1	33.02
Nov. 1	120.0	149.9	126.7	32.30	120.4	151.0	127.9	32.29	131.7	168.1	129.8	33.20
Dec. 1	121.2	151.0	126.3	32.20	121.6	152.1	127.1	32.19	131.0	168.0	130.4	33.35
Average	119.3	147.1	125.0	31.65	119.5	148.2	126.1	31.84	133.6	167.8	127.7	23.66
1945												
Jan. 1	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar. 1	116.6	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.68	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.6	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.2	32.44
Average	114.6	142.1	125.7	32.04	114.7	142.6	126.7	31.99	121.2	152.1	127.7	32.65
1946												
Jan. 1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.2	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept. 1	115.4	146.0	128.7	32.81	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.23	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.6	130.8	33.45
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54
Average	113.9	142.7	127.4	32.48	113.5	142.4	128.2	32.38	110.9	138.5	127.1	32.51
1947												
Jan. 1	119.0	150.2	128.6	32.77	118.5	149.9	129.3	32.64	113.5	141.5	126.7	32.40
Feb. 1	118.8	160.7	137.7	35.09	118.3	160.8	138.7	35.03	115.4	156.8	138.2	35.34
Mar. 1	118.6	163.2	139.9	35.66	118.1	163.0	141.0	35.61	115.8	159.5	140.0	35.81
Apr. 1	118.9	163.9	140.4	35.78	118.3	163.9	141.5	35.73	116.3	160.8	140.7	35.98
May 1	118.2	163.9	141.0	35.95	117.6	163.7	142.1	35.89	116.5	162.7	141.8	36.27
June 1	121.3	168.7	141.5	36.07	120.2	168.5	142.6	36.00	117.6	165.9	143.3	36.64
July 1	124.4	173.7	142.0	36.20	124.1	173.8	143.2	36.15	119.4	167.7	142.6	36.47
Aug. 1	126.4	178.3	143.5	36.57	126.1	178.6	144.7	36.53	120.5	171.5	144.6	36.97
Sept. 1	126.9	180.1	144.3	36.79	126.5	180.3	145.6	36.76	121.0	173.3	145.3	37.16
Oct. 1	128.0	184.5	146.6	37.38	127.6	184.9	146.1	37.39	121.2	177.5	148.8	38.04
Nov. 1	129.8	189.1	148.2	37.77	129.5	189.7	149.7	37.79	122.1	181.2	150.6	38.52
Dec. 1	130.9	193.2	150.0	38.24	130.7	193.9	151.6	38.28	122.1	184.6	153.5	39.25
Average	123.4	172.5	142.0	36.19	123.0	172.6	143.2	36.15	118.4	166.9	143.0	36.57

In the case of the nine leading industries, there were increases of 3.4 p.c. and 20.9 p.c. in the index numbers of employment and payrolls, respectively, in 1947 over 1946, while the annual average weekly earnings mounted by 11.4 p.c. in the same comparison. The latest per capita figure was \$36.19, as compared with \$32.41 in the preceding 12 months.

As has previously been pointed out, the current surveys of employment and payrolls relate to large proportions of the wage-earning population 1/ in Canada. The representation in the various industries is not uniform, being affected by the organization of given industries in large or small units of production or operation. In all cases, however, the coverage in the indicated industries is relatively large. The payrolls reported do not include those whose earnings normally are unusually high (such as certain professional classes, etc.), nor those in the lower-paid brackets, such as agricultural and domestic workers. Also excluded are those employed in small businesses, where earnings are frequently low, partly because the employment in many cases is on a part-time basis. As a result of the wartime and post-war conditions, it is possible that the current statistics of employment and payrolls have recently covered larger proportions of the total wage-earners than would have been the case had pre-war circumstances continued.

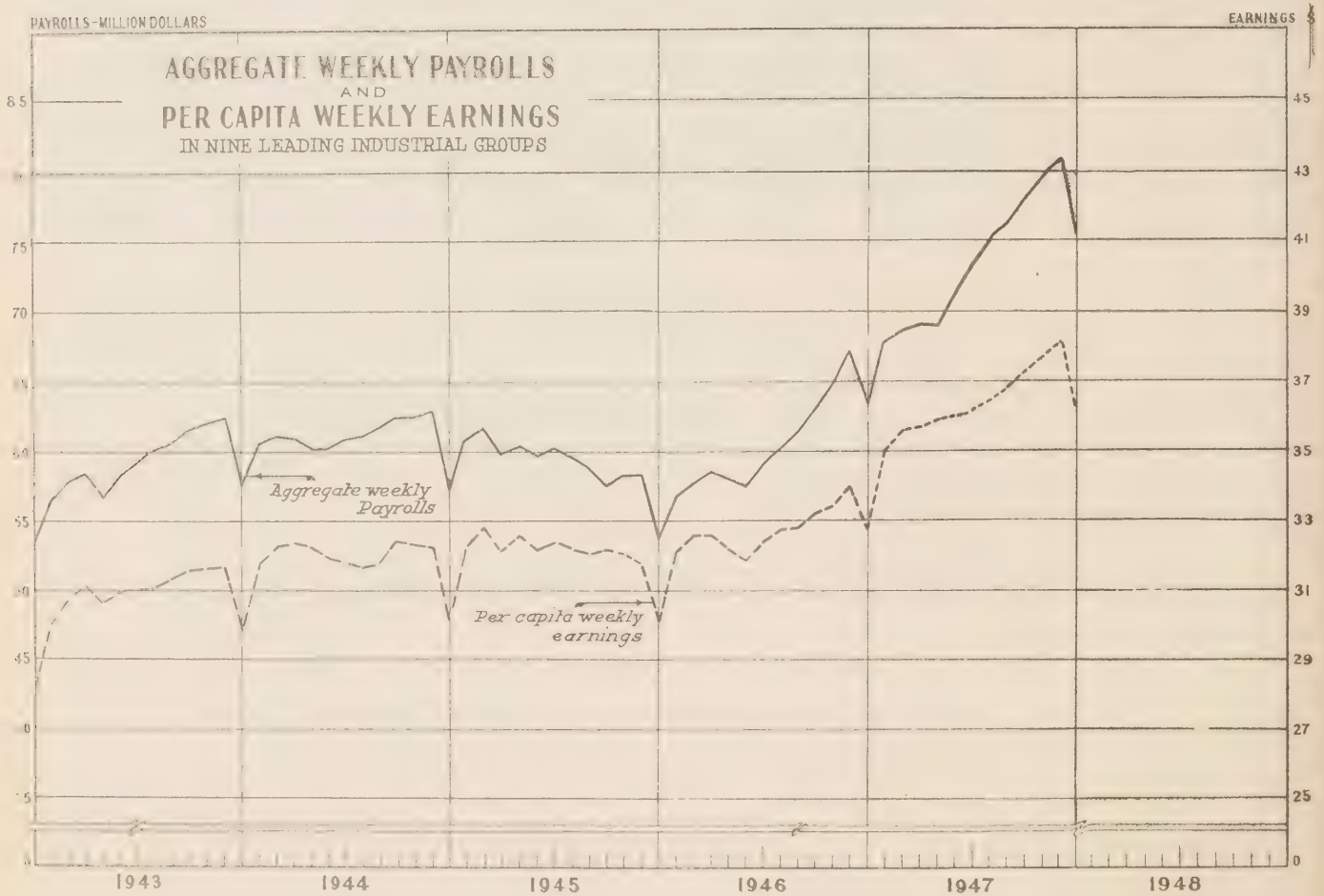
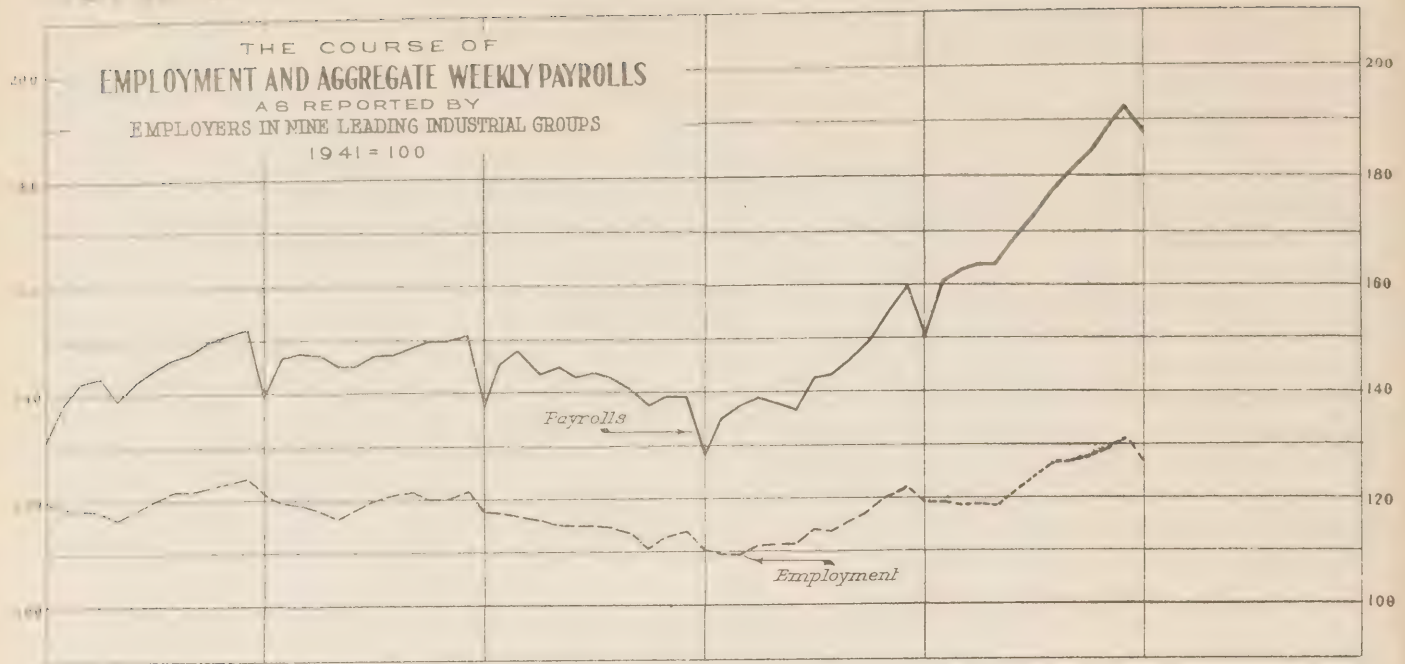
In the great group of manufacturing industries, the annual index of payrolls advanced from 138.5 in 1946, the lowest annual figure in the record, to 166.9 in 1947, the gain amounting to 20.5 p.c. The latter figure was slightly below the 1944 maximum of 167.8, but was otherwise the highest in the period of 6½ years for which data were available. The index number of employment showed a falling-off of 11.4 p.c. from 1944, and was also lower than in 1945, 1943 or 1942. Activity in the non-manufacturing classes reached new all-time peaks in 1947, when the index numbers of employment and payrolls exceeded any previously reported. In all classes, the payment of higher wage-rates was a factor of marked importance in the greater totals of salaries and wages disbursed by leading establishments, as well as in the higher per capita figures.

A brief review of the provincial statistics of payrolls in the year under review shows general increases from 1946, ranging from 2.3 p.c. in Nova Scotia (where the situation in 1947 was seriously affected by strikes in the coal fields), and 14.5 p.c. in Manitoba, to 24.3 p.c. in Ontario and 27.3 p.c. in British Columbia; in the last two provinces, industrial disputes had occasioned important losses in 1946. In all provinces except Nova Scotia, the 1947 annual average index numbers of payrolls exceeded those indicated in any earlier year. The Nova Scotian figure was lower than in the period, 1945-1942.

The indicated salaries and wages paid by the larger employers in the main industrial divisions in each of the 20 cities for which monthly statistics are segregated were higher in the year under review than in 1946. The advances varied from 3.4 p.c. in Halifax (where the index number of employment declined by 7.1 p.c.), and 13.1 p.c. in Saint John, to 30.7 p.c. in Three Rivers and 33.8 p.c. in Kitchener-Waterloo. Also without exception, the 1947 general figures of per capita weekly earnings in all the cities for which data are published were higher than in any preceding year.

II - Annual Average Weekly Earnings Reported by Leading Employers in Canada in 1942-47, With Semi Annual Figures in 1947

Table VIII shows for the last six years, the annual per capita figures of weekly earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners on the staffs of the larger employers in a considerable list of industries, giving also monthly figures 1/ For a discussion of the monthly surveys' coverage of the total wage-earners enumerated in the 1941 Census, see the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. See also the explanatory notes on pages I and II.



as at June 1 and Dec. 1, 1947. The movements of average weekly salaries and wages in the eight leading industrial groups from the early summer of 1941 are depicted in Chart 26. Monthly figures since 1944 for the major groups of industries are contained in Table 9, which appears for the first time.

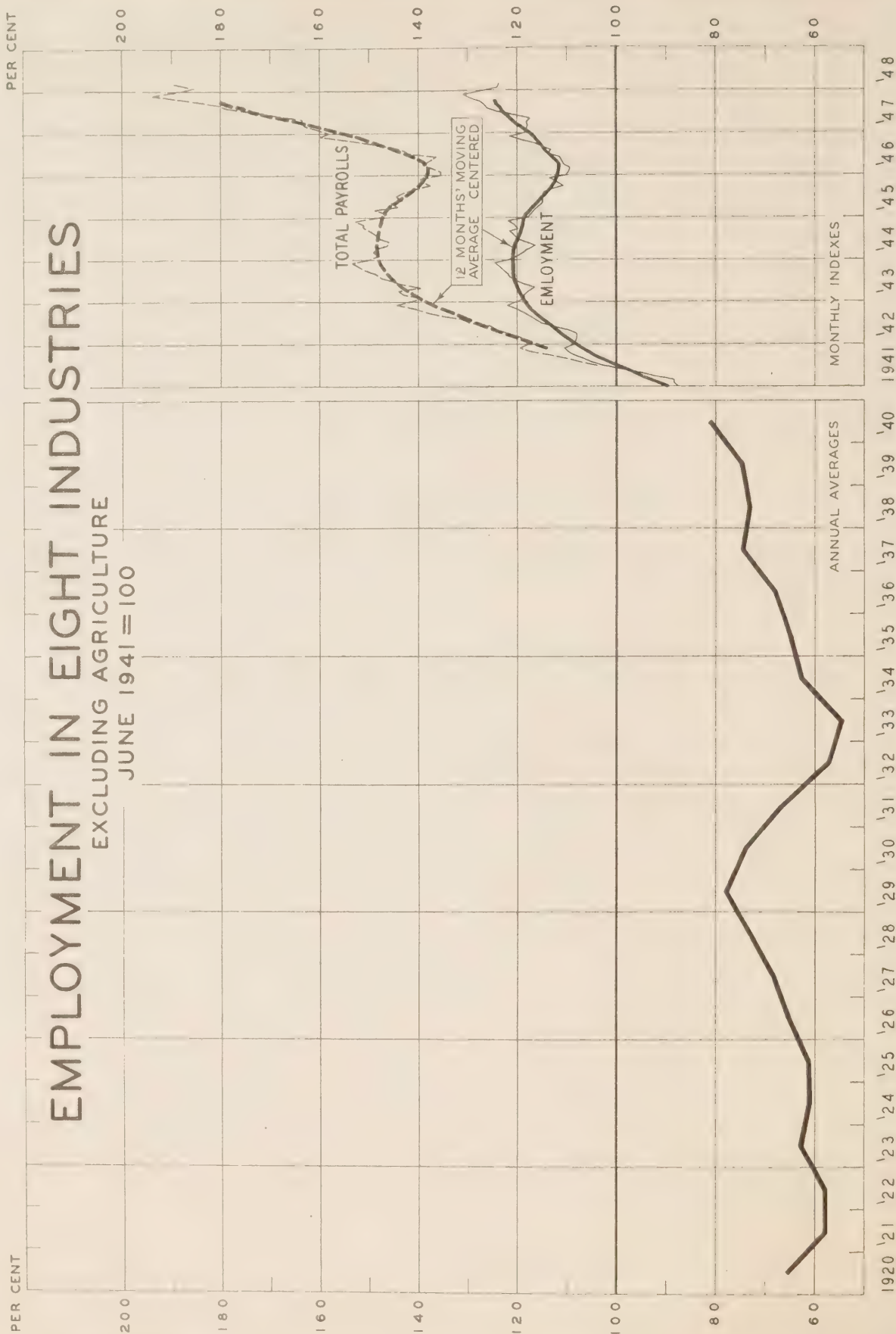
The trend of weekly earnings in 1947 continued upward, in sympathy with continued advances in the cost of living. The per capita figure in the eight leading industries was \$36.15, showing a gain of 11.6 p.c. from the 1946 figure of \$32.38, previously the record high. The general increase from June 1, 1941, when the monthly record was instituted, amounted to 43.2 p.c. In the nine major industries taken as a whole, there was a rise of 42 p.c. in that comparison. Since June 1, 1941, the cost-of-living index in 1947 had advanced by 22.6 p.c.

In all main industrial divisions, the average weekly earnings in 1947 exceeded those earlier reported. The increases over 1946 were as follows:- manufacturing, 12.5 p.c.; logging, 22 p.c.; mining, 9.7 p.c.; communications, 5.1 p.c.; transportation, 10.2 p.c.; construction and maintenance, 10.6 p.c.; services (consisting mainly of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments), 11.5 p.c.; trade, 10 p.c., and finance, 6.4 p.c.

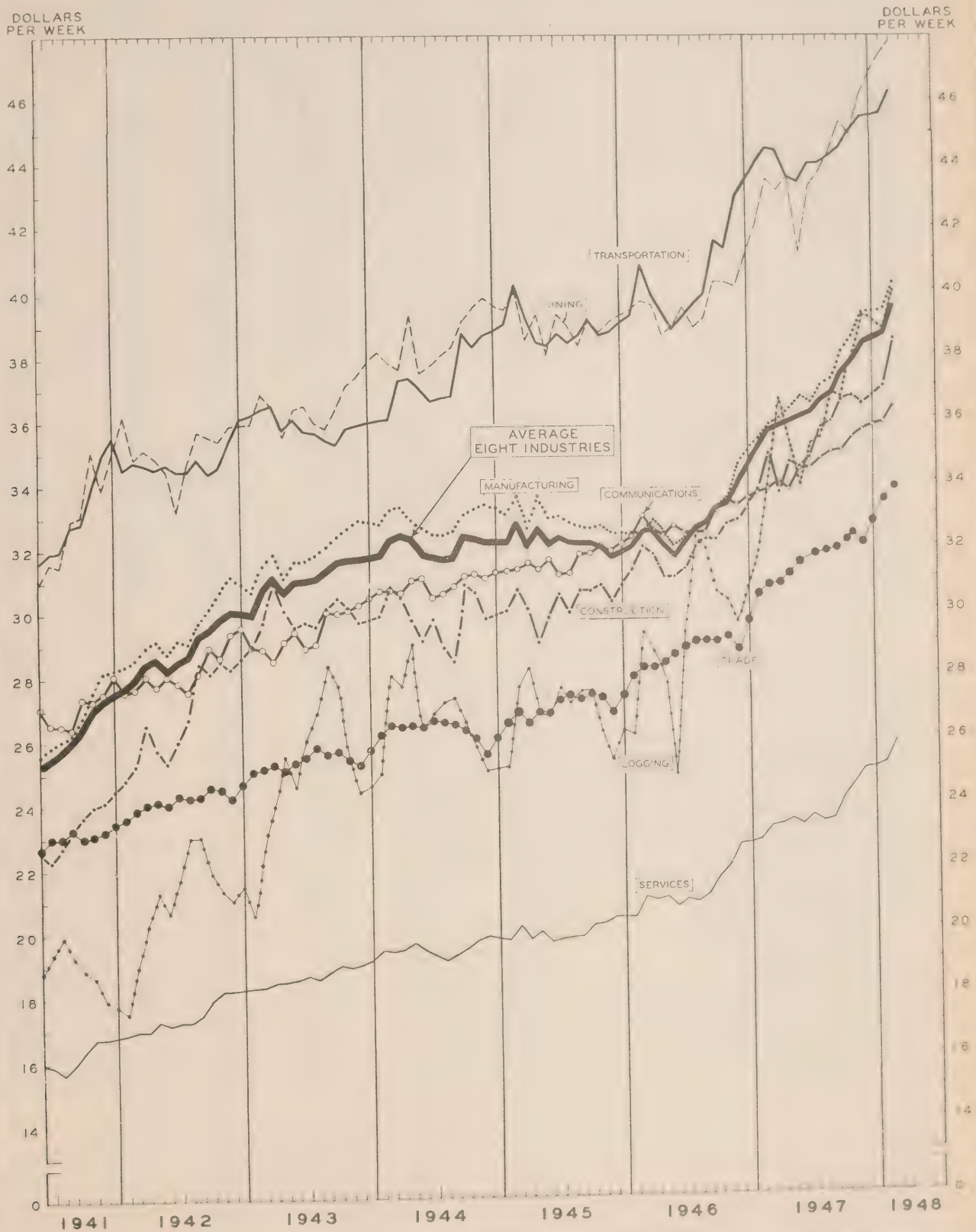
Without exception, the annual averages reported in the various industries shown in Tables 8 and 9 were decidedly higher than in 1946, also exceeding the per capita figures in earlier years of the record. The month-to-month movement was upward on many occasions in most groups during 1947, and by the end of the year, the figures therein were substantially above the annual averages for the 12 months under review.

The highest earnings reported in the industries listed in Table 8 were in steam railway operation, (\$49.79), pulp and paper mills, (\$48.30), and metallic ore mining, (\$46.25). The average in automobile manufacturing was also high; the figures for that industry as shown in Table 8 include data for factories manufacturing parts and accessories, in which the earnings generally are rather less than those in the automobile plants. At the lower end of the scale of average earnings as reported by representative firms, come the sums paid employees of hotels and restaurants, hosiery and knitting mills, laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, boot and shoe, and garment and personal furnishing factories, in which the 1947 per capita figures ranged from \$22.45 in hotels and restaurants, to \$27.39 in clothing plants. In these industries, the proportions of women employees are high, while the hours worked are frequently below-average. In the case of the hotels and restaurants group, board and lodging are often provided the workers; no allowance is made in the current data for the value of such perquisites. This is also the case in the logging industry, in which the collection of material on employment and payrolls is unusually difficult, largely due to the methods of payment used in many camps; in these instances, the earnings are credited throughout the season to the account of the employees. They are then drawn against for current needs, but in many cases, final settlement is made only when the bushmen have completed their periods of service with the company. This practice is commonly reported in Eastern and Central Canada. The high rate of labour turnover is another factor complicating the preparation of satisfactory statistics for logging; such turnover obviously tends not only to lower the aggregate earnings reported, but also has an important effect upon the earnings of the individual.

There is considerable disparity in the earnings of loggers in the various parts of the country, partly due to differences in the type of operations carried on in the various areas. At Dec. 1, 1947, the indicated per capita figures ranged from \$35.69 in Quebec to \$53.22 in British Columbia, the average in Canada as a whole being \$39.20. As has been indicated, the accumulation of wages for distribution at the end of the season is very frequently found in New Brunswick and Quebec, so that the monthly averages probably tend to under-estimate the earnings of bushmen.



AVERAGE PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS EIGHT INDUSTRIES



Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons Employed in Leading Establishments in Specified Industries in Canada, Annual Averages, 1939 and 1942-1947.

(Subject to Revision).

Industries	Per Capita Weekly Earnings						
	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average
	1939	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
MANUFACTURING	23.11	29.17	31.50	32.66	32.65	32.51	36.57
Durable Manufactured Goods	24.44	32.23	34.40	35.82	35.68	34.76	39.07
Non-Durable Manufactured Goods	21.89	25.52	27.28	28.55	29.24	30.27	34.07
Electric Light and Power	29.82	34.37	35.92	37.23	37.15	38.40	41.30
Animal Products - edible	23.61	27.57	29.34	30.00	30.81	31.88	35.09
Dairy Products	23.55	28.19	30.93	30.48	31.29	32.38	34.50
Meat Products	25.98	28.54	29.72	30.23	31.20	32.35	37.56
Fish Canning	18.87	23.31	26.11	27.83	28.56	29.28	30.73
Fur and Products	24.41	26.37	28.50	29.40	29.80	30.42	34.34
Leather and Products	16.75	20.50	22.30	23.46	24.18	25.18	27.76
Boots and Shoes	15.67	19.60	21.68	22.53	23.42	24.49	26.64
Lumber and Products	19.18	23.94	26.00	27.63	27.67	29.12	32.66
Rough and Dressed Lumber	19.97	24.55	26.83	28.44	28.69	30.12	33.96
Furniture	18.35	23.88	25.13	26.45	26.86	27.90	31.40
Plant Products - edible	21.05	23.48	25.23	25.68	26.54	27.99	30.54
Flour and Milled Products	25.99	29.43	30.79	31.83	31.78	32.94	37.27
Sugar and Syrup	27.97	28.72	31.37	32.94	34.18	35.81	37.51
Fruit and Vegetable Products	15.90	19.17	20.97	22.07	22.80	23.85	26.36
Bread and Bakery Products	21.05	24.04	25.80	26.34	27.31	29.07	31.08
Chocolate and Confectionery Products	18.36	19.92	20.54	20.86	21.82	23.73	24.93
Pulp and Paper Products	27.45	31.08	31.92	33.10	33.80	36.20	41.62
Pulp and Paper	28.25	33.93	34.92	36.56	37.08	40.63	48.30
Paper Products	23.12	25.52	25.76	26.15	26.91	28.40	32.84
Printing and Publishing	28.35	30.33	31.50	32.71	33.49	34.61	38.07
Rubber Products	21.46	27.57	29.91	32.39	32.46	32.61	39.12
Textile Products	17.33	20.51	21.92	23.14	23.85	24.98	27.91
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	17.51	21.16	22.45	23.91	24.59	25.82	29.08
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	16.78	20.44	21.71	23.35	24.13	25.55	28.21
Woollen Yarn and Cloth	17.54	21.89	22.91	23.91	24.47	25.12	28.61
Artificial Silk and Silk Goods	18.79	21.46	23.29	24.58	25.41	26.64	30.27
Hosiery and Knit Goods	15.98	18.65	20.26	20.89	21.30	22.45	25.18
Garments and Personal Furnishings	17.11	20.02	21.57	22.93	23.93	24.99	27.39
Tobacco	17.62	18.17	20.90	23.25	24.35	25.20	28.43
Beverages	28.28	31.53	33.56	34.58	34.74	35.45	39.68
Distilled and Malt Liquors	29.45	32.63	34.82	35.64	35.63	36.01	40.67
Chemical and Allied Products	28.21	28.55	30.69	32.07	33.84	34.96	39.16
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	22.88	27.43	29.36	30.80	31.04	31.69	36.68
Electrical Apparatus	24.29	30.59	31.86	32.66	33.52	33.20	37.71
Iron and Steel Products	25.98	34.03	35.50	37.69	37.64	36.51	41.12
Crude, Rolled and Forged Products	27.18	33.25	34.67	36.69	36.79	36.93	43.26
Machinery (other than vehicles)	25.26	33.30	35.24	35.89	35.75	35.23	39.72
Agricultural Implements	23.55	31.06	33.23	34.64	34.19	34.85	40.30
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	26.86	34.95	36.96	38.42	38.86	38.33	42.56
Automobiles and Parts	26.11	38.54	41.27	42.47	40.49	38.16	44.20
Aeroplanes and Parts	25.20	33.62	36.08	38.30	40.41	40.70	41.86
Steel Shipbuilding	28.64	36.07	38.73	39.64	39.49	37.55	41.83
Heating Appliances	23.46	27.86	29.84	32.19	32.32	32.02	35.90
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	27.81	35.94	37.99	38.94	38.67	37.28	41.52
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	22.87	33.24	35.03	37.03	36.41	35.00	39.24
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	26.93	31.78	33.30	34.68	35.31	35.64	39.96
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	32.34	35.70	37.15	38.10	38.78	38.74	43.57
Miscellaneous	21.40	26.75	29.32	31.35	30.25	29.19	31.87
LOGGING	17.32	20.34	24.78	26.54	26.89	29.03	35.42
MINING	28.68	34.79	36.09	38.05	38.60	39.21	43.03
Coal	22.16	31.09	33.18	36.95	38.19	39.03	41.61
Metallic Ores	33.46	38.60	39.70	40.68	41.02	41.63	46.25
Non-Metallic Minerals (except coal)	24.17	28.51	30.84	32.34	32.64	32.77	36.88

III. The Levels of Earnings of Persons Employed by the Larger Establishments in 1939, and in 1942-47.

From the institution of the current record of payrolls and average earnings, there has been a demand for information to show the pre-war levels of earnings for comparison with the figures reported monthly by leading employers in the main industrial divisions. Table XIII taken from the Bulletin^{1/}, "Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of Persons Employed in Manufacturing, Mining and Logging in 1939, and in 1942-47" contains preliminary figures for the Dominion, obtained in a continuing study which will eventually permit publication of statistics of weekly earnings on an annual basis for 1939, 1940 and 1941 for all the industries included in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. The movements in the average earnings in practically all of the industries for which statistics are given in Table XIII have been almost continuously upward since 1939. The advances result in part from the generally high levels of employment characterizing the situation during the war and since hostilities were terminated, partly from widely-distributed upward revisions in the wage and salary rates associated with rising living costs, and partly, in the case of manufacturing, from changes in the industrial distribution of employees. Between 1939 and 1947, there were increases varying from 54 p.c. to 49 p.c. in the annual average earnings reported in the eight of the 17 main divisions of manufacturing listed in Table XIII, while in the remaining groups, the gains ranged from 50 p.c. to 80 p.c.

In logging, the average weekly earnings mounted from 1939 to 1947 by 104.5 p.c. The increases resulted from heightened activity in bush work, growing mechanization of the industry, and important advances in the prevailing wage rates. Persons employed by the larger mining companies received average earnings in the year under review which exceeded their 1939 per capita figures by 50 p.c. In this industry, the gain is mainly due to the payment of higher wage rates, the general level of employment in 1947 being somewhat lower than in 1939. In connection with these figures, it may be noted that since 1939, the cost-of-living index had risen in 1947 by 50 p.c. while the rates of income tax have increased and the incidence of the tax is broader than in pre-war days.

IV. - Average Weekly Salaries and Wages Reported by Leading Employers in the Provinces.

In Table 10 are given monthly statistics of average weekly earnings of the persons on the pay lists of representative establishments in the provinces since 1943, with annual average figures in the period, 1942-1947. The trend in all provinces was upward in 1947, when the increases in the per capita weekly salaries and wages as compared with 1946 varied from 5.2 p.c. in Nova Scotia and 7.7 p.c. in Prince Edward Island, to 10.9 p.c. in New Brunswick and Quebec, and 13.6 p.c. in Ontario. In the four western provinces, the rates of increase were relatively similar, being 9.4 p.c. in Alberta, 9.6 p.c. in Manitoba, 9.7 p.c. in British Columbia and 9.8 p.c. in Saskatchewan. Although the changes in the year varied within rather narrow limits, the provincial index numbers of average weekly earnings, (measuring the changes since June 1941, when the payroll record commenced), showed more pronounced variations. Thus the 1947 figures, as contained in Table I on page 2, ranged from 136.6 in Manitoba and 136.8 in Prince Edward Island, to 149.0 in Nova Scotia and 162.8 in New Brunswick.

V. - Average Weekly Salaries and Wages Reported by Employers in the Leading Cities.

The per capita figures of annual weekly salaries and wages in the larger cities in recent years are given in Tables 11 and 12. In Table I on page 2 appear summary statistics for the larger municipalities, together with index numbers of employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings.

^{1/}Bulletin 9-7010, issued June 25, 1948. The bulletin briefly outlines the methods employed to obtain the earlier data on salaries and wages, and makes a comparison of the statistics of earnings in manufacturing obtained in the monthly series and the Annual Census of Manufactures.

TABLE XIV - Statistics of Average Hours Worked per Week and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Hourly-Paid Wage-Earners in Manufacturing^{1/} in Canada in 1945, 1946 and 1947.

Month		Average Hours Per Week			Average Hourly Earnings			Average Weekly Wages		
		1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947
		no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$
*January	1	39.6	38.1	38.1	70.0	67.9	76.3	27.72	25.87	29.07
February	1	45.4	44.1	43.2	70.1	68.1	76.4	31.83	30.03	33.00
March	1	45.8	44.0	43.4	70.1	67.9	77.1	32.11	29.88	33.46
*April	1	43.6	44.4	43.2	70.4	68.4	77.6	30.69	30.37	33.52
*May	1	45.5	43.0	43.2	70.5	68.9	78.3	32.08	29.63	33.83
June	1	44.3	42.0	42.9	70.3	69.1	79.9	31.14	29.02	34.28
July	1	44.3	42.4	42.0	70.1	70.0	80.8	31.05	29.68	33.94
August	1	44.3	43.0	42.5	69.5	70.0	81.3	30.79	30.10	34.55
September	1	44.1	42.7	42.3	69.2	70.6	82.2	30.52	30.15	34.77
October	1	44.7	42.9	43.1	67.8	71.4	83.4	30.31	30.63	35.95
November	1	44.9	42.4	42.9	67.5	72.9	84.7	30.31	30.91	36.34
December	1	44.8	43.2	43.5	67.0	74.5	85.6	30.02	32.18	37.24
Annual Averages		44.3	42.7	42.5	69.4	70.0	80.3	30.71	29.87	34.13

Table XV - Statistics of Average Hours Worked per Week, and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners in Manufacturing^{1/} in 1945, 1946 and 1947, Together with Numbers of Wage-Earners Working Such Hours in 1947 - Provincial Averages.

Provinces	Annual Averages of									Wage-Earners Reported in 1947 no.
	Hours Worked Per Week			Hourly Earnings			Weekly Wages			
	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947	
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$	
Nova Scotia	46.0	43.4	43.8	71.0	68.7	75.1	32.66	29.82	32.89	19,791
New Brunswick	45.6	45.3	45.1	62.5	64.7	73.6	28.50	29.31	33.19	15,161
Quebec	46.0	44.6	44.2	64.1	64.4	72.7	29.49	28.72	32.13	252,807
Ontario	43.5	41.6	41.8	71.3	72.2	84.2	31.02	30.04	35.20	379,869
Manitoba	43.2	42.5	42.1	68.1	71.0	79.5	29.42	30.18	33.47	27,441
Saskatchewan	42.8	42.6	42.5	67.6	70.8	81.4	28.93	30.16	34.60	5,254
Alberta	43.2	42.1	42.1	71.6	72.2	79.6	30.93	30.40	33.51	14,302
British Columbia	41.8	40.6	39.0	83.0	84.1	96.3	34.69	34.14	37.56	54,733
CANADA	44.3	42.7	42.5	69.4	70.0	80.3	30.71	29.87	34.13	769,767

Table XVI - Statistics of Average Hours Worked per Week, and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners in Manufacturing^{1/} in Certain Centres in 1945, 1946 and 1947, Together with Numbers of Wage-Earners Reported in 1947, in Certain Cities.

City	Annual Averages of									Wage-Earners Reported 1947 no.
	Hours Worked Per Week			Hourly Earnings			Weekly Wages			
	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947	
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$	
Montreal	44.5	42.7	42.0	69.5	69.1	77.1	30.93	29.51	32.38	131,206
Toronto	41.8	40.5	40.4	72.5	72.6	83.9	30.31	29.40	33.90	111,669
Hamilton	43.6	41.5	41.8	73.4	73.7	87.1	32.00	30.59	36.41	40,257
Winnipeg	43.0	42.0	41.6	68.1	70.8	78.8	29.28	29.74	32.78	24,482
Vancouver	41.2	39.5	38.5	84.7	83.9	95.3	34.90	33.14	36.69	23,671

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 2, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1945, and May 1, 1946.

1/ As reported by leading manufacturers, exclusive of central electric power stations.

In the centres with populations exceeding 100,000, the increases in average earnings in the leading industries in 1947 over 1946 were as follows:- Montreal, 9.4 p.c.; Quebec, 11.2 p.c.; Toronto, 12.1 p.c.; Ottawa, 11.4 p.c.; Hamilton, 15 p.c.; Windsor, 14.4 p.c.; Winnipeg, 9.2 p.c., and Vancouver, 9.7 p.c. In the 12 cities with populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000, the advances varied from 7.4 p.c. in Saint John and 7.5 p.c. in Calgary, to 13 p.c. in Three Rivers and 17.4 p.c. in Kitchener-Waterloo. It will be recalled that the rise in the Dominion average in the 12 months amounted to 11.6 p.c.

As in earlier years, the general figure of average weekly earnings in Windsor in the year under review exceeded that in other cities for which data are segregated, due to the large proportion of workers employed in the relatively highly-paid automobile and accessory industries. The per capita earnings in Windsor, however, have not shown increases during the period for which monthly statistics are available which are commensurate with the rises reported in many other areas. Thus, the index number of weekly earnings in Windsor, based on the June 1, 1941, average as 100, was 115.9 in 1947, as compared with the Canada figure of 143.2. A decline in working time, partly at premium overtime rates, during the post-war period was an important factor in this disparity, which is also associated to some extent with post-war changes in the industrial distribution of the persons on the payrolls of leading establishments in Windsor.

The average earnings indicated in Hamilton, Toronto, Fort William-Port Arthur and Vancouver also exceed the general figure of earnings in the other cities, and in the Dominion as a whole. The industrial distribution of the employees for whom current statistics are available is largely responsible for the higher per capita figures in those centres, in which large proportions of workers are engaged in the heavy manufactured goods industries. On the other hand, the average earnings in Quebec City, Sherbrooke, Ottawa and Saint John are generally less than those recorded in other centres for which monthly returns are segregated, also mainly as a result of the industrial distributions, associated in some cases with the employment of above-average ratios of women workers.

VI.- STATISTICS OF AVERAGE HOURS OF WORK PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURLY AND WEEKLY EARNINGS.

1. General.

The collection of monthly statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings in connection with the current surveys of employment and payrolls was instituted in the latter part of 1944. As is explained in the brief description of the material which appears on page 82 of this report, data on average hours of work and average hourly earnings are currently obtained for wage-earners for whom the leading employers keep an accurate record of hours worked, thus largely relating to persons paid by the hour. As a result of this restriction, the number of employees for whom statistics on man-hours, hourly earnings and weekly wages are available is smaller than the number for whom information on weekly earnings is obtained in the monthly reports on employment and payrolls; the latter include data for the salaried personnel and wage-earners paid at other than hourly rates, as well as for the hourly-rated wage-earners. The wage-earners in manufacturing for whom statistics of hours worked and average hourly earnings were reported during 1947 constituted 75.5 p.c. of the total workers reported by the co-operating manufacturers^{1/} in that year; in the heavy manufactured goods industries, such material was available for 79.1 p.c. of the total staffs included in the monthly surveys. In the light manufactured goods industries, the proportion was 72.2 p.c.

^{1/} The latest report of the Annual Census of Manufactures, that for 1946, shows a total of 377,150 wage-earners employed in all manufacturing establishments. In the same year, the wage-earners employed by the factories furnishing monthly returns on man-hours, hourly earnings and weekly wages constituted some 81 p.c. of the Census aggregate of wage-earners paid by the hour and employed on other terms.

Table IVII - Average Weekly Salaries and Wages and Average Weekly Wages of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners as Reported in Manufacturing as a Whole, and in the Manufacture of Durable Goods and of Non-Durable Goods, Monthly from Nov. 1, 1944 to Dec. 1, 1947, With Annual Averages in 1945-47.

Week Beginning	All Manufactures ^{1/}		Durable Manufactured Goods		Non-Durable Manufactured Goods	
	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages	Average Weekly Wages	Average Weekly Salaries & Wages	Average Weekly Wages
Nov. 1, 1944	\$33.13	\$32.55	\$36.67	\$36.52	\$28.99	\$27.23
Dec. 1	33.29	32.64	36.83	36.54	29.23	27.48
*Jan. 1, 1945	30.11	27.72	32.77	30.61	27.05	24.06
Feb. 1	32.98	31.83	36.44	35.79	29.06	26.95
Mar. 1	33.50	32.11	37.04	36.18	29.46	27.14
*Apr. 1	32.48	30.69	35.78	34.48	28.73	26.07
May 1	33.51	32.08	36.98	36.08	29.58	27.10
June 1	32.81	31.14	35.76	34.64	29.48	26.95
July 1	32.91	31.05	36.02	34.65	29.33	26.50
Aug. 1	32.65	30.79	35.67	34.37	29.33	26.53
Sept. 1	32.51	30.52	35.38	33.81	29.60	26.80
Oct. 1	32.45	30.31	35.57	33.93	29.61	26.88
Nov. 1	32.55	30.31	35.60	33.88	29.84	27.03
Dec. 1	32.32	30.02	35.20	33.23	29.83	27.03
Averages	32.57	30.71	35.68	34.28	29.24	26.53
*Jan. 1, 1946	29.32	25.87	31.30	28.01	27.57	23.88
Feb. 1	32.29	30.03	35.23	33.39	29.69	26.85
Mar. 1	32.29	29.88	34.90	32.93	29.98	27.00
Apr. 1	32.69	30.37	35.34	33.49	30.30	27.32
*May 1	32.10	29.63	34.51	32.62	29.89	26.67
June 1	31.67	29.02	33.79	31.62	29.80	26.52
July 1	32.21	29.68	34.39	32.40	30.23	26.99
Aug. 1	32.53	30.10	34.62	32.75	30.68	27.56
Sept. 1	32.59	30.15	34.65	32.59	30.82	27.80
Oct. 1	33.06	30.63	35.43	33.30	31.08	28.19
Nov. 1	33.32	30.91	35.83	33.75	31.17	28.21
Dec. 1	34.43	32.18	37.15	35.34	32.07	29.20
Averages	32.38	29.87	34.76	32.70	30.27	27.18
*Jan. 1, 1947	32.23	29.07	34.40	31.65	30.29	26.44
Feb. 1	35.22	33.00	37.91	36.07	32.82	29.91
Mar. 1	35.69	33.46	38.48	36.71	33.17	30.20
Apr. 1	35.87	33.52	38.59	36.80	33.38	30.39
May 1	36.13	33.83	38.83	36.98	33.67	30.69
June 1	36.52	34.28	38.91	37.07	34.32	31.11
July 1	36.34	33.94	38.71	36.89	34.18	31.08
Aug. 1	36.85	34.55	39.26	37.36	34.65	31.64
Sept. 1	37.05	34.77	39.49	37.74	34.83	31.95
Oct. 1	37.94	35.95	40.94	39.41	35.21	32.46
Nov. 1	38.42	36.34	41.26	39.70	35.86	33.14
Dec. 1	39.16	37.24	42.09	40.65	36.50	33.83
Averages	36.45	34.13	39.07	37.23	34.07	31.05

^{1/} Exclusive of electric light and power.

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1945, and May 1, 1946.

Man-hour data are available for smaller proportions of workers in most of the non-manufacturing industries than is the case in the factory group, since payment on an hourly basis is less frequently found in the former group. The material on man-hours and hourly earnings in this section accordingly largely relates to the manufacturing classes.

The industrial distribution of the wage-earners for whom data were available in 1947 is shown in the final column in Table 13, which gives statistics of average hours per week in 1945, 1946 and 1947, together with average hourly earnings and weekly wages in the same period. Table 15 recapitulates the monthly record for all manufactures¹ and for the heavy and the light manufactured goods industries from Nov. 1, 1944, to Dec. 1, 1947, with annual averages. Tables XIV, XV and XVI on page 74, summarizes the monthly statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners reported in leading manufacturing establishments in Canada as a whole, in the provinces and in certain cities in 1945, 1946 and 1947.

The hours worked in manufacturing averaged slightly lower in 1947 than in 1946, largely due to a reduction in the standard hours of work in many plants, in accordance with newly-negotiated management-labour agreements. The more pronounced decrease in the latest figure as compared with 1946 resulted in part from that factor, but to a considerable extent was also due to lessened overtime work, and to changes in the industrial distribution of the wage-earners reported in manufacturing. In regard to the latter factor, attention is called to the figures given in Table IV, showing over a lengthy period the proportions of employees reported in the heavy and the light manufacturing industries. The hours worked in the former category usually exceed those worked in the non-durable manufactured goods division in which higher proportions of women are employed.

The trend in average hourly earnings in manufacturing as a whole has been steadily upward since Mar. 1, 1946, following the moderate declines that occurred in the early post-war months as a result of reduced overtime work, changes in the industrial distribution of the wage-earners and other factors of the early stages of the reconversion period. From the late winter of 1946 until Dec. 1, 1947, a period of 23 months, the indicated rate rose by 25.7 p.c., to the highest point recorded up to then. Between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1 in the year under review, the general increase amounted to 9.3 cents, or 12.2 p.c.

2. Average Hours of Work.

The weekly averages of hours worked in a lengthy list of industries in 1945, 1946 and 1947 are shown in Table 13, with the average hourly and weekly earnings, and the reported numbers of wage-earners in 1947. Table 14 gives the weekly hours and hourly earnings reported by leading establishments at June 1 and Dec. 1 in the three years.

The figures in these tables reveal in the period of observation a very general tendency towards a shorter working week. In the relatively few industries where the average working time in 1947 exceeded that indicated in the preceding year, special circumstances accounted for the increases. Among these may be mentioned labour-management disputes which had had a particularly marked effect upon the situation in 1946, causing important losses in the working time then reported. Strikes also affected the figures in certain industries in the year under review, but, on the whole, they were a factor of greatly lessened importance than in the preceding 12 months.

During 1947, the average hours indicated in pulp and paper, dairy products and the crude, rolled and forged division of the iron and steel group exceeded the general figure. This was due in part to the employment of above-average proportions of male workers in those industries. On the other hand, relatively low average hours were indicated in garment and personal furnishings and fruit and vegetable preserving.

¹/ Exclusive of central electric stations.

Chart 27

AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
OF
HOURLY RATED WAGE EARNERS REPORTED IN MANUFACTURING
BY PROVINCES
1945-46-47

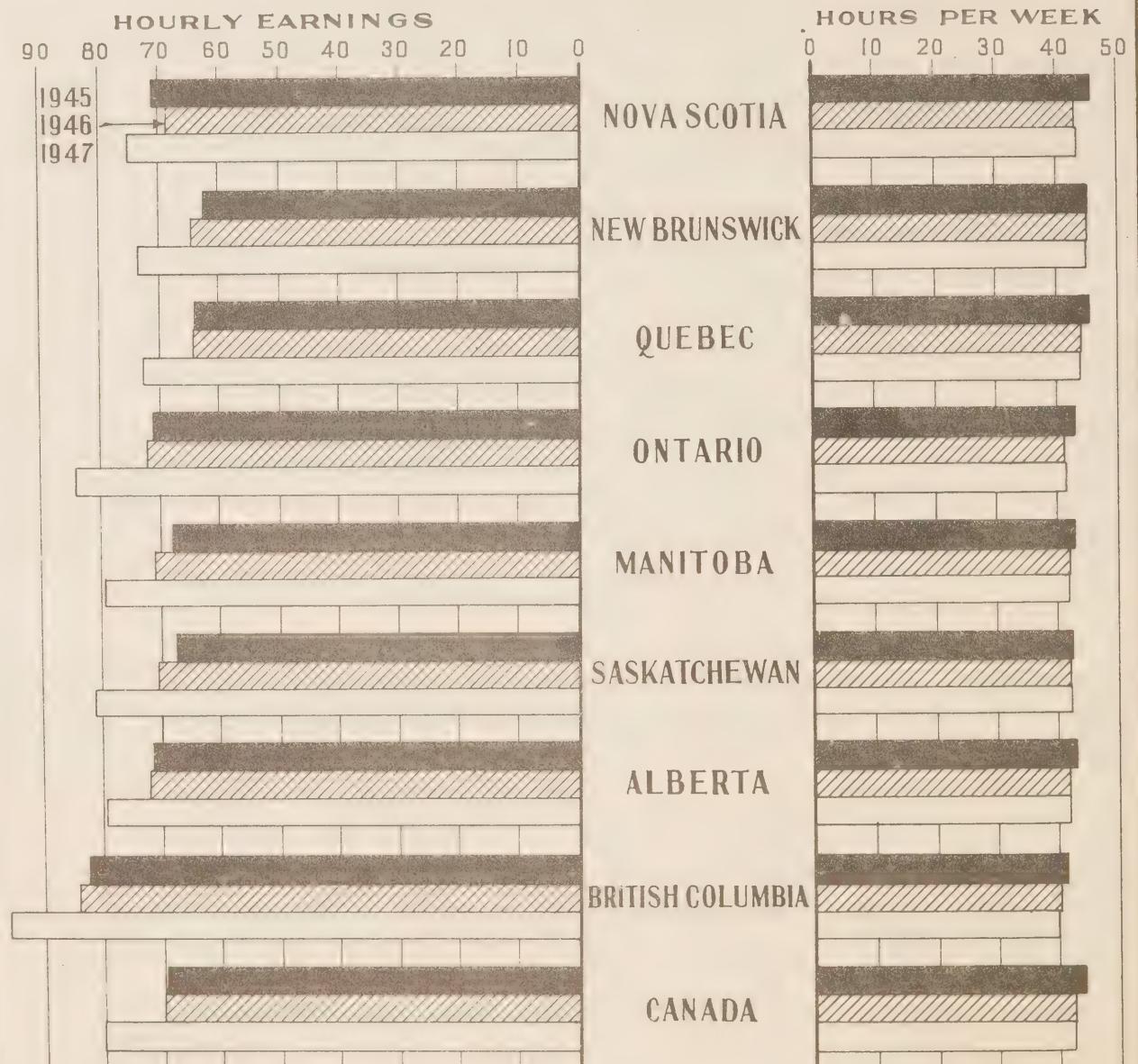
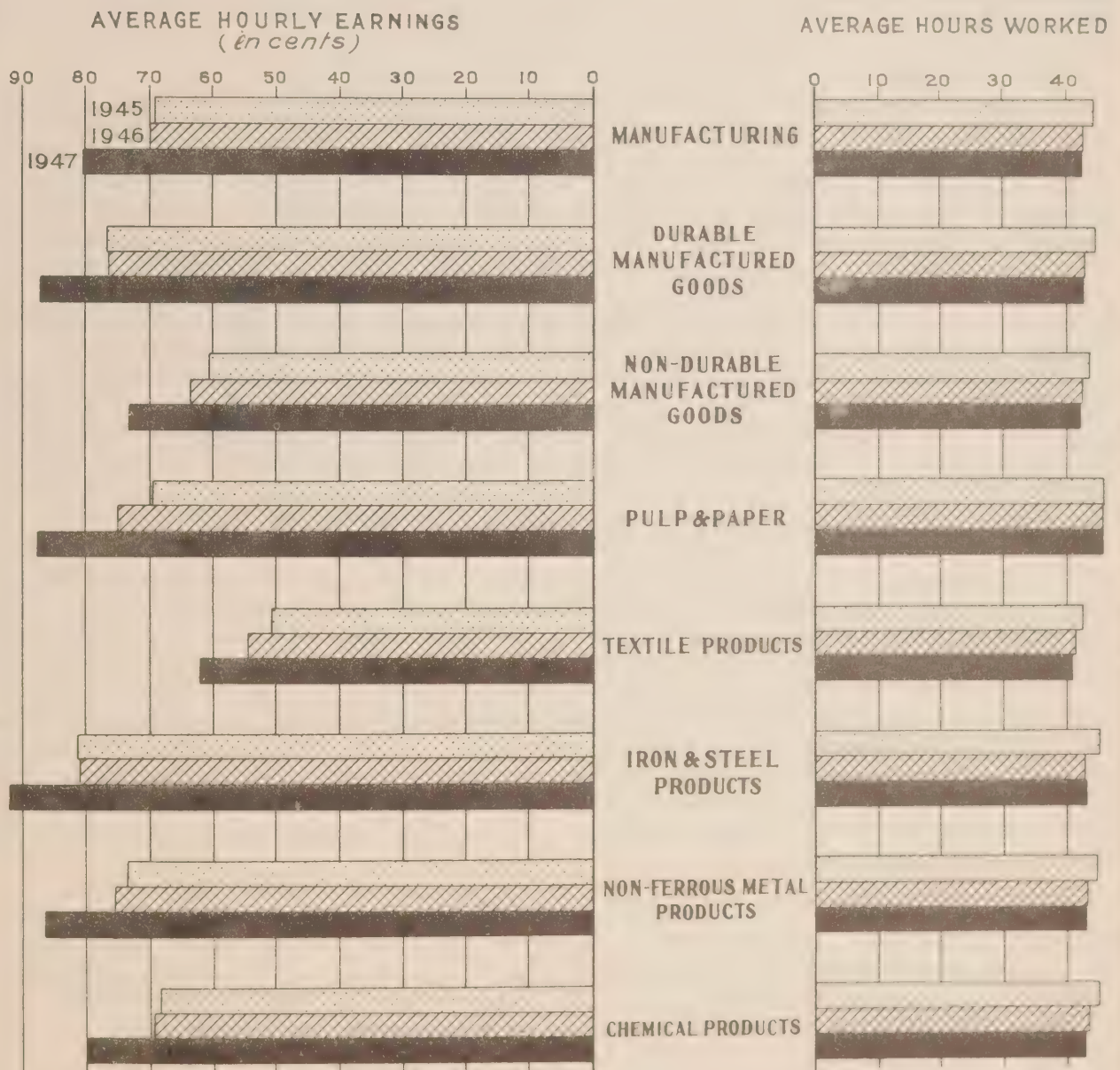


Chart 28

ANNUAL AVERAGE
OF
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
IN
SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES
1945 - 47



factories, where large proportions of women are employed.

The provincial averages of hours and hourly earnings in the period, 1945-47, are summarized in Table XV, and are given by months since 1944 in Table 17. The slightly higher figures of hours worked reported in Nova Scotia and Ontario in 1947 were largely due to the fact that prolonged strikes in those provinces in 1946 had reduced the general averages then indicated.

Statistics for five of the larger industrial cities, in which data are available for considerable numbers of hourly-rated wage-earners in a representative list of manufacturing industries, are given in Table XVI for the three years of the record. In Hamilton, the average hours worked during 1947 coincided with the general mean for Ontario, but in Montreal, Toronto, Winnipeg and Vancouver, the figures were lower than those for the provinces to which these cities belong. To some extent, this latter situation results from the greater-than-average proportion of women workers found in the leading municipalities, associated also with variations in the provincial and city industrial distributions of the employees reported in manufacturing.

3. Average Hourly Earnings.

As already stated, there were widespread increases in the average hourly rates in 1947, as shown in Tables XIV-XVI on page 74, and in Tables 13-15. In the Dominion as a whole, the general advance in manufacturing as compared with 1946 was 10.3 cents, or 14.7 p.c. In the heavy manufactured goods division, the rise amounted to 10.8 cents, or 14.1 p.c., and that in the light manufacturing industries to 9.6 cents, or 15 p.c. The following branches of manufacturing showed increases of 10 cents or more in the year under review:- meat products, rough and dressed lumber, flour and other milled products, pulp and paper, paper products, rubber, beverages, chemicals, glass, electrical apparatus, crude, rolled and forged products of the iron and steel group, machinery, agricultural implements, land vehicles, automobiles and parts, foundries and machine shop products, sheet metal, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, and other non-ferrous metal products. In the non-manufacturing classes, advances of similar magnitude were reported in the mining of metallic ores, coal and other non-metallic mineral products, notably asbestos, and in local transportation.

An examination of the industrial figures of average hourly earnings in Canada in 1946 and 1947, as published in Table 13, shows that the increases were concentrated to a marked degree within a range of nine percentage points, in the 10 p.c. to 19 p.c. class. Thus, in 29 industries or industrial groups, there were advances varying from 10 p.c. to 15 p.c. in 1947. In 21 classes, they exceeded 15 p.c., varying up to 19 p.c. In two classes, the rise over 1946 was greater than 20 p.c. At the other end of the scale, were gains ranging from five p.c. to 10 p.c. in only three classes of manufacturing. Of the non-manufacturing divisions for which statistics are available, two showed increases of under 10 p.c. in 1947; in five, the advances varied from over 10 p.c. to 15 p.c., or just under, while in three they ranged from slightly more than 15 p.c. to not quite 17 p.c.

The hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners reported by leading manufacturers in the various provinces, as shown in Table XV, rose in 1947 over 1946 by 9.3 p.c. in Nova Scotia, 13.8 p.c. in New Brunswick, 12.9 p.c. in Quebec, 16.6 p.c. in Ontario, 12 p.c. in Manitoba, 15 p.c. in Saskatchewan, 10.2 p.c. in Alberta, and 14.5 p.c. in British Columbia. The advance in Canada as a whole was 14.7 p.c. Thus in most areas, the general percentage increases did not greatly differ from the Dominion rate of gain. The variations in the provincial figures largely result from the differences in the industrial distributions of the reported factory workers.

4. Average Weekly Wages.

Statistics of average weekly wages of wage-earners for whom information on man-

hours is available since 1944 are given in Tables 13, 16 and 19, for Canada as a whole, the provinces and for several of the leading industrial cities. In Table

XVII appears a comparison of the movements of average weekly wages reported in manufacturing^{1/}, and those of the more general figures of average weekly salaries and wages. The latter figures depict the earnings of the salaried personnel, workers on commission, and wage-earners, whether paid at hourly rates or employed on other terms, while the weekly wages are those of wage-earners for whom leading factories keep record of hours worked, being mainly production workers. In the all-manufactures category, the increase in the weekly wages of the hourly-rated wage-earners in 1947 as compared with 1946 amounted to 14.4 p.c., while that among the salaried employees and the wage-earners together was 12.6 p.c. The advances in the average weekly earnings in the heavy manufactured goods industries were stated as 14 p.c. in the case of the hourly-rated wage-earners, and 12.4 p.c. in the case of the combined figure for salaried employees and wage-earners. In the light manufactured goods industries, the earnings rose in the year by 14.3 p.c. and 12.6 p.c. in the case of the hourly-rated personnel, and the more general class of persons paid salaries and wages, respectively.

Table 18 and 19, towards the end of this Annual Review, show the average weekly wages received by the wage-earners for whom leading manufacturers in the provinces and the larger industrial cities furnished monthly statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings from Nov. 1, 1944, to Dec. 1, 1947, together with annual averages in 1945, 1946 and 1947. In all cases, the 1947 figures show significant increases over those indicated in 1946 or 1945. In Nova Scotia, the more recent average weekly earnings were rather lower than those reported in the two months of 1944 for which statistics are available, when war work had been a factor of very marked importance in that province. In all other areas, however, the 1947 averages greatly exceeded those in any earlier period in the comparatively brief record. In regard to the comparison of the later figures in Nova Scotia with the 1944 data, it may be pointed out that the average hourly rate in manufacturing on a whole in that province has slightly risen since 1944, but the average hours worked have considerably declined, with the result that the general figure of average weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in Table 16 showed a reduction of \$1.17 from Nov. 1, 1944, to Nov. 1, 1947, and of \$1.24 from Dec. 1, 1944, to Dec. 1, 1947. The figures for the various industries making up the provincial total for manufacturing, however, showed significant increases in the year under review as compared with the two months in 1944 for which data are available.

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EXPLANATION OF THE MATERIAL COLLECTED IN THE MONTHLY SURVEYS OF HOURS OF WORK AND HOURLY EARNINGS.

Wage-Earners.— Leading employers in the main industrial groups are asked to ~~submit~~ monthly statistics on man-hours on behalf of these wage-earners for whom they keep a record of aggregate hours worked, so that the data largely relate to persons employed at hourly rates. Information for salaried employees is purposely excluded, while in many cases, statistics of man-hours are not available for certain classes of wage-earners, whose earnings, like those of most salaried employees, are not directly dependent upon the number of hours worked; examples of wage-earners frequently excluded are route drivers, piece-workers in many but not all establishments, truck men, etc. In addition, some establishments do not keep a record of man-hours for any classes of employees. Accordingly the number of workers for whom statistics are obtained in the monthly enquiries into hours and earnings is smaller than the total number of employees, (salaried personnel and wage-earners) for whom statistics of ~~employment and payrolls~~ are furnished in the monthly enquiries into those subjects; the surveys on employment and payrolls also obtain data relating to the sex distribution of the workers in recorded employment, an important factor contributing to differences shown in the average earnings in various industries.

The monthly statistics of average hours and average hourly earnings, like those of employment and average weekly earnings relate, in the main, to establishments usually employing 15 persons and over, the smaller firms being excluded for reasons of economy in terms of cost and time. In the case of the manufacturing industries, ~~largely represented by the material on hours and earnings given in the present report,~~ the statistics relate to over 75 p.c. of all salaried employees and wage-earners ~~reported to the establishments co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls.~~ The factories furnishing monthly data on man-hours and hourly earnings in 1946 employed over 81 p.c. of the total wage-earners reported by all manufacturing establishments in the same year, including wage-earners paid by the hour and those employed on other terms.

In mining and construction, data on hours and earnings are currently available for some 85 p.c. and 83 p.c. of the total employees reported to the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls in those industries, respectively; at June 1, 1941, the co-operating mine operators had employed over 96 p.c. of all wage-earners at work as enumerated in the Census, while the employers in construction whose statistics were then received had reported over 79 p.c. of the Census total of employees at work in that group. It should be noted that the comparisons with the Census figures are ~~complicated by differences in the classifications used in compiling the two series,~~ so that the percentages of coverage are only approximate.

Man-Hours.— The statistics of man-hours include overtime as well as the hours worked by part-time and casual workers. Hours credited to persons absent on leave with pay in the recorded pay period are included in the statistics as though the hours for which payment was made had been worked.

Wages.— The wages reported represent gross earnings before deductions are made for taxes, unemployment insurance, etc.; they do not, however, include the value of board and lodging which in some cases is part of the remuneration of workers. Incentive ~~and production~~ bonuses and overtime payments are included, as are sums paid employees absent on leave with pay during the pay period for which statistics are given. The ~~figures of average weekly wages result from the multiplication of the average hours worked during the period of observation, by the average hourly earnings reported in the same period.~~

Pay Periods.— Statistics of man-hours and hourly wages reported for periods ~~exceeding one week in duration are reduced by the appropriate proportions to obtain for tabulation purposes the number of hours worked and the hourly earnings in one week in the indicated pay period;~~ such information is then added to the data furnished by employers who pay on a weekly basis, so that, in all cases, the tabulated data represent the situation in one week in each month.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated province or area to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at Dec. 1, 1947.

	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prarie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	CANADA
1927 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	104.0	105.8	105.3	-	-	-	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.7	-	-	-	108.3	113.6	117.9	-	-	-	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.9	-	-	-	113.4	123.1	126.3	-	-	-	111.5	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	-	-	-	110.3	114.6	117.1	-	-	-	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	108.1	-	-	-	100.9	101.2	111.5	-	-	-	95.5	102.5
1932 - Average	92.2	-	-	-	85.5	88.7	90.0	-	-	-	80.5	87.5
1933 - Average	85.3	-	-	-	82.0	84.2	86.2	-	-	-	78.0	83.4
1934 - Average	101.0	-	-	-	91.7	101.3	90.0	-	-	-	90.4	96.0
1935 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	95.2	-	-	-	97.7	99.4
1936 - Average	109.4	-	-	-	100.7	106.7	99.3	-	-	-	101.1	103.7
1937 - Average	121.0	-	-	-	115.4	118.3	99.3	-	-	-	106.8	114.1
1938 - Average	111.5	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	113.7	100.0	94.6	108.1	102.8	104.2	111.8
1939 - Average	110.5	96.5	121.7	97.8	120.8	114.3	103.2	96.5	109.9	108.8	107.5	113.9
1940 - Average	122.2	103.1	132.1	111.3	127.9	129.2	109.0	103.0	111.5	116.8	113.3	124.2
1941 - Average	155.0	117.4	170.9	137.7	157.8	160.0	126.6	122.2	123.4	135.6	135.6	152.3
1942 - Average	174.2	108.7	196.1	150.8	186.2	179.4	135.6	132.2	126.3	146.9	164.8	173.7
1943 - Average	182.1	114.7	203.1	159.6	200.0	185.8	141.4	137.5	132.0	153.9	190.0	184.1
1944 - Average	183.1	132.8	199.3	165.4	196.4	184.7	147.0	141.9	138.3	160.5	185.7	183.0
1945 - Jan. 1	182.5	123.2	187.9	179.3	191.1	184.2	149.2	145.0	141.1	160.9	173.9	180.4
Feb. 1	179.9	123.7	192.4	167.6	189.1	184.3	145.3	142.4	134.8	156.5	172.0	178.9
Mar. 1	179.9	141.2	191.7	167.2	188.5	184.2	141.2	137.6	130.9	153.3	172.0	178.2
Apr. 1	180.5	121.0	192.3	169.2	185.2	183.0	141.2	137.3	132.2	153.2	173.0	176.9
May 1	183.1	113.9	196.7	170.1	184.9	180.1	139.3	135.2	132.0	150.3	172.4	175.5
June 1	181.0	121.8	191.9	170.7	184.3	178.9	141.9	137.6	136.5	151.6	175.5	175.3
July 1	177.7	128.8	194.7	159.0	181.9	179.3	144.6	136.8	140.7	155.7	180.4	176.5
Aug. 1	176.4	127.9	192.9	158.2	181.6	177.9	147.5	141.3	144.4	158.9	180.1	175.0
Sept. 1	173.2	131.2	189.1	155.5	178.1	175.2	147.2	140.8	142.6	159.9	183.6	172.8
Oct. 1	170.5	124.2	185.7	153.9	175.0	169.6	147.4	141.1	142.6	160.2	174.2	168.7
Nov. 1	178.2	123.1	193.6	161.8	178.8	170.8	150.6	145.4	145.9	161.7	172.5	171.2
Dec. 1	186.7	124.9	199.5	174.1	179.4	173.1	153.6	148.1	148.5	165.4	171.5	173.2
Average - 1945	179.1	125.4	192.4	165.5	183.2	178.4	145.7	140.9	139.3	157.3	175.1	175.1
1946 - Jan. 1	169.5	120.4	176.2	164.1	171.8	172.2	150.6	144.8	143.4	164.0	163.7	168.2
Feb. 1	165.7	122.2	172.3	159.9	170.4	173.9	145.7	140.1	136.2	160.4	159.2	167.2
Mar. 1	164.4	125.1	172.1	157.0	171.8	173.6	145.3	139.7	135.7	160.0	166.4	167.0
Apr. 1	158.8	127.5	173.0	166.0	172.5	175.5	146.8	141.5	136.3	161.6	160.7	168.9
May 1	167.8	133.7	176.1	159.2	170.3	176.7	149.1	142.4	143.3	163.0	163.9	169.3
June 1	172.9	132.2	180.4	165.7	174.8	178.4	153.3	144.3	149.4	169.6	169.3	169.9
July 1	178.0	136.0	184.1	168.2	175.4	179.3	156.2	145.8	153.3	176.3	181.1	173.4
Aug. 1	168.4	142.4	177.1	158.8	177.5	174.8	161.0	150.4	156.5	179.9	170.4	172.8
Sept. 1	171.9	146.4	178.4	165.1	181.4	178.1	162.0	151.9	157.0	180.5	176.9	175.5
Oct. 1	176.7	139.8	185.5	167.8	184.7	179.0	161.1	153.6	156.5	175.3	179.3	178.1
Nov. 1	179.0	139.7	193.7	162.7	189.1	185.1	163.9	157.4	160.9	175.4	182.2	182.7
Dec. 1	184.5	137.7	193.2	176.2	192.7	188.2	164.7	157.7	160.3	178.1	184.6	185.7
Average - 1946	172.1	133.6	180.2	164.2	177.7	177.8	155.1	147.7	149.1	170.3	166.6	173.2
1947 - Jan. 1	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4	181.0
Feb. 1	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.8	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8	180.7
Mar. 1	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9	180.4
Apr. 1	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6	180.7
May 1	161.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2	179.6
June 1	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4	184.5
July 1	173.4	150.9	156.3	172.2	191.2	193.7	167.3	155.7	164.1	189.3	186.1	184.2
Aug. 1	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2	192.6
Sept. 1	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.5	190.1	190.4	172.1	166.8	168.0	194.4	207.5	194.1
Oct. 1	188.2	162.7	196.6	179.2	199.3	199.6	168.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0	194.8
Nov. 1	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1	197.3
Dec. 1	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6	199.6
Average - 1947	173.2	143.9	173.6	174.7	192.3	194.1	163.4	154.3	157.0	181.6	193.7	187.9

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1947.

7.0 .1 5.8 3.1 29.7 42.5 11.5 5.2 2.3 4.0 9.3 100.0

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at Dec. 1, 1947.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Average	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Average	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
1937 - Average	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
1938 - Average	103.9	107.5	107.3	105.0	106.8	138.3	93.1	109.1
1939 - Average	106.6	119.6	109.9	108.4	103.7	133.4	93.9	111.4
1940 - Average	114.7	126.4	123.1	119.2	124.4	161.2	101.0	120.2
1941 - Average	142.7	167.8	152.9	149.2	159.5	227.3	122.8	146.8
1942 - Average	167.4	223.2	180.2	161.9	186.6	282.5	132.4	205.0
1943 - Average	187.6	271.9	195.2	168.0	186.7	305.6	139.2	245.8
1944 - Average	187.8	268.4	197.7	166.7	180.3	291.0	145.2	242.5
1945 - Jan. 1	177.1	237.5	192.9	174.7	179.8	284.2	149.3	222.9
Feb. 1	177.2	231.0	191.4	167.7	182.4	180.8	147.3	222.9
Mar. 1	176.7	229.6	190.5	164.8	182.3	280.3	140.5	223.0
Apr. 1	177.1	230.8	189.4	163.7	183.3	277.2	139.9	223.9
May 1	176.7	230.4	188.4	160.7	181.9	273.6	138.3	223.2
June 1	175.6	229.1	186.4	159.1	176.7	270.0	139.4	228.1
July 1	174.1	227.7	185.8	158.5	177.1	266.9	139.0	232.8
Aug. 1	171.8	221.7	180.6	158.8	173.6	267.8	140.1	231.3
Sept. 1	169.2	210.7	179.8	156.7	168.9	258.4	139.9	229.7
Oct. 1	164.6	196.3	173.3	156.2	168.4	162.9	140.7	209.3
Nov. 1	164.9	189.6	174.7	159.0	169.2	162.2	146.3	207.4
Dec. 1	165.7	173.3	177.7	168.0	172.6	123.7	150.4	206.3
Average - 1945	172.5	217.3	184.2	162.5	176.4	242.3	142.6	221.7
1946 - Jan. 1	158.8	167.1	173.0	168.6	169.1	181.3	147.5	197.5
Feb. 1	160.0	158.9	174.1	165.2	170.2	228.1	142.0	192.8
Mar. 1	161.1	159.4	174.8	167.0	168.9	226.9	141.2	187.1
Apr. 1	164.0	162.7	177.5	170.4	172.3	255.7	142.7	189.7
May 1	166.5	162.8	177.5	171.9	172.8	263.8	144.9	191.7
June 1	169.0	164.4	176.8	170.8	173.0	266.7	145.7	179.8
July 1	158.8	167.7	176.8	172.1	173.9	241.2	149.9	191.8
Aug. 1	168.1	171.5	174.5	175.7	144.7	237.1	151.7	194.0
Sept. 1	172.7	172.5	176.4	177.3	141.7	232.6	153.4	201.2
Oct. 1	173.2	173.8	178.2	179.9	142.1	229.6	155.6	204.1
Nov. 1	174.4	175.0	181.5	180.6	172.9	240.7	159.8	210.0
Dec. 1	177.9	174.2	187.2	183.7	176.2	244.4	161.9	216.4
Average - 1946	168.0	167.5	177.4	173.7	165.0	237.3	149.7	196.3
1947 - Jan. 1	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	176.8	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	176.7	186.8	192.2	182.9	188.4	273.7	155.9	224.8
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.6
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.6	191.8	273.9	166.9	232.3
Average - 1947	178.5	183.2	190.5	181.4	184.1	265.0	155.6	221.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1947.

14.3 1.4 13.4 1.2 3.2 1.9 3.4 4.2

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1947.

	Manufac- turing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services ^{1/}	Trade	Eight Industries
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	118.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Average	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Average	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Average	103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
1937 - Average	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1
1938 - Average	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	106.4	135.2	132.6	111.8
1939 - Average	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9
1940 - Average	131.3	166.9	168.4	87.2	89.7	90.7	143.2	142.9	124.2
1941 - Average	168.4	187.8	176.6	96.7	98.9	126.6	167.5	156.5	152.3
1942 - Average	206.5	196.5	171.3	103.7	105.5	130.3	178.8	156.1	173.7
1943 - Average	226.2	180.4	158.5	104.5	114.4	129.8	189.8	155.1	184.1
1944 - Average	224.5	215.8	154.5	108.6	121.2	104.6	202.2	164.2	183.0
1945 - Jan. 1	212.7	313.0	146.4	110.7	122.3	98.2	201.1	180.8	180.4
Feb. 1	215.0	312.3	151.5	110.2	118.2	89.9	198.0	169.4	178.9
Mar. 1	214.3	309.9	150.7	111.2	117.9	89.2	199.0	167.0	178.2
Apr. 1	212.9	267.6	149.5	112.1	120.7	87.0	201.1	172.6	176.9
May 1	210.6	205.8	145.7	112.6	124.4	98.8	202.4	171.0	175.5
June 1	209.0	201.1	144.6	115.5	125.9	103.1	202.4	171.1	175.3
July 1	207.2	184.6	146.5	118.7	126.3	112.6	208.9	172.0	175.5
Aug. 1	204.1	183.2	144.9	121.8	127.8	119.3	211.3	171.4	175.0
Sept. 1	198.6	181.4	143.9	123.4	128.3	123.9	213.1	172.2	172.8
Oct. 1	188.3	205.2	143.6	123.4	127.3	124.7	209.9	176.5	168.7
Nov. 1	186.3	277.1	144.7	125.0	127.4	130.1	210.5	181.7	171.2
Dec. 1	184.2	326.8	150.5	126.7	128.0	132.0	211.2	192.3	173.2
Average - 1945	203.6	247.3	146.9	117.6	124.5	109.1	206.7	174.8	175.1
1946 - Jan. 1	179.9	344.4	149.1	127.1	125.2	107.7	207.3	193.6	168.2
Feb. 1	182.8	343.5	150.8	127.3	122.2	102.4	211.9	178.6	167.2
Mar. 1	182.6	339.5	152.9	128.4	121.3	101.3	211.7	179.9	167.0
Apr. 1	184.9	303.6	153.8	132.4	124.0	106.0	217.1	184.8	168.9
May 1	186.2	223.9	155.9	135.4	127.7	115.2	219.1	186.7	169.3
June 1	184.7	193.7	157.5	141.4	126.8	131.1	224.3	187.7	169.9
July 1	187.2	197.0	159.5	146.4	128.3	141.7	233.3	191.1	173.6
Aug. 1	184.2	188.5	156.6	151.1	129.6	148.1	239.8	190.0	172.8
Sept. 1	187.2	193.5	155.7	152.9	131.4	152.3	239.3	192.1	175.5
Oct. 1	188.4	241.7	154.5	151.9	133.2	152.2	235.1	196.8	178.1
Nov. 1	192.8	298.5	156.5	153.6	135.7	151.9	224.9	201.3	182.7
Dec. 1	194.2	353.9	159.8	154.7	135.8	145.8	226.8	212.0	185.7
Average - 1946	186.3	268.5	155.2	141.9	128.4	129.6	224.2	191.2	173.2
1947 - Jan. 1	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3	181.0
Feb. 1	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4	180.7
Mar. 1	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4	180.4
Apr. 1	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2	180.7
May 1	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7	179.6
June 1	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	202.0	184.5
July 1	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9	189.5
Aug. 1	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0	192.6
Sept. 1	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2	193.2
Oct. 1	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7	194.8
Nov. 1	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7	197.8
Dec. 1	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3	199.6
Average - 1947	199.0	309.1	158.1	164.3	136.9	152.9	240.1	207.1	187.9
Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1947.									
	52.4	6.3	3.9	2.2	9.0	9.3	3.2	13.7	100.0

^{1/}Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1947 (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	Relative Weight June 1.
MANUFACTURING	190.6	193.9	194.5	195.2	195.8	197.6	54.7
Animal Products - edible	230.7	220.3	205.5	204.4	216.1	229.4	2.4
Fur and Products	150.7	142.2	148.2	161.7	166.5	160.6	.2
Leather and Products	155.0	160.1	160.7	161.0	169.8	166.9	1.8
Boots and Shoes	144.4	147.2	146.5	147.0	146.9	144.2	1.1
Lumber and Products	132.3	134.2	135.3	136.1	136.4	142.7	4.1
Rough and Dressed Lumber	109.1	111.4	113.4	114.2	114.5	123.6	2.3
Furniture	164.4	166.6	166.4	167.2	164.2	162.7	.8
Other Lumber Products	191.2	188.8	189.5	192.6	196.6	199.1	1.0
Musical Instruments	39.8	41.4	41.6	41.9	42.3	41.8	.1
Plant Products - edible	178.5	180.2	173.5	170.4	170.0	172.6	3.0
Pulp and Paper Products	164.1	166.5	167.8	167.7	170.9	173.8	5.8
Pulp and Paper	145.5	147.7	149.1	150.0	152.9	159.5	2.6
Paper Products	248.2	255.2	255.8	256.2	266.7	264.1	1.1
Printing and Publishing	160.2	161.3	162.6	161.2	161.6	162.6	2.1
Rubber and Products	189.8	193.2	196.1	198.1	197.8	197.5	1.3
Textile Products	165.3	172.4	174.7	175.8	174.6	171.8	8.0
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	172.4	178.6	180.7	180.6	178.5	177.1	2.9
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	107.1	110.9	112.0	112.4	111.1	109.4	1.1
Woollen Yarn and Cloth	194.2	201.2	203.4	200.9	194.9	198.4	.8
Artificial Silk and Silk Goods	740.3	765.9	779.7	781.8	783.2	770.7	.8
Hosiery and Knit Goods	158.1	162.6	164.6	165.8	164.2	162.8	1.3
Garments and Personal Furnishings	161.5	171.3	174.7	176.8	176.8	174.0	2.9
Other Textile Products	165.6	171.1	172.3	173.1	171.2	167.7	.9
Tobacco	139.9	151.7	149.9	142.0	120.8	119.5	.5
Beverages	304.2	299.1	295.4	297.9	303.0	308.2	.9
Chemicals and Allied Products	324.6	328.5	327.5	330.9	331.5	335.0	2.2
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	171.9	179.1	178.8	181.9	183.9	188.6	1.1
Electric Light and Power	178.2	175.0	175.4	175.9	180.6	187.9	1.3
Electrical Apparatus	321.7	331.3	335.5	339.9	342.6	345.8	2.7
Iron and Steel Products	204.7	208.4	210.3	211.9	212.6	213.9	15.1
Crude, Rolled and Forged Products	260.0	260.2	259.8	261.5	265.0	267.7	1.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	253.2	256.4	256.3	256.7	256.8	255.2	1.6
Agricultural Implements	167.3	172.5	177.7	183.1	185.2	187.1	.8
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	165.7	167.6	170.9	171.7	173.5	174.5	5.7
Automobiles and Parts	249.2	258.3	270.2	278.2	287.3	294.4	2.3
Steel Shipbuilding and Repairing	453.1	474.0	478.3	491.0	482.2	494.5	1.3
Heating Appliances	196.3	208.2	206.9	209.7	192.9	191.7	.3
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	187.5	193.1	198.2	199.1	202.4	205.7	.6
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	217.0	224.3	227.3	228.3	223.9	223.4	.4
Other Iron and Steel Products	218.9	222.4	221.9	222.6	223.3	223.3	2.5
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	307.8	316.4	320.8	324.3	326.3	325.1	2.5
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	204.9	207.5	210.4	209.2	211.3	216.8	.8
Miscellaneous	295.2	306.1	307.8	303.1	304.0	284.4	.9
LOGGING	370.5	375.6	377.9	331.0	241.3	239.8	3.9
MINING	154.0	162.1	155.9	138.7	139.5	157.6	3.9
Coal	89.1	97.7	49.5	49.9	48.6	74.8	1.1
Metallic Ores	274.5	287.9	294.4	300.7	304.8	305.5	2.1
Non-Metallic Minerals (except coal)	191.3	186.8	189.1	193.8	196.9	215.4	.7
COMMUNICATIONS	154.9	155.1	156.6	159.0	161.4	165.7	2.3
Telegraphs	133.8	133.4	133.5	133.8	133.5	136.5	.4
Telephones	159.3	159.7	161.5	164.5	167.5	172.3	1.9
TRANSPORTATION	132.0	129.3	129.9	131.1	134.7	139.9	9.5
Street Railways, Cartage and Storage	218.8	217.7	216.7	218.5	221.8	225.6	3.1
Steam Railway Operations	112.8	111.2	111.4	111.4	111.7	113.0	4.8
Shipping and Stevedoring	99.1	90.4	94.2	98.6	114.5	135.3	1.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	125.1	121.2	123.8	128.6	133.2	149.6	10.2
Building	157.2	158.1	161.0	167.1	174.1	186.2	4.5
Highway	136.3	115.9	112.0	124.9	149.6	179.1	3.8
Railway	80.8	87.0	95.4	91.3	74.4	83.0	1.9
SERVICES (as listed below)	223.7	224.8	226.4	228.5	231.9	238.4	3.3
Hotels and Restaurants	225.1	224.9	226.9	227.1	230.8	240.0	2.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	221.1	224.7	225.3	231.2	234.1	235.3	1.1
TRADE	212.3	196.4	197.4	200.2	200.7	202.0	12.2
Retail	224.6	201.4	202.9	206.8	207.0	207.4	8.7
Wholesale	183.7	184.8	184.7	185.5	186.5	188.4	3.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	181.0	180.7	180.4	180.7	179.6	184.5	100.0
FINANCE	149.3	151.4	151.5	152.8	153.0	153.2	-
Banks and Trust Companies	149.9	154.1	154.2	154.3	154.2	154.3	-
Brokerage and Stock Market operation	248.6	215.9	214.7	214.5	210.6	207.4	-
Insurance	142.4	142.9	143.1	146.1	147.0	147.6	-
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	179.5	179.2	179.0	179.4	178.4	183.0	-

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1947 (1926=100). Concluded.

Note: For the relative importance of the various industries for which indexes for 1947 are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on preceding pages.

Industries	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Average
MANUFACTURING	200.6	202.5	203.3	203.6	205.1	206.1	199.0
Animal Products - edible	236.7	246.5	246.3	190.7	250.8	256.8	227.8
Fur and Products	155.7	149.9	146.3	150.2	156.4	160.3	152.4
Leather and Products	154.9	152.9	152.0	151.8	149.4	151.3	156.5
Boots and Shoes	142.1	142.0	141.8	140.0	136.3	138.1	143.0
Lumber and Products	150.1	154.1	155.7	152.6	150.5	146.3	143.9
Rough and Dressed Lumber	134.1	140.1	141.6	138.1	134.4	126.8	125.0
Furniture	158.0	155.1	157.7	157.0	158.7	169.2	162.3
Other Lumber Products	207.7	210.7	211.1	207.8	207.6	206.8	200.8
Musical Instruments	39.2	38.9	38.2	39.7	40.9	41.0	40.6
Plant Products - edible	185.1	199.4	206.3	237.1	211.4	200.5	190.4
Pulp and Paper Products	178.6	180.6	180.8	180.9	180.9	180.2	174.4
Pulp and Paper	166.4	170.8	171.9	169.0	168.0	164.3	159.6
Paper Products	263.9	263.1	262.3	256.7	259.1	260.7	259.3
Printing and Publishing	165.2	165.5	164.8	166.5	169.7	172.1	164.4
Rubber and Products	196.1	193.1	193.5	193.7	194.8	196.0	195.0
Textile Products	171.2	169.5	169.6	171.9	175.3	176.4	172.4
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	176.7	177.3	177.0	178.4	181.2	183.4	178.5
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	108.6	108.6	107.1	107.9	109.0	110.9	109.6
Woolen Yarn and Cloth	200.4	199.6	201.0	201.8	204.5	208.3	200.7
Artificial Silk and Silk Goods	768.5	771.9	774.9	790.3	800.4	801.3	777.4
Hosiery and Knit Goods	163.6	160.3	161.9	163.2	168.5	172.1	164.0
Garments and Personal Furnishings	172.6	169.3	170.0	173.7	177.7	176.7	172.9
Other Textile Products	161.1	160.1	158.2	159.8	160.5	161.1	165.1
Tobacco	120.9	118.8	122.5	123.9	126.3	128.4	130.4
Beverages	323.0	331.0	341.5	337.5	338.5	333.3	317.7
Chemicals and Allied Products	336.1	336.0	323.2	326.5	331.9	331.5	330.3
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	189.8	191.5	187.0	184.3	184.6	185.6	183.9
Electric Light and Power	196.9	205.2	207.2	204.7	202.7	200.4	190.8
Electrical Apparatus	348.4	344.4	349.0	354.0	359.7	363.8	344.7
Iron and Steel Products	214.7	214.8	215.5	216.2	217.1	218.7	213.2
Crude, Rolled and Forged Products	271.7	271.8	272.1	271.9	271.7	273.7	267.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	256.9	255.7	256.4	259.4	261.3	262.1	257.2
Agricultural Implements	193.6	194.8	193.1	192.5	193.9	200.2	186.7
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	174.5	174.4	175.0	177.2	176.7	178.1	173.3
Automobiles and Parts	297.0	295.6	297.2	300.9	304.4	301.3	286.2
Steel Shipbuilding and Repairing	489.7	493.0	503.0	496.1	499.8	489.8	487.0
Heating Appliances	192.8	210.9	217.2	219.7	228.2	233.5	209.0
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	210.0	215.0	212.3	208.2	217.0	219.5	206.7
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	219.1	216.5	214.4	215.3	216.6	218.7	220.4
Other Iron and Steel Products	222.9	219.6	220.2	219.8	219.4	222.1	221.4
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	326.6	330.0	331.5	335.7	337.6	344.1	327.2
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	222.2	227.6	225.0	221.3	215.4	215.1	215.6
Miscellaneous	280.7	279.3	289.7	288.8	291.6	296.9	294.0
LOGGING	241.5	246.0	242.2	286.1	352.3	405.2	309.1
MINING	167.5	170.2	167.1	165.2	168.0	171.0	158.1
Coal	86.6	88.9	86.1	86.6	88.1	90.5	78.0
Metallic Ores	304.8	307.7	303.9	299.0	304.9	313.6	300.1
Non-Metallic Minerals (except coal)	237.0	241.1	237.5	230.2	235.4	230.6	215.4
COMMUNICATIONS	169.9	173.5	171.6	169.4	168.0	166.4	164.3
Telegraphs	140.7	143.5	144.7	143.1	142.4	140.7	138.3
Telephones	176.5	180.0	177.3	175.0	173.4	171.7	169.9
TRANSPORTATION	141.2	142.7	141.8	141.7	138.2	140.0	136.9
Street Railways, Cartage and Storage	227.6	230.6	227.9	229.5	220.0	229.9	223.7
Steam Railway Operations	114.0	115.3	115.3	114.7	113.3	113.0	113.1
Shipping and Stevedoring	136.8	136.8	134.6	134.0	130.4	130.4	119.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	165.0	176.2	179.9	180.4	181.3	170.5	152.9
Building	198.3	210.0	216.9	220.6	223.8	215.9	190.6
Highway	209.1	224.0	228.6	228.3	230.6	211.6	179.2
Railway	88.4	94.9	94.2	91.8	89.0	85.0	87.9
SERVICES (as listed below)	250.5	260.2	258.7	251.0	245.0	241.8	240.1
Hotels and Restaurants	256.6	270.6	270.1	257.2	248.7	244.5	243.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	238.8	240.5	236.6	239.3	238.0	236.8	233.5
TRADE	205.9	206.0	207.2	211.7	216.7	228.3	207.1
Retail	211.6	210.4	211.2	217.9	224.6	241.5	213.9
Wholesale	192.9	196.1	198.2	199.6	200.4	199.0	191.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	189.5	192.6	193.2	194.8	197.8	199.6	187.9
FINANCE	153.6	153.9	157.4	158.1	158.4	158.4	154.2
Banks and Trust Companies	154.4	154.7	161.1	160.9	161.0	161.0	156.2
Brokerage and Stock Market operation	208.6	203.8	198.5	200.0	203.4	201.2	210.6
Insurance	148.3	149.1	149.2	151.0	151.1	151.2	147.4
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	187.7	190.7	191.5	193.1	195.9	197.6	186.2

TABLE 5.- INDEXES OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AVERAGES 1943-1947, AND QUARTERLY, 1947.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Industries	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	1947			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	163.9	167.8	152.1	138.5	166.9	159.5	165.9	173.3	184.6
Animal Products - edible	128.3	152.3	157.9	169.4	182.9	164.0	182.9	196.1	226.2
Fur and Products	111.5	114.3	128.6	150.0	160.3	150.2	167.9	158.7	190.1
Leather and Products	120.1	125.3	133.1	151.0	167.0	171.7	169.7	164.3	173.1
Boots and Shoes	117.3	122.9	132.5	150.5	164.0	168.5	167.5	161.5	168.6
Lumber and Products	120.9	130.9	134.1	144.3	183.6	171.0	179.9	201.7	201.7
Rough and Dressed Lumber	108.1	114.5	119.1	129.5	172.7	155.8	167.7	197.5	187.0
Furniture	112.0	123.3	131.1	157.0	189.7	191.6	190.2	188.1	213.7
Other Lumber Products	165.7	188.8	184.4	181.9	216.1	205.0	213.2	231.0	242.2
Plant Products - edible	125.4	142.3	148.1	163.1	192.4	171.3	176.5	209.4	215.3
Pulp and Paper Products	111.0	119.5	128.2	153.7	191.3	174.5	192.3	206.2	209.1
Pulp and Paper	111.5	119.0	127.0	156.6	203.9	177.3	208.3	232.7	220.5
Paper Products	123.3	133.8	142.5	166.3	206.5	193.7	206.7	212.1	233.7
Printing and Publishing	105.7	114.9	124.5	145.4	169.4	163.7	167.7	169.8	185.4
Rubber Products	118.4	163.6	183.2	168.1	241.6	239.0	240.1	246.1	257.2
Textile Products	116.7	119.4	124.1	134.3	157.7	158.5	158.4	157.8	174.3
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	114.5	117.3	121.4	133.6	161.7	161.4	162.6	162.7	182.7
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	109.5	108.7	108.5	109.4	127.9	130.8	128.8	124.8	144.4
Woollen Yarn and Cloth	118.4	120.6	124.4	141.5	172.8	168.8	172.5	177.0	196.4
Artificial Silk and Silk Goods	119.7	133.5	143.8	172.5	216.4	212.7	218.2	225.6	244.1
Hosiery and Knit Goods	109.3	116.3	121.3	136.3	159.6	160.8	161.3	157.5	180.1
Garments and Personal Furnishings	122.4	121.4	128.3	135.7	158.7	160.4	158.8	160.2	171.6
Other Textile Products	117.2	122.4	123.6	129.4	141.6	144.1	142.8	138.3	151.2
Tobacco	153.9	160.5	169.8	166.0	192.0	210.1	181.0	188.1	210.0
Beverages	125.4	140.8	151.5	170.9	206.7	182.8	201.3	228.4	229.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	216.2	206.0	174.7	119.3	136.3	132.4	136.7	137.2	145.4
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	122.4	128.1	133.4	156.5	202.9	189.8	204.4	210.3	226.3
Electric Light and Power	105.0	109.2	116.5	139.6	165.8	149.7	163.6	180.5	179.6
Electrical Apparatus	118.7	184.6	165.7	162.9	225.4	212.9	221.1	232.0	260.6
Iron and Steel Products	207.5	208.5	168.7	122.9	144.9	141.4	145.5	147.6	159.0
Crude, Rolled and Forged Products	136.8	136.6	131.8	117.8	154.7	151.7	153.0	160.5	174.5
Machinery (other than vehicles)	128.4	119.9	117.4	126.2	159.9	158.6	161.9	159.1	173.6
Agricultural Implements	150.0	157.9	174.0	207.4	269.2	250.2	260.6	277.3	309.5
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	190.3	206.0	155.2	108.5	125.8	122.3	126.3	126.9	135.2
Automobiles and Parts	134.7	130.5	105.6	93.0	130.4	121.4	129.0	133.8	159.3
Steel Shipbuilding and Repairing	501.3	475.9	373.2	164.4	170.1	159.8	176.5	182.3	190.3
Heating Appliances	121.2	130.5	143.4	149.3	179.5	173.6	167.2	187.4	218.9
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	175.2	161.6	143.6	115.0	155.2	146.7	154.6	160.4	174.5
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	160.1	166.1	156.1	143.7	161.4	162.3	162.2	157.4	174.9
Other Iron and Steel Products	266.5	232.4	179.7	127.1	141.1	140.9	143.7	142.5	151.3
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	201.6	187.6	150.2	127.3	164.2	154.7	160.3	169.3	185.9
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	150.4	135.7	138.2	143.3	175.1	165.3	173.5	183.4	191.0
Miscellaneous	241.6	237.9	212.0	182.4	201.5	205.1	196.6	202.4	223.7
LOGGING	143.6	182.4	210.5	246.2	347.0	410.7	257.3	282.1	503.6
MINING	102.7	105.5	101.6	108.3	120.6	104.3	114.8	131.2	139.7
Coal	134.5	154.3	152.2	158.9	138.7	89.7	115.9	160.6	171.5
Metallic Ores	88.7	82.5	77.1	83.8	103.2	100.8	103.6	106.8	115.2
Non-Metallic Minerals (except coal)	116.2	132.8	138.0	148.9	183.9	157.5	178.5	210.0	215.8
COMMUNICATIONS	116.5	127.1	140.8	175.7	213.5	199.5	215.3	225.6	223.2
Telegraphs	129.4	130.3	140.1	154.4	178.1	172.3	178.3	190.5	183.8
Telephones	112.4	126.1	140.6	181.7	223.9	207.3	226.3	235.9	235.1
TRANSPORTATION	130.2	142.0	152.4	159.3	186.8	178.5	187.5	193.8	196.4
Street Railways, Cartage and Storage	130.9	145.3	154.6	171.6	202.9	195.1	203.3	209.7	218.0
Steam Railway Operation	131.0	142.2	154.8	159.0	181.0	180.6	178.9	184.9	183.4
Shipping and Stevedoring	124.9	135.0	137.0	135.9	180.5	136.3	194.2	202.0	210.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	121.1	97.7	103.7	128.5	167.5	135.2	161.1	201.5	194.2
Building	137.0	79.8	85.3	122.3	176.2	146.2	169.1	205.7	213.5
Highway	99.7	102.0	104.2	129.6	163.5	104.7	157.5	215.9	195.3
Railway	123.3	128.1	141.4	139.3	154.9	161.1	149.2	168.5	149.5
SERVICES (as listed below)	128.7	140.9	149.1	170.5	200.9	188.3	198.4	214.3	213.2
Hotels and Restaurants	138.8	154.4	161.4	184.5	219.8	206.4	214.1	240.5	230.8
Personal (chiefly laundries)	116.2	123.6	132.2	150.3	174.8	163.1	176.5	179.3	189.5
TRADE	108.7	117.3	127.3	147.6	175.0	164.5	171.9	178.0	196.9
Retail	108.5	116.6	126.2	147.3	174.0	162.7	170.4	174.8	199.6
Wholesale	109.3	119.1	129.8	148.2	177.0	167.9	175.0	184.3	191.5
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	144.9	148.2	142.6	142.4	172.6	163.0	168.5	180.3	193.9
FINANCE	115.5	122.4	130.7	149.3	170.5	165.7	171.4	175.6	175.8
Banks and Trust Companies	121.0	127.6	136.5	154.6	176.2	174.8	174.4	182.2	182.3
Brokerage and Stock Market Operations	106.8	133.2	177.4	247.0	235.6	251.5	238.2	228.1	219.2
Insurance	110.5	116.5	122.2	139.4	160.0	150.1	163.4	164.9	165.2
TOTAL	143.7	147.1	142.1	142.7	172.5	163.2	168.7	180.1	193.3

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AVERAGES 1943-1947 AND QUARTERLY, 1947. (Concluded.)

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

I n d u s t r i e s	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	1947			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MANUFACTURING	134.6	133.6	121.2	110.9	118.4	115.8	117.6	121.0	122.1
Animal Products - edible	108.7	129.4	130.6	135.3	131.7	118.9	132.7	142.5	147.9
Fur and Products	101.5	101.9	113.4	129.8	123.3	119.9	129.9	118.4	129.7
Leather and Products	101.8	100.3	103.1	112.7	113.5	117.3	114.5	110.9	110.4
Boots and Shoes	96.0	95.6	99.2	108.6	109.1	111.3	110.1	108.2	105.4
Lumber and Products	96.4	100.4	102.0	105.5	119.0	111.9	118.0	128.8	121.0
Rough and Dressed Lumber	83.6	84.7	87.9	90.7	108.1	98.0	106.8	122.4	108.7
Furniture	96.5	110.7	117.1	134.9	145.0	149.1	145.4	140.9	151.2
Other Lumber Products	134.7	139.3	133.3	127.9	135.2	127.6	134.1	142.2	139.3
Plant Products - edible	112.8	126.8	127.1	132.8	142.0	129.7	129.0	154.2	149.9
Pulp and Paper Products	101.8	105.9	111.6	126.2	135.9	130.8	135.5	140.9	140.5
Pulp and Paper	99.2	101.3	106.7	120.1	132.4	123.7	132.4	142.7	136.3
Paper Products	116.9	125.3	130.6	144.1	155.0	152.9	157.9	156.8	155.8
Printing and Publishing	98.3	103.2	109.4	123.4	131.3	129.9	129.9	151.6	137.5
Rubber Products	96.1	121.0	132.8	121.1	144.9	145.7	146.7	143.8	145.6
Textile Products	100.6	96.5	99.6	102.6	108.1	109.6	107.8	106.4	110.7
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	95.8	92.7	93.4	97.6	105.1	106.4	104.2	104.2	107.9
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	94.4	88.5	86.9	82.1	87.1	89.0	87.0	85.1	88.2
Woolen Yarn and Cloth	97.2	90.6	91.1	100.4	107.7	109.2	106.5	107.9	111.8
Artificial Silk and Silk Goods	95.0	101.4	106.8	121.0	132.7	133.1	131.6	132.3	136.8
Hosiery and Knit Goods	98.9	102.7	103.4	110.4	114.6	115.1	113.8	113.2	120.3
Garments and Personal Furnishings	105.3	101.0	102.7	104.2	111.1	112.3	111.8	109.3	113.6
Other Textile Products	103.8	103.1	102.7	102.9	99.5	103.8	101.0	95.3	97.0
Tobacco	133.5	124.7	125.8	118.6	121.8	140.1	111.5	114.5	120.0
Beverages	110.1	120.4	129.6	143.3	154.5	143.7	149.9	166.1	162.1
Chemicals and Allied Products	187.4	172.3	139.2	92.0	93.7	92.9	95.0	91.7	94.0
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	100.5	101.9	105.4	122.3	138.0	134.1	141.5	140.3	139.2
Electric Light and Power	94.2	94.6	101.4	117.9	127.3	117.0	125.4	138.2	133.7
Electrical Apparatus	142.8	153.9	135.6	133.6	161.7	157.4	162.3	163.8	170.7
Iron and Steel Products	172.5	166.1	134.3	101.9	107.1	105.7	107.5	108.3	109.9
Crude, Rolled and Forged Products	124.2	117.9	113.6	112.5	126.6	123.0	126.8	128.8	129.6
Machinery (other than vehicles)	109.4	98.8	97.0	103.9	114.2	113.8	113.3	113.9	116.4
Agricultural Implements	122.8	118.9	131.3	153.5	173.1	164.7	173.4	179.0	185.5
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	160.2	162.3	126.2	91.0	95.7	94.4	96.4	96.6	98.3
Automobiles and Parts	120.2	114.6	97.7	91.5	111.6	105.3	114.8	115.9	117.5
Steel Shipbuilding and Repairing	373.8	362.8	278.0	129.9	121.7	119.5	123.5	125.7	122.4
Heating Appliances	106.3	107.2	117.4	123.3	131.9	130.6	121.0	137.1	147.4
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	142.4	129.5	115.3	79.6	90.9	87.6	90.9	93.9	97.0
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	122.4	109.5	95.9	91.9	94.9	97.8	96.2	92.3	94.1
Other Iron and Steel Products	207.9	176.6	137.9	102.7	103.0	103.3	104.0	102.5	103.4
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	168.4	152.3	120.3	99.5	112.8	110.4	111.9	114.1	118.4
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	116.1	118.4	120.5	120.1	120.0	117.1	120.6	125.2	119.7
Miscellaneous	185.0	186.9	152.0	135.4	138.4	144.9	134.1	136.4	140.2
LOGGING	114.0	136.3	156.2	169.6	195.3	238.7	151.5	153.0	256.0
MINING	89.4	87.2	82.9	87.6	89.2	78.7	88.9	94.3	96.5
Coal	101.9	98.0	101.3	103.6	85.3	54.1	81.7	94.1	98.9
Metallic Ores	81.5	73.6	67.6	72.5	80.7	79.1	82.1	81.7	84.3
Non-Metallic Minerals (except coal)	97.6	101.7	105.1	104.8	133.8	117.5	133.8	147.5	143.2
COMMUNICATIONS	107.5	111.8	121.0	146.0	169.0	161.1	170.5	176.5	171.2
Telegraphs	114.0	112.5	113.8	118.5	119.7	116.6	118.2	125.3	121.8
Telephones	105.3	111.5	123.2	154.6	184.3	175.2	186.9	192.3	186.2
TRANSPORTATION	115.4	122.3	126.0	130.0	138.5	131.5	141.6	143.5	141.7
Street Railways, Cartage and Storage	115.2	125.9	131.6	142.4	152.7	147.9	154.0	155.6	156.9
Steam Railway Operation	118.9	123.5	126.4	127.8	131.6	129.7	131.5	134.2	131.5
Shipping and Stevedoring	103.0	110.4	110.4	108.8	126.0	99.3	142.6	141.8	137.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	93.2	75.1	78.5	93.3	110.0	89.1	107.6	129.4	122.7
Building	113.6	67.6	72.1	103.3	135.1	114.1	132.0	153.7	151.6
Highway	76.9	72.6	73.4	86.3	99.4	62.1	99.3	126.8	117.4
Railway	92.0	89.4	95.0	88.4	87.6	95.0	82.7	95.8	84.7
SERVICES (as listed below)	111.1	118.3	120.4	130.3	139.4	131.5	138.4	150.2	140.4
Hotels and Restaurants	113.8	123.7	125.7	135.1	147.0	136.9	144.8	163.0	147.6
Personal (chiefly laundries)	106.9	110.0	112.2	122.8	127.2	122.7	128.2	128.9	129.0
TRADE	98.9	104.7	111.1	122.0	132.1	125.9	128.8	132.1	145.6
Retail	99.3	104.3	110.5	120.5	130.0	123.3	126.0	128.3	146.7
Wholesale	98.1	106.5	115.7	127.9	140.7	136.6	138.3	145.6	146.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	120.4	119.8	114.7	113.5	123.0	118.1	120.8	126.5	130.7
FINANCE	106.5	108.9	112.4	123.9	132.9	130.5	132.0	135.6	136.4
Banks and Trust Companies	115.2	117.4	120.5	130.4	140.3	136.5	138.6	144.7	144.7
Brokerage and Stock Market Operations	93.2	113.3	144.6	196.8	170.8	174.1	168.2	161.0	163.2
Insurance	96.6	96.0	100.4	111.4	120.5	117.0	120.7	122.0	123.6
TOTAL	119.8	119.3	114.6	113.9	123.4	118.8	121.3	126.5	130.9

TABLE C.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES
AVERAGES 1943-1947, AND QUARTERLY, 1947.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Areas and Industries	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	1947			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
Maritime - Manufacturing	178.0	192.8	178.4	151.1	164.7	156.2	162.1	175.1	174.8
Provinces									
Lumber Products	180.6	187.4	184.0	129.7	150.5	137.6	150.1	166.5	145.4
Pulp and Paper Products	121.2	125.5	133.1	151.3	183.2	163.2	190.4	210.9	193.6
Iron and Steel	242.7	258.4	228.1	156.9	160.1	161.2	151.3	165.6	164.0
Logging	156.4	168.5	193.8	201.6	295.5	300.3	201.6	204.5	467.9
Mining	112.1	135.3	135.2	145.4	107.7	28.9	73.3	146.2	152.4
Transportation	209.5	212.9	224.3	196.8	217.0	267.4	195.4	190.2	199.9
Construction	136.7	131.9	126.9	143.5	180.0	103.3	175.3	235.6	219.4
Trade	111.0	128.1	140.4	154.2	171.5	163.7	168.3	175.2	189.7
Maritimes - All Industries	155.5	167.1	163.7	158.6	170.4	145.5	157.1	185.2	194.4
Quebec - Manufacturing	175.8	178.7	160.1	143.6	168.7	162.2	169.4	175.5	185.5
Provinces									
Lumber Products	126.8	142.9	154.5	179.3	208.5	189.7	199.5	245.4	222.9
Pulp and Paper Products	108.7	121.7	129.8	156.2	193.5	171.0	196.8	214.1	210.8
Textile Products	118.3	122.8	130.0	140.1	162.9	166.0	165.2	162.7	178.9
Chemical and Allied Products	242.4	234.3	186.7	103.3	116.8	114.5	117.9	116.4	124.0
Iron and Steel	242.5	241.8	194.1	135.6	152.4	149.0	153.0	157.5	166.8
Logging	257.5	215.9	256.1	326.8	440.9	568.4	270.9	322.9	678.9
Mining	115.0	114.7	107.1	116.1	136.9	132.7	139.3	141.7	155.6
Communications	110.9	122.6	136.4	172.5	210.2	199.4	210.7	219.2	223.0
Transportation	120.4	131.7	144.2	156.6	185.8	167.3	192.0	196.2	201.7
Construction	124.7	92.1	98.8	118.3	159.5	137.7	147.2	194.3	189.6
Services ^{1/}	141.5	153.9	158.4	175.6	202.4	192.9	198.8	209.7	215.3
Trade	109.7	117.5	125.4	143.0	169.4	159.0	166.9	172.2	190.4
Quebec - All Industries	155.5	157.6	149.6	147.1	176.7	170.7	171.9	183.1	200.9
Ontario - Manufacturing	149.8	153.6	139.4	129.8	161.8	154.7	160.3	166.5	180.3
Provinces									
Lumber Products	127.6	131.7	136.0	144.4	173.0	161.1	174.5	186.3	187.5
Plant Products - edible	123.0	137.2	141.8	159.4	190.4	169.7	174.9	200.3	213.4
Pulp and Paper Products	111.8	117.1	126.6	154.6	194.0	180.6	193.6	203.4	212.6
Textile Products	114.3	114.8	116.4	126.6	149.8	148.3	149.5	150.1	167.0
Chemical and Allied Products	186.0	169.9	154.1	127.9	146.5	142.2	146.2	148.1	157.0
Electrical Apparatus	152.2	166.3	160.9	158.1	219.8	206.8	215.3	227.4	254.8
Iron and Steel	171.4	172.0	138.7	109.0	136.5	131.9	136.2	139.0	153.1
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	173.0	172.1	153.5	135.6	175.8	168.6	171.1	180.6	197.9
Logging	145.2	203.8	296.2	556.8	526.9	691.6	370.8	390.3	793.9
Mining	84.9	79.1	75.8	80.4	96.7	96.4	95.7	98.5	105.6
Communications	112.5	126.8	142.0	187.1	230.4	216.2	232.4	243.1	238.8
Transportation	125.1	135.6	145.3	151.2	179.8	166.0	181.9	190.2	194.6
Construction	99.4	81.8	96.7	124.3	159.6	132.2	154.9	182.1	186.1
Services ^{1/}	125.2	155.1	142.2	159.6	190.1	177.3	185.7	201.2	208.5
Trade	104.7	111.0	121.0	141.5	168.6	158.2	165.7	189.8	190.6
Ontario - All Industries	135.3	138.2	132.6	132.7	164.9	157.2	161.7	169.7	185.8
Prairie - Manufacturing	154.1	164.9	155.8	156.5	176.1	170.3	174.2	182.6	197.6
Provinces									
Animal Products - edible	146.0	189.5	183.5	188.2	189.5	181.8	183.6	196.3	268.0
Lumber Products	111.4	123.7	131.2	141.0	170.3	177.9	168.1	181.4	172.8
Plant Products - edible	135.5	151.5	160.2	177.6	204.1	187.2	191.8	215.3	225.5
Textile Products	121.6	124.4	133.9	146.1	168.0	172.5	160.6	169.2	177.6
Iron and Steel	184.1	183.1	152.8	141.2	161.6	157.9	165.1	163.2	167.9
Mining	140.6	151.5	146.8	160.9	187.4	173.2	183.7	197.7	214.2
Communications	112.2	119.9	134.1	155.6	183.9	167.0	187.0	202.8	196.2
Transportation	147.1	138.2	146.4	154.7	175.2	167.2	174.9	181.1	179.2
Construction	99.0	96.7	101.2	125.1	154.3	123.9	152.4	190.9	168.4
Services ^{1/}	114.5	128.2	140.9	175.0	201.4	185.9	201.6	225.5	200.9
Trade	110.6	121.1	131.8	153.9	180.2	169.7	176.8	185.0	201.3
Prairies - All Industries	128.1	138.0	139.7	162.1	175.6	164.4	173.4	186.8	191.6
British Columbia - Manufacturing	217.6	214.6	193.4	156.9	190.5	176.0	187.9	204.2	207.9
Provinces									
Animal Products - edible	132.0	145.7	157.9	181.2	198.6	155.0	183.6	226.9	203.6
Lumber Products	111.4	118.4	121.3	129.2	189.3	176.2	182.7	204.3	219.6
Plant Products - edible	153.4	188.3	194.2	208.5	255.2	182.6	189.9	354.2	283.8
Pulp and Paper Products	113.1	122.7	129.3	149.0	189.7	174.9	192.3	203.9	211.9
Iron and Steel	557.1	508.5	392.4	177.3	177.8	181.6	199.0	167.0	178.9
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	122.7	108.0	112.9	128.6	151.6	138.0	140.1	166.1	167.4
Logging	121.3	138.4	130.9	133.0	196.5	163.3	206.3	219.4	237.5
Mining	93.5	91.1	87.9	90.4	117.0	107.5	117.7	129.0	129.2
Transportation	134.5	145.7	160.7	177.5	220.0	214.2	219.4	234.1	229.4
Construction	229.4	143.3	124.5	169.3	241.9	208.9	235.1	287.6	267.6
Services ^{1/}	130.9	148.5	165.2	194.6	243.8	228.2	245.3	264.4	257.6
Trade	118.5	131.5	142.4	139.3	208.0	194.1	203.4	215.1	235.7
B. C. - All Industries	174.5	169.2	159.8	153.7	195.6	179.0	194.5	212.4	215.7

^{1/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

Areas and Industries	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	1947			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
Maritime - Manufacturing	135.9	139.2	129.2	113.2	112.2	107.2	111.1	117.0	116.0
Provinces									
Lumber Products	102.2	116.2	97.7	93.8	99.3	90.7	103.0	107.1	92.9
Pulp and Paper Products	104.1	102.5	105.2	112.8	118.3	111.4	120.5	127.5	118.5
Iron and Steel	190.9	190.0	187.1	121.2	110.4	112.6	105.2	111.9	110.1
Logging	111.2	120.5	117.5	117.4	141.4	173.2	98.1	97.0	192.3
Mining	83.7	89.3	85.7	90.3	66.2	17.1	64.0	82.8	85.1
Transportation	180.9	180.7	183.1	156.5	156.2	191.4	145.2	137.3	148.5
Construction	102.4	90.3	91.9	101.7	116.6	66.3	114.1	147.7	142.7
Trade	101.6	108.1	119.6	126.4	129.5	123.2	125.8	130.5	141.7
Maritimes - All Industries	119.5	120.1	117.5	113.0	113.7	97.7	108.8	121.2	126.2
Quebec - Manufacturing	140.3	138.0	122.2	109.8	116.3	114.7	118.0	118.6	118.9
Lumber Products	88.3	94.9	100.7	109.3	113.3	105.6	106.7	128.7	111.3
Pulp and Paper Products	100.4	106.0	111.0	121.5	130.5	122.8	131.2	137.7	134.2
Textile Products	103.0	101.6	102.9	105.6	111.7	113.4	111.6	110.2	113.7
Chemical and Allied Products	206.5	190.6	145.6	77.3	81.3	80.8	83.0	82.5	81.2
Iron and Steel	195.4	191.1	150.8	110.2	114.0	112.4	113.7	115.6	116.6
Logging	115.1	135.9	147.7	169.0	188.0	241.5	129.7	138.8	261.0
Mining	106.4	102.1	93.9	99.0	108.1	106.0	110.0	109.8	114.9
Communications	108.4	113.2	125.0	154.7	177.3	173.9	183.6	189.6	187.1
Transportation	106.2	113.4	117.7	126.1	134.8	118.6	143.8	142.9	142.1
Construction	98.6	74.2	75.3	84.6	103.9	87.6	97.1	124.9	119.4
Services ^{1/}	119.3	126.9	128.9	137.2	144.8	138.7	141.1	152.9	147.6
Trade	101.3	107.8	111.9	120.6	130.8	124.5	127.1	131.4	143.5
Quebec - All Industries	127.1	124.9	115.4	113.0	122.2	119.9	118.8	124.7	130.7
Ontario - Manufacturing	125.8	124.3	114.7	107.6	116.7	114.5	116.0	118.2	120.5
Lumber Products	105.6	106.6	108.0	111.8	119.2	112.7	121.9	125.6	118.8
Plant Products - edible	112.9	127.9	126.4	134.2	145.3	133.0	132.4	152.6	152.6
Pulp and Paper Products	102.7	106.3	113.4	131.3	143.9	141.2	142.5	146.4	148.6
Textile Products	96.7	93.9	94.1	98.8	102.4	103.8	101.7	100.4	105.3
Chemical and Allied Products	163.4	142.7	126.7	101.4	101.4	99.1	101.5	102.9	101.7
Electrical Apparatus	131.0	142.2	135.3	133.9	159.9	155.9	160.1	161.1	169.8
Iron and Steel	144.2	138.5	113.8	92.7	101.4	99.1	102.0	102.8	105.2
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	138.6	132.6	118.3	102.9	116.1	114.7	114.8	116.2	122.1
Logging	113.6	150.8	222.2	240.8	267.6	339.7	213.0	196.3	361.6
Mining	75.4	69.4	66.8	70.9	76.8	76.6	76.9	76.7	78.6
Communications	101.0	106.2	119.2	153.4	183.7	176.0	187.0	190.8	182.5
Transportation	113.9	119.9	124.0	129.1	138.5	125.9	143.0	145.4	144.6
Construction	80.1	65.6	75.3	93.9	109.0	93.4	107.0	120.6	119.7
Services ^{1/}	109.4	114.8	113.9	120.9	128.8	122.6	128.6	135.5	130.8
Trade	94.4	99.1	106.5	116.3	125.7	119.7	122.9	124.5	139.1
Ontario - All Industries	114.8	114.3	110.6	110.2	120.4	117.0	118.9	121.8	127.1
Prairie - Manufacturing	134.1	139.4	128.9	127.7	129.0	126.6	127.4	133.0	136.3
Provinces									
Animal Products - edible	132.4	169.2	168.8	167.1	139.7	133.7	134.9	147.6	180.5
Lumber Products	89.4	96.8	105.2	112.2	122.5	131.6	122.8	127.5	111.5
Plant Products - edible	130.5	143.4	144.6	150.3	157.0	149.6	145.1	160.7	160.2
Textile Products	112.9	111.6	113.0	111.1	116.8	121.4	113.8	114.0	116.9
Iron and Steel	163.7	144.7	116.4	108.2	113.6	111.3	114.1	116.0	116.1
Mining	120.6	123.2	118.0	127.1	141.5	137.5	139.2	144.1	180.9
Communications	107.6	109.9	117.3	129.2	141.8	131.2	143.4	152.5	146.4
Transportation	111.3	119.9	121.7	126.2	131.8	125.2	132.0	135.5	132.6
Construction	75.1	69.8	72.4	87.2	97.4	80.4	99.6	117.9	102.5
Services ^{1/}	101.7	112.6	116.0	135.7	142.3	129.2	142.9	162.1	139.0
Trade	101.9	109.3	116.5	127.9	137.7	132.0	134.8	138.7	150.3
Prairies - All Industries	110.2	114.6	113.6	120.9	127.4	121.1	126.2	134.1	133.8
British - Manufacturing	172.8	171.2	152.9	123.5	136.9	127.5	133.4	146.2	142.1
Columbia									
Animal Products - edible	110.6	117.7	125.2	138.4	143.7	111.2	133.3	160.3	140.1
Lumber Products	92.0	94.6	96.5	95.6	128.4	118.5	126.9	138.8	141.4
Plant Products - edible	130.6	153.3	157.3	169.1	188.2	132.8	142.3	265.3	196.5
Pulp and Paper Products	104.9	110.1	113.1	121.8	136.3	131.1	134.2	141.0	148.1
Iron and Steel	430.6	398.2	300.1	137.6	136.7	131.1	133.5	119.2	120.1
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	108.7	103.2	97.3	104.6	118.9	115.8	114.1	125.2	125.6
Logging	110.3	125.0	121.7	117.8	164.0	149.6	171.1	178.3	175.6
Mining	84.4	78.6	74.7	76.3	90.2	83.4	91.3	97.3	94.6
Transportation	110.1	121.1	126.6	136.9	156.5	155.6	158.3	167.6	154.9
Construction	157.0	104.8	95.8	124.6	160.3	140.5	162.4	184.4	164.2
Services ^{1/}	110.7	120.0	131.7	147.4	172.6	162.0	173.8	186.7	177.1
Trade	103.2	110.6	117.3	132.1	149.9	142.9	144.3	152.2	168.2
B. C. - All Industries	140.8	137.7	129.8	123.5	143.6	134.1	142.6	163.8	150.8

1/ Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES,
AVERAGES 1943-1947, AND QUARTERLY, 1947.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on, or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls

Cities and Industries	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	1947			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MONTREAL - Manufacturing	161.4	184.5	163.7	146.4	165.5	164.0	165.9	166.9	180.5
Plant Products - edible	113.8	125.0	131.5	143.7	170.0	159.5	171.3	173.3	190.7
Pulp and Paper Products	113.9	128.3	138.5	162.7	192.4	180.6	193.1	195.2	215.0
Textile Products	117.2	122.0	128.8	137.5	156.0	161.4	167.2	156.0	168.3
Tobacco	148.6	160.4	164.7	160.5	184.0	179.2	181.2	187.6	210.0
Iron and Steel	244.2	243.4	192.6	132.3	138.3	139.6	138.8	139.8	146.5
Communications	110.5	122.3	135.4	176.3	214.5	204.9	218.9	220.8	226.3
Transportation	103.0	117.2	138.5	149.0	186.0	143.8	204.6	199.1	226.4
Construction	115.4	106.6	120.3	162.7	217.8	216.4	209.3	237.6	250.0
Services ^{1/}	137.7	155.1	160.6	179.3	205.9	201.9	204.0	204.2	219.9
Trade	111.6	118.2	125.7	142.8	168.0	159.2	165.6	170.1	187.6
Montreal - All Industries	161.5	165.1	153.3	148.4	172.3	166.8	172.8	175.6	190.3
QUEBEC - Manufacturing	254.2	274.3	197.3	120.6	148.7	128.9	147.3	170.2	172.4
Iron and Steel	412.4	523.3	322.3	127.9	203.9	140.1	189.4	276.1	281.9
Transportation	127.5	142.6	163.8	163.5	206.8	184.1	200.2	247.7	216.0
Construction	149.3	145.5	160.5	170.5	202.3	178.2	190.0	239.2	262.1
Services ^{1/}	129.9	151.8	164.9	199.8	241.4	210.2	238.3	269.9	245.7
Trade	114.3	129.8	159.0	156.0	175.8	161.7	173.3	175.9	196.6
Quebec - All Industries	215.0	232.0	182.5	135.0	164.1	144.0	161.1	185.4	189.3
TORONTO - Manufacturing	169.2	174.3	153.4	137.6	164.6	159.6	162.7	167.3	183.0
Plant Products - edible	106.1	116.8	124.5	140.0	160.5	155.4	155.9	162.3	173.2
Pulp and Paper Products	109.2	118.3	128.3	149.9	176.1	170.7	173.7	176.1	190.8
Textile Products	123.4	121.5	124.8	135.0	152.8	152.3	152.2	152.6	164.6
Chemicals	224.8	211.6	194.3	175.1	197.7	193.9	199.2	198.0	211.7
Electrical Apparatus	164.7	180.7	175.1	178.5	238.8	227.8	233.3	244.8	275.5
Iron and Steel	235.7	241.8	171.7	113.2	133.6	130.2	130.9	137.1	147.6
Communications	110.8	125.6	139.9	185.7	219.0	213.1	219.8	226.9	222.6
Transportation	131.1	141.2	151.9	151.8	203.7	194.6	208.9	215.8	213.9
Construction	85.8	83.7	103.6	136.1	189.3	154.6	187.6	213.2	237.7
Services ^{1/}	124.3	137.8	139.3	155.4	184.2	172.2	178.0	189.3	206.2
Trade	106.9	112.0	122.2	143.4	171.2	162.2	169.3	170.7	191.8
Toronto - All Industries	150.9	156.0	145.0	141.2	170.6	162.7	171.7	174.1	190.1
OTTAWA - Manufacturing	137.9	142.8	130.6	124.5	141.6	133.1	142.2	145.0	154.0
Pulp and Paper Products	118.7	124.5	126.7	141.0	161.0	151.7	160.8	161.5	176.0
Iron and Steel	158.4	163.1	126.6	84.0	96.6	88.3	93.3	97.6	113.0
Construction	110.7	88.7	96.2	143.1	187.7	178.9	182.4	210.2	195.7
Services ^{1/}	146.5	151.5	165.5	189.8	221.8	214.4	219.2	232.8	236.6
Trade	114.7	125.4	136.7	157.5	176.9	167.4	172.6	177.3	192.0
Ottawa - All Industries	129.3	132.8	132.2	142.1	165.6	157.5	164.1	171.1	177.1
HAMILTON - Manufacturing	141.1	139.3	130.3	115.9	151.4	147.5	151.3	154.0	169.7
Textile Products	107.5	109.6	109.8	118.5	135.2	134.3	135.9	129.6	153.6
Electrical Apparatus	154.0	170.8	158.4	120.6	194.2	186.6	193.8	194.3	224.1
Iron and Steel	154.1	143.2	128.2	104.4	133.6	131.6	135.5	136.9	148.7
Construction	95.9	67.2	103.3	135.3	160.7	138.8	160.3	174.5	179.6
Trade	104.2	113.4	122.1	136.8	161.4	149.1	155.2	161.0	191.6
Hamilton - All Industries	136.1	134.4	129.3	120.5	154.7	148.9	154.9	157.8	173.9
WINDSOR - Manufacturing	146.2	142.2	110.1	99.2	128.2	120.0	129.6	132.6	142.6
Iron and Steel	149.1	142.9	104.3	91.2	120.9	112.6	123.1	125.5	135.6
Construction	161.3	144.0	147.8	182.4	236.9	202.2	258.2	246.1	248.3
Trade	105.3	115.1	121.3	129.7	150.4	136.2	146.7	159.9	172.7
Windsor - All Industries	145.3	142.0	113.1	104.4	134.0	125.0	135.3	139.1	148.9
WINNIPEG - Manufacturing	150.6	161.7	152.1	150.3	168.2	164.2	168.1	173.2	188.5
Animal Products - edible	138.8	181.6	177.9	186.2	177.4	174.4	170.4	187.1	261.7
Textile Products	121.0	119.5	131.8	138.4	178.0	168.6	151.4	186.0	202.6
Chemicals	635.2	636.4	485.4	163.0	156.9	146.5	153.2	163.8	168.0
Iron and Steel	166.5	171.5	146.2	136.4	158.9	154.3	166.5	161.1	164.6
Communications	95.7	101.2	114.9	135.7	158.4	138.3	165.8	176.3	168.7
Transportation	126.9	135.9	152.7	170.1	186.6	183.9	181.1	183.6	206.7
Construction	46.9	33.7	42.9	74.3	88.9	81.1	82.0	100.3	99.3
Services ^{1/}	121.4	138.6	148.3	179.2	204.0	198.5	205.3	206.8	213.1
Trade	112.7	122.1	133.4	158.3	182.8	174.5	177.8	183.5	204.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	126.3	134.5	135.2	146.3	166.0	160.0	163.8	170.2	184.8
VANCOUVER - Manufacturing	308.5	292.8	242.3	161.5	187.0	182.4	189.6	191.6	205.8
Lumber Products	101.8	116.3	122.1	136.6	191.4	188.2	181.6	206.2	228.0
Iron and Steel	634.0	567.0	419.2	163.9	161.9	161.5	183.4	153.4	165.0
Communications	119.1	127.9	138.9	166.9	203.5	182.1	211.1	210.3	210.9
Transportation	132.2	148.4	167.3	186.5	244.7	245.5	245.1	256.5	263.8
Construction	194.6	142.6	149.9	242.8	361.3	324.1	353.0	417.1	406.4
Services ^{1/}	135.8	153.4	170.1	199.5	246.2	229.9	247.7	266.6	260.0
Trade	119.2	133.0	143.9	169.0	206.7	193.4	202.0	211.6	236.5
Vancouver - All Industries	223.5	218.2	198.5	173.5	213.9	204.3	214.1	223.9	236.4

^{1/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

Cities and Industries	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	1947			
						Mar.1	June 1	Sept.1	Dec.1
MONTREAL - Manufacturing	146.3	144.7	126.9	115.5	119.9	120.6	119.2	119.3	121.8
Plant Products - edible	97.0	99.2	102.8	104.8	112.7	111.3	112.4	112.5	118.8
Pulp and Paper Products	110.1	117.4	123.5	133.9	142.6	137.0	145.1	145.7	150.0
Textile Products	103.9	102.5	102.4	104.6	108.4	111.5	109.1	105.9	110.1
Tobacco	119.9	114.0	109.7	103.3	106.4	108.1	104.4	105.7	109.0
Iron and Steel	190.5	195.7	181.3	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.2	100.1	100.2
Communications	105.8	112.1	126.9	163.0	192.3	186.0	197.5	196.2	192.8
Transportation	89.1	98.9	104.7	120.0	130.6	101.9	146.6	140.2	145.2
Construction	97.8	86.8	97.3	129.1	163.4	151.8	161.6	178.3	175.7
Services ^{1/}	113.7	126.6	131.1	140.3	148.5	147.2	146.5	147.8	153.1
Trade	103.3	108.9	113.2	123.0	133.8	128.2	129.8	133.4	147.5
Montreal - All Industries	132.9	133.1	122.3	119.0	126.5	123.9	126.8	127.5	131.7
QUEBEC - Manufacturing	195.7	190.2	139.9	90.0	98.3	90.6	97.0	106.6	106.2
Iron and Steel	359.5	400.0	249.7	97.4	136.5	101.8	130.3	175.4	175.3
Transportation	112.8	120.4	126.9	132.3	168.0	151.2	168.7	190.7	176.7
Construction	101.4	96.7	100.5	101.1	116.5	93.2	101.3	142.5	147.3
Services ^{1/}	113.9	127.3	132.6	148.3	153.2	135.6	146.8	169.8	152.9
Trade	103.1	112.7	122.7	133.0	137.5	128.0	134.4	139.0	146.0
Quebec - All Industries	165.9	163.7	132.6	102.2	113.3	104.1	102.2	121.9	121.9
TORONTO - Manufacturing	140.5	140.7	124.4	111.7	118.1	118.3	117.2	117.8	122.1
Plant Products - edible	101.9	115.5	116.5	121.8	127.6	129.1	123.0	123.6	129.1
Pulp and Paper Products	100.8	107.5	114.3	128.5	135.9	135.2	133.6	133.8	140.9
Textile Products	102.0	97.0	97.6	101.3	101.9	104.8	102.4	99.3	102.9
Chemicals	194.1	178.2	158.2	136.3	136.4	134.8	138.2	171.6	134.4
Electrical Apparatus	147.2	158.0	145.7	143.8	169.8	167.6	169.4	168.2	178.5
Iron and Steel	188.1	183.9	132.0	89.3	94.7	94.2	93.3	96.6	98.6
Communications	101.7	107.6	122.0	160.3	185.4	184.5	188.9	190.0	178.3
Transportation	116.5	125.4	133.8	144.3	156.6	148.0	160.9	161.1	160.7
Construction	78.0	73.9	90.7	111.9	143.0	121.9	141.5	157.6	167.5
Services ^{1/}	110.5	117.0	108.9	113.6	120.2	116.2	118.8	122.8	124.5
Trade	97.3	102.2	109.4	120.4	130.2	125.5	127.9	127.8	143.0
Toronto - All Industries	127.3	128.9	120.2	115.7	124.3	122.1	123.3	124.6	130.6
OTTAWA - Manufacturing	116.6	114.9	101.5	97.5	99.2	96.0	99.0	101.0	102.2
Pulp and Paper Products	112.8	112.3	109.9	119.3	120.0	119.4	120.2	121.1	121.9
Iron and Steel	107.2	107.7	81.1	67.4	57.2	54.6	54.8	56.7	64.0
Construction	89.9	71.4	76.1	116.4	132.6	126.1	133.6	137.5	128.1
Services ^{1/}	121.9	124.2	132.0	139.1	141.2	136.8	140.6	144.0	146.0
Trade	105.7	112.2	120.6	132.2	135.3	129.9	130.5	133.2	140.1
Ottawa - All Industries	116.7	116.7	107.3	115.3	120.4	112.7	113.9	122.0	122.2
HAMILTON - Manufacturing	119.7	115.3	109.6	98.2	110.3	107.6	111.1	111.1	113.9
Textile Products	93.8	95.1	94.8	98.8	97.6	99.4	96.4	93.2	101.7
Electrical Apparatus	123.6	131.0	121.8	97.7	132.1	129.7	135.0	133.3	136.9
Iron and Steel	133.9	119.2	107.4	87.9	97.9	94.7	99.8	99.2	100.9
Construction	72.5	50.9	80.5	105.8	116.1	103.7	115.6	119.0	121.3
Trade	96.0	102.1	109.2	113.9	121.1	114.0	117.3	118.1	137.4
Hamilton - All Industries	115.3	111.7	108.9	101.9	113.7	109.8	114.5	114.3	118.5
WINDSOR - Manufacturing	135.2	127.6	103.4	99.8	111.5	105.6	115.5	116.1	114.4
Iron and Steel	137.5	127.5	97.2	92.9	106.0	99.1	111.2	111.6	110.0
Construction	134.1	115.2	116.3	143.3	168.4	148.6	181.0	178.2	171.3
Trade	103.9	119.6	122.5	120.8	130.4	116.2	125.1	138.0	152.5
Windsor - All Industries	133.0	126.6	105.4	103.2	115.3	108.7	118.5	120.1	119.1
WINNIPEG - Manufacturing	132.3	137.5	125.9	121.6	123.8	122.6	123.4	126.3	131.2
Animal Products - edible	119.2	154.3	147.8	152.9	125.1	123.7	119.0	131.3	168.9
Textile Products	114.9	112.4	114.7	108.7	134.0	118.4	110.0	144.6	150.8
Chemicals	532.7	532.8	391.0	137.3	114.9	113.2	123.2	111.1	112.4
Iron and Steel	141.4	139.4	112.4	105.6	112.8	110.6	114.8	115.4	113.8
Communications	96.1	99.1	110.1	128.9	146.9	133.3	159.4	160.2	151.8
Transportation	111.3	122.3	133.7	144.0	147.4	142.2	144.6	149.0	158.1
Construction	43.7	30.3	38.5	65.6	71.4	68.4	67.4	77.5	74.2
Services ^{1/}	109.8	123.4	129.0	149.9	163.0	147.1	151.7	152.9	160.0
Trade	103.2	110.3	117.9	132.3	141.5	136.5	136.6	139.3	154.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	114.0	118.8	116.7	122.5	127.3	124.2	125.4	128.8	135.8
VANCOUVER - Manufacturing	237.4	228.8	189.1	128.6	135.7	132.7	137.3	137.2	140.0
Lumber Products	86.0	97.1	104.2	108.4	137.8	132.5	133.5	146.7	152.7
Iron and Steel	497.8	447.6	318.6	123.0	112.8	112.5	121.3	108.7	108.6
Communications	109.2	111.7	120.6	141.4	158.9	151.8	159.0	161.6	162.2
Transportation	113.7	131.5	143.7	159.0	194.4	201.2	199.0	207.6	191.0
Construction	157.7	112.2	120.3	166.6	259.2	232.8	237.6	233.7	233.8
Services ^{1/}	115.5	112.9	135.2	152.8	177.8	167.0	178.7	191.6	184.7
Trade	102.2	110.4	117.1	130.8	146.7	140.4	141.1	148.1	166.6
Vancouver - All Industries	173.3	171.0	156.3	138.4	156.2	151.3	156.7	161.7	163.7

^{1/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

**TABLE 1. PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS IN REGULAR EMPLOYMENT IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES
IN CANADA, ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1942-1947, AND SEMI-ANNUALLY IN 1947.**

Industries	Per Capita Weekly Earnings						1947	
	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	June 1	Dec. 1
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
MANUFACTURING	29.17	31.50	32.66	32.65	32.51	36.67	36.64	39.25
Animal Products - edible	27.57	29.34	30.00	30.81	31.88	35.09	35.09	36.15
Fur and Products	26.37	28.50	29.40	29.80	30.42	34.34	33.98	36.22
Leather and Products	20.50	22.30	23.46	24.18	25.18	27.76	27.30	29.75
Boots and Shoes	19.60	21.68	22.53	23.42	24.49	26.64	26.99	28.41
Lumber and Products	23.94	26.00	27.63	27.67	29.12	32.66	32.30	35.18
Rough and Dressed Lumber	24.55	26.83	28.44	28.69	30.12	33.96	33.48	36.38
Furniture	23.88	25.13	26.45	26.86	27.90	31.40	31.33	34.28
Other Lumber Products	22.50	25.06	26.89	27.20	27.94	30.44	30.13	32.94
Plant Products - edible	23.48	25.23	25.68	26.54	27.99	30.54	31.01	32.28
Pulp and Paper Products	31.08	31.92	33.10	33.80	36.20	41.62	42.23	44.28
Pulp and Paper	33.93	34.92	36.56	37.08	40.63	48.30	49.66	51.50
Paper Products	25.62	25.76	26.15	26.91	28.40	32.84	33.02	35.61
Printing and Publishing	30.33	31.50	32.71	33.49	34.61	38.07	38.05	40.18
Rubber Products	27.57	29.31	32.39	32.46	32.61	39.12	38.37	41.41
Textile Products	20.51	21.92	23.14	23.85	24.98	27.91	28.13	30.14
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	21.16	22.45	23.91	24.59	25.82	29.08	29.47	31.99
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	20.44	21.71	23.35	24.13	25.55	28.21	28.46	31.49
Woollen Yarn and Cloth	21.89	22.91	23.91	24.47	25.12	28.61	28.92	31.36
Artificial Silk and Silk Goods	21.46	23.29	24.58	25.41	26.64	30.27	30.73	33.10
Hosiery and Knit Goods	18.65	20.26	20.89	21.30	22.45	25.18	25.70	27.13
Garments and Personal Furnishings	20.02	21.57	22.93	23.93	24.99	27.39	27.23	28.99
Other Textile Products	22.42	23.51	24.63	24.89	25.98	29.74	30.13	32.27
Tobacco	18.17	20.90	23.25	24.35	25.20	28.43	29.14	31.44
Beverages	31.53	33.56	34.58	34.74	35.45	39.68	40.17	41.95
Chemicals and Allied Products	28.55	30.69	32.07	33.84	34.96	39.16	38.78	41.71
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	27.43	29.36	30.80	31.04	31.69	36.68	36.36	40.35
Electric Light and Power	34.37	35.92	37.23	37.15	38.40	41.30	41.33	42.52
Electrical Apparatus	30.59	31.86	32.66	33.52	33.20	37.71	37.10	41.25
Iron and Steel Products	34.03	35.50	37.69	37.64	36.51	41.12	41.17	44.06
Crude, Rolled and Forged Products	33.25	34.67	36.69	36.79	36.93	43.26	42.80	46.90
Machinery (other than vehicles)	33.30	35.24	35.89	35.75	35.23	39.72	40.20	42.75
Agricultural Implements	31.06	33.23	34.64	34.19	34.85	40.30	38.79	44.09
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	34.95	36.96	38.42	38.86	38.33	42.66	42.57	44.70
Automobiles and Parts	38.54	41.27	42.47	40.49	38.16	44.20	43.13	46.64
Steel Shipbuilding and Repairing	36.07	38.73	39.64	39.49	37.55	41.83	42.77	46.51
Heating Appliances	27.86	29.84	32.19	32.32	32.02	35.90	36.69	38.78
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	35.94	37.99	38.94	38.67	37.28	41.52	41.58	43.89
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	33.24	35.03	37.03	36.41	35.00	39.24	39.07	42.53
Other Iron and Steel Products	32.75	34.69	35.74	35.38	33.63	38.01	38.25	40.96
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	31.78	33.30	34.68	35.31	35.64	39.96	39.28	43.30
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	35.70	37.15	38.10	38.78	38.74	43.57	43.05	46.84
Miscellaneous	26.75	29.32	31.35	30.25	29.19	31.87	31.71	34.47
LOGGING	20.34	24.78	26.54	26.89	29.03	35.42	33.88	39.20
MINING	34.79	36.09	38.05	38.60	39.21	43.03	41.17	46.19
Coal	31.09	33.18	36.95	38.19	39.03	41.61	36.09	44.17
Metallic Ores	38.60	39.70	40.68	41.02	41.63	46.25	45.69	49.55
Non-Metallic Minerals (except coal)	28.51	30.84	32.34	32.64	32.77	36.88	36.21	40.67
COMMUNICATIONS	28.13	29.36	30.81	31.48	32.76	34.42	34.41	35.60
Telegraphs	27.93	28.60	29.21	31.04	33.50	37.89	38.44	38.43
Telephones	28.20	29.64	31.37	31.62	32.57	35.63	33.54	34.95
TRANSPORTATION	34.69	35.86	37.07	38.82	40.07	44.16	43.37	45.41
Street Railways, Cartage and Storage	31.02	32.59	33.43	34.25	35.07	38.70	38.47	40.56
Steam Railway Operation	37.99	38.79	40.53	43.94	45.03	49.79	49.26	50.51
Shipping and Stevedoring	29.29	31.04	31.48	32.15	32.80	37.17	35.51	39.27
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	26.45	29.64	29.74	30.08	31.53	34.86	34.45	36.46
Building	31.20	34.85	34.12	34.03	33.97	37.41	37.08	40.62
Highway	22.91	25.73	27.73	27.77	29.11	31.61	30.66	32.18
Railway	23.87	26.01	27.73	28.87	31.40	35.11	35.82	35.07
SERVICES (as listed below)	17.37	18.58	19.41	19.87	21.06	23.48	23.22	24.96
Hotels and Restaurants	16.44	17.77	18.76	18.98	20.21	22.45	22.09	23.60
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18.86	19.91	20.55	21.57	22.70	25.51	25.42	27.57
TRADE	24.07	25.23	26.21	26.85	28.45	31.29	31.57	32.06
Retail	22.08	23.08	24.03	24.62	26.33	28.99	29.35	29.56
Wholesale	30.53	32.07	32.79	33.07	34.16	37.14	37.01	38.79
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	28.56	30.78	31.84	31.99	32.38	36.15	36.00	38.26
FINANCE	30.20	31.19	32.35	33.51	34.85	37.09	37.51	37.36
Banks and Trust Companies	26.86	27.43	28.39	29.58	30.96	32.81	32.68	32.91
Brokerage and Stock Market Operations	33.33	34.97	35.89	37.43	38.51	43.93	43.97	45.96
Insurance	34.85	36.58	38.07	38.98	40.09	42.48	43.37	42.82
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	28.61	30.79	31.85	32.04	32.48	36.19	36.07	38.24

Table 9.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries, Annual Averages, 1942-47 and Monthly, 1944-47.

Month and Year	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communica- tions	Trans- portation	Construction and Maintenance	Services	Trade	Eight Leading Industries	Finance	Nine Leading Industries
1942 - Average	29.17	20.70	34.81	28.13	34.70	26.45	17.37	24.07	28.56	30.20	28.61
1943 - Average	31.50	24.78	36.08	29.38	36.86	29.64	18.88	25.23	30.78	31.18	30.78
1944 - Average	32.66	26.54	38.05	30.81	37.07	29.74	19.41	26.21	31.84	32.35	31.85
1945 - Average	32.65	26.89	38.60	31.48	38.82	30.08	19.87	26.85	31.99	33.51	32.04
1946 - Average	32.51	29.03	39.21	32.76	40.07	31.53	21.06	28.45	32.38	34.85	32.48
1947 - Average	36.57	35.42	43.03	34.42	44.16	34.86	23.48	31.29	36.15	37.09	36.19
1944 - Jan. 1	30.18	24.08	34.14	30.86	35.79	28.70	18.94	25.30	29.69	32.02	29.77
Feb. 1	32.78	24.94	38.12	30.64	35.99	29.85	19.43	26.17	31.76	31.88	31.76
Mar. 1	33.23	27.99	37.76	30.67	36.01	30.77	19.38	26.45	32.27	31.92	32.26
Apr. 1	33.28	27.69	37.55	30.53	37.26	30.44	19.44	26.39	32.37	31.95	32.37
May 1	32.92	28.97	39.25	30.97	37.30	29.73	19.65	26.42	32.26	32.60	32.27
June 1	32.64	26.31	37.45	31.05	36.93	29.09	19.39	26.33	31.80	32.68	31.83
July 1	32.44	26.75	37.68	30.41	36.56	29.77	19.28	26.59	31.72	32.73	31.75
Aug. 1	32.38	27.15	38.04	30.53	36.69	28.85	19.11	26.54	31.63	32.65	31.66
Sept. 1	32.55	27.29	38.25	30.76	36.72	28.44	19.29	26.45	31.69	32.53	31.72
Oct. 1	33.02	26.51	39.11	31.10	38.72	30.82	19.46	26.30	32.36	32.41	32.36
Nov. 1	33.20	25.76	39.48	31.15	38.28	30.60	19.70	26.04	32.29	32.44	32.30
Dec. 1	33.35	25.04	39.79	31.04	38.63	29.76	19.82	25.53	32.19	32.42	32.20
1945 - Jan. 1	30.22	27.02	34.87	31.20	38.77	28.84	19.23	25.52	30.10	32.50	30.18
Feb. 1	33.06	25.13	39.39	31.25	38.98	29.98	19.70	26.52	32.15	32.83	32.18
Mar. 1	33.56	27.82	40.01	31.28	40.15	30.65	20.16	26.65	32.01	33.88	32.01
Apr. 1	32.55	28.28	38.46	31.51	39.17	30.05	19.73	26.50	32.00	33.58	32.06
May 1	33.59	26.81	39.27	31.31	38.38	29.00	19.99	26.84	32.65	33.63	32.58
June 1	32.83	26.73	38.00	31.58	36.33	29.30	19.52	26.70	32.10	33.44	32.18
July 1	32.94	27.57	39.31	31.11	38.68	30.52	19.71	27.19	32.32	33.70	32.37
Aug. 1	32.73	27.07	38.93	31.16	38.38	29.91	19.74	27.35	32.09	33.54	32.14
Sept. 1	32.58	27.47	38.25	31.75	38.59	30.63	19.78	27.28	32.06	33.53	32.11
Oct. 1	32.54	27.48	39.08	31.76	39.12	30.58	20.16	27.35	32.08	34.08	32.16
Nov. 1	32.64	26.22	38.67	32.01	38.60	30.76	20.21	27.27	31.95	34.14	32.03
Dec. 1	32.44	25.35	39.02	31.84	38.72	30.26	20.37	26.76	31.63	34.13	31.73
1946 - Jan. 1	29.49	27.37	36.59	32.53	39.01	28.98	19.80	26.74	29.92	34.14	30.09
Feb. 1	32.43	26.12	39.41	32.31	39.25	31.24	20.36	27.92	31.97	34.25	32.06
Mar. 1	32.43	29.31	39.67	32.94	40.63	32.02	21.04	28.19	32.44	34.84	32.53
Apr. 1	32.82	28.69	39.59	32.52	39.74	31.45	20.88	28.18	32.48	34.54	32.56
May 1	32.24	27.95	38.39	33.21	39.21	30.84	20.97	28.24	32.05	34.69	32.16
June 1	31.83	24.89	38.93	32.69	38.64	30.88	20.73	28.37	31.68	34.77	31.61
July 1	32.37	29.51	39.41	32.40	39.04	31.22	20.95	28.72	32.25	34.66	32.35
Aug. 1	32.66	32.25	38.84	32.38	39.56	31.96	20.83	29.10	32.64	34.65	32.72
Sept. 1	32.71	31.87	39.12	32.34	39.86	32.17	21.05	29.05	32.72	34.95	32.81
Oct. 1	33.18	30.54	40.25	33.07	41.54	32.18	21.59	29.03	33.15	35.59	33.25
Nov. 1	33.45	30.28	40.22	33.45	41.28	32.67	21.95	29.13	33.35	35.52	33.42
Dec. 1	34.54	29.60	40.12	33.25	42.88	32.77	22.56	28.77	33.95	35.63	34.02
1947 - Jan. 1	32.40	32.35	35.50	33.63	43.06	31.00	22.19	29.00	32.64	35.75	32.77
Feb. 1	35.34	31.78	42.12	33.61	44.10	33.76	22.77	30.47	35.03	36.49	35.09
Mar. 1	35.81	34.29	43.30	33.74	44.47	34.89	23.20	30.77	35.61	36.66	35.66
Apr. 1	35.98	36.61	43.17	34.02	44.40	33.66	23.25	30.83	35.73	36.96	35.78
May 1	36.27	35.19	43.54	33.76	43.55	34.63	23.37	31.11	35.89	37.42	35.95
June 1	36.64	33.86	41.17	34.41	43.37	34.45	23.27	31.30	36.00	37.31	36.07
July 1	36.47	35.16	43.27	34.41	43.99	34.76	23.51	31.74	36.15	37.60	36.20
Aug. 1	36.97	35.36	43.69	34.72	43.98	35.70	23.29	31.79	36.53	37.52	36.57
Sept. 1	37.16	36.76	44.31	34.88	44.22	35.85	23.40	31.88	36.76	37.40	36.79
Oct. 1	38.04	36.63	45.29	34.95	44.45	36.55	24.07	31.99	37.39	37.20	37.38
Nov. 1	38.52	37.83	44.87	35.37	45.03	36.65	24.49	32.36	37.79	37.30	37.77
Dec. 1	39.25	39.20	46.19	35.60	45.41	36.46	24.96	32.06	38.28	37.36	38.24

Table 100 - Per Capita Monthly Wages of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Provinces and Economic Areas, Annual Averages, 1942-47, and Monthly, 1944-47.

Month and Year	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
1942 - Average	20.04	21.91	22.11	22.79	22.70	22.88	22.80	22.71	22.88	22.62	21.28	22.56
1943 - Average	22.10	24.00	24.81	25.50	25.06	25.43	25.32	25.90	25.07	24.85	24.52	25.78
1944 - Average	30.33	28.08	31.08	32.11	30.38	32.73	31.59	31.06	30.29	32.06	34.63	31.84
1945 - Average	30.43	28.80	31.02	32.01	30.73	32.49	32.50	32.04	31.02	33.41	34.82	32.99
1946 - Average	30.31	27.33	30.71	30.08	31.24	32.63	32.28	32.07	32.41	34.06	35.30	32.38
1947 - Average	32.80	32.61	32.82	32.84	32.24	32.11	32.46	32.23	32.57	32.27	32.74	32.15
1944 - Jan. 1	27.01	25.88	27.40	28.11	28.14	28.73	28.39	29.65	28.94	32.17	31.79	29.69
Feb. 1	29.95	25.03	31.61	27.73	29.98	32.97	30.99	30.12	29.67	32.83	34.77	31.76
May 1	30.67	26.11	32.11	28.25	30.34	32.40	31.39	31.05	30.34	32.39	35.37	32.27
Aug. 1	31.41	25.15	33.10	29.00	30.74	32.51	31.59	31.29	30.60	32.55	35.00	32.37
Nov. 1	31.88	26.86	33.41	29.63	30.59	32.97	31.82	31.51	30.43	33.05	35.51	32.26
Dec. 1	30.10	26.08	31.89	27.45	30.12	32.77	31.62	31.15	30.57	32.88	34.80	31.80
1945 - Jan. 1	30.18	26.10	32.01	27.37	29.91	32.88	31.55	30.94	30.46	33.06	34.97	31.72
Aug. 1	30.09	26.09	31.44	28.27	29.76	32.69	31.49	30.90	30.12	33.09	34.67	31.63
Sept. 1	30.11	26.78	31.83	27.71	30.09	32.65	31.46	30.94	30.04	32.99	34.45	31.69
Oct. 1	31.10	27.05	32.52	29.13	31.08	32.02	32.37	31.70	31.14	33.95	34.80	32.36
Nov. 1	31.00	26.82	32.70	28.59	30.93	33.06	32.22	31.61	30.58	34.03	34.67	32.29
Dec. 1	30.69	27.02	32.27	28.40	30.63	33.10	32.23	31.90	30.56	33.64	34.71	32.19
1945 - Jan. 1	27.73	25.29	28.28	27.09	29.04	30.39	31.48	31.01	30.64	32.60	32.66	30.10
Feb. 1	31.39	25.58	33.51	28.56	30.57	32.97	31.87	31.31	30.88	33.21	34.80	32.15
Mar. 1	31.95	25.19	33.93	29.40	31.35	33.43	32.83	32.38	31.68	34.16	35.66	32.81
Apr. 1	31.88	25.41	34.81	28.77	30.25	32.18	32.04	31.65	30.87	33.35	34.87	32.00
May 1	31.01	27.70	32.51	28.23	31.94	32.35	32.26	31.95	30.62	33.53	35.59	32.55
June 1	30.30	26.70	31.65	28.31	31.13	32.22	32.06	31.93	30.64	33.10	34.60	32.10
July 1	30.39	26.41	31.14	28.47	30.77	32.37	32.77	32.50	31.32	33.88	35.07	32.32
Aug. 1	30.38	26.37	31.51	29.00	31.03	32.55	31.39	31.38	30.48	33.03	34.79	32.09
Sept. 1	30.15	26.21	30.77	28.20	30.08	32.43	32.37	32.34	31.44	33.58	34.71	32.06
Oct. 1	30.18	26.76	30.33	29.35	30.94	32.39	32.56	32.38	31.34	33.52	35.31	32.08
Nov. 1	29.65	27.28	30.15	29.00	30.73	32.42	32.55	32.48	31.25	33.41	35.07	31.95
Dec. 1	29.57	27.09	30.25	28.69	30.37	32.04	32.55	32.36	31.42	33.49	34.65	31.63
1946 - Jan. 1	29.04	26.35	28.95	29.30	28.72	29.96	31.71	31.18	31.60	32.49	32.10	29.92
Feb. 1	30.42	26.15	31.07	29.73	30.65	32.35	32.85	32.43	31.85	33.97	34.74	31.97
Mar. 1	31.08	26.15	31.70	30.40	31.43	32.41	33.59	33.22	32.67	34.59	35.60	32.44
Apr. 1	31.34	27.37	32.17	30.43	31.31	32.77	33.04	32.75	32.13	33.92	35.23	32.48
May 1	30.17	26.97	30.83	29.40	30.74	32.43	32.86	32.64	31.86	33.72	35.10	32.05
June 1	30.16	26.28	30.80	29.75	30.76	31.88	32.74	32.65	31.65	33.49	34.11	31.68
July 1	30.39	27.63	30.76	30.00	30.91	32.71	32.34	32.83	31.73	33.49	35.46	32.25
Aug. 1	29.97	27.55	29.93	30.17	31.60	33.02	33.12	33.05	32.36	33.62	35.86	32.54
Sept. 1	29.86	26.72	29.79	30.15	31.76	32.98	33.52	33.29	32.79	34.21	35.91	32.72
Oct. 1	30.42	28.16	30.40	30.56	32.04	33.40	34.04	33.95	33.06	34.72	36.73	33.15
Nov. 1	30.75	28.58	30.98	30.51	32.31	33.58	34.22	34.06	33.15	35.07	36.50	33.33
Dec. 1	30.83	29.98	31.31	30.19	32.65	34.71	34.84	34.77	34.03	35.40	36.27	33.95
1947 - Jan. 1	28.93	27.61	27.13	31.26	31.37	33.35	34.08	33.78	34.26	34.37	34.57	32.64
Feb. 1	32.99	28.20	33.50	32.54	33.43	35.93	35.64	35.50	35.12	36.10	36.93	35.03
Mar. 1	32.60	29.16	32.43	32.95	34.20	36.47	35.92	35.91	35.55	36.28	37.99	35.61
Apr. 1	33.38	29.99	32.52	34.41	34.34	36.38	36.21	35.92	35.53	36.96	38.26	35.73
May 1	33.25	30.30	32.66	34.03	34.51	36.56	36.27	36.08	35.18	37.14	38.50	35.89
June 1	33.01	30.13	32.75	34.11	34.75	36.54	36.33	36.18	35.46	37.08	38.35	36.00
July 1	33.20	29.27	33.37	33.19	34.29	37.19	36.48	36.42	35.26	37.25	39.06	36.15
Aug. 1	33.29	29.36	33.67	32.98	34.79	37.65	36.59	36.44	35.81	37.20	39.36	36.53
Sept. 1	33.46	28.98	33.54	33.60	35.21	37.80	36.89	36.66	35.76	37.80	39.54	36.76
Oct. 1	33.56	30.28	33.44	33.92	35.78	38.47	37.52	37.14	35.80	38.98	40.39	37.39
Nov. 1	33.80	30.12	33.47	33.97	36.27	38.99	37.71	37.36	36.57	38.85	40.66	37.79
Dec. 1	33.73	30.54	33.40	34.34	36.82	39.53	37.90	37.44	36.56	39.27	40.95	38.28

Table 11.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Eight Leading Cities, Annual Averages, 1942-47 and Monthly, 1944-47.

Month and Year	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1942 - Average	27.97	23.41	29.54	25.29	31.32	39.22	27.06	30.39
1943 - Average	30.50	26.58	31.62	26.55	32.45	41.61	28.00	33.43
1944 - Average	31.64	29.37	32.51	27.70	33.10	42.68	28.73	33.52
1945 - Average	31.95	28.70	32.41	28.30	32.32	40.37	29.38	33.60
1946 - Average	31.92	27.63	32.80	28.45	32.46	38.05	30.40	33.12
1947 - Average	34.92	30.77	36.76	31.69	37.32	43.54	33.18	36.32
1944 - Jan. 1	29.52	25.00	30.72	26.34	30.95	37.73	27.45	30.08
Feb. 1	31.47	28.60	32.94	27.17	33.80	44.48	28.25	34.17
Mar. 1	31.39	28.88	33.03	27.82	34.03	44.30	29.22	34.32
Apr. 1	32.20	29.26	33.03	27.52	33.94	44.46	29.17	33.58
May 1	31.64	29.24	33.21	27.78	33.74	36.54	29.40	34.33
June 1	31.29	30.60	32.50	27.86	32.61	43.22	28.97	33.56
July 1	31.06	29.33	32.42	27.94	32.60	43.55	28.70	33.88
Aug. 1	30.96	29.91	32.24	28.04	33.00	43.63	28.45	34.07
Sept. 1	32.03	30.54	32.33	27.57	32.78	43.44	28.52	33.80
Oct. 1	32.48	30.87	32.56	27.82	32.95	43.98	28.69	33.92
Nov. 1	32.52	31.29	32.51	28.33	33.33	43.37	28.72	33.23
Dec. 1	32.59	28.93	32.57	28.25	33.42	43.49	29.20	33.35
1945 - Jan. 1	29.61	27.08	29.71	27.11	30.05	36.29	27.85	31.22
Feb. 1	32.14	28.27	32.26	28.43	33.67	44.22	28.80	34.01
Mar. 1	32.68	28.89	33.10	28.69	33.77	43.68	30.01	34.64
Apr. 1	31.73	27.32	31.92	28.09	33.13	41.93	29.29	33.67
May 1	32.68	29.96	33.03	28.87	33.98	42.80	29.72	34.73
June 1	32.23	30.90	32.80	28.49	32.41	39.79	29.19	33.34
July 1	31.92	29.12	33.09	28.42	33.11	39.60	29.71	33.66
Aug. 1	32.09	29.73	32.71	28.26	33.33	38.70	29.07	34.19
Sept. 1	32.00	28.22	32.66	28.37	32.55	39.72	29.90	33.37
Oct. 1	32.09	28.84	32.56	28.47	32.82	39.74	29.56	33.67
Nov. 1	32.20	29.05	32.64	28.55	32.42	39.39	29.77	33.62
Dec. 1	32.03	27.10	32.38	27.94	32.57	39.08	29.76	33.08
1946 - Jan. 1	28.81	25.62	30.58	26.46	29.82	34.17	28.16	30.40
Feb. 1	31.81	27.40	32.39	27.91	32.31	42.12	29.97	33.00
Mar. 1	32.10	27.54	32.58	28.30	32.65	36.48	30.53	33.31
Apr. 1	32.08	27.53	32.84	28.13	32.73	41.84	30.37	32.74
May 1	31.39	27.10	32.63	27.87	32.35	40.66	30.19	32.80
June 1	31.61	26.94	32.18	28.00	31.34	36.29	30.36	32.42
July 1	31.22	27.05	32.93	28.63	32.35	37.16	30.52	33.16
Aug. 1	31.96	28.29	32.96	28.80	32.65	37.03	30.53	33.03
Sept. 1	32.39	28.23	33.16	28.84	32.62	37.33	30.63	33.19
Oct. 1	32.84	28.46	33.41	29.30	32.59	35.86	30.77	34.34
Nov. 1	33.33	28.70	33.59	29.46	33.17	36.90	31.07	34.56
Dec. 1	33.52	29.31	34.39	29.65	35.04	40.71	31.70	34.48
1947 - Jan. 1	31.25	27.94	33.17	28.98	33.36	40.05	30.48	32.85
Feb. 1	33.96	28.76	35.45	30.89	36.30	42.90	32.64	35.07
Mar. 1	34.54	29.91	35.81	31.15	37.21	43.20	32.82	35.78
Apr. 1	34.58	29.70	36.06	31.10	36.67	43.08	32.85	35.98
May 1	34.85	30.19	36.40	31.23	36.84	43.52	33.05	36.38
June 1	35.01	31.05	36.69	31.60	37.14	42.79	33.27	36.23
July 1	34.73	30.42	37.05	31.81	36.89	43.13	33.60	36.23
Aug. 1	34.95	31.68	37.15	32.56	37.78	43.58	33.23	36.63
Sept. 1	35.34	32.01	37.50	32.25	37.83	43.44	33.63	36.81
Oct. 1	36.03	32.28	38.20	32.94	38.80	44.51	33.76	37.67
Nov. 1	36.74	32.70	38.59	32.67	38.70	45.60	34.21	37.97
Dec. 1	37.10	32.69	39.01	33.15	40.36	46.67	34.68	38.39

Table 12.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Specified Cities,

July 1, 1944 - Dec. 1, 1947.

Month and Year		Halifax	Saint John	Sherbrooke	Three Rivers	Kitchener - Waterloo	London	Month and Year	
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
1944 -	July 1	30.92	27.68	24.40	27.76	28.86	29.80	July	1 - 1944
	Aug. 1	28.77	28.86	24.87	28.26	29.44	29.49	Aug.	1
	Sept. 1	30.22	28.40	25.42	28.62	29.60	29.49	Sept.	1
	Oct. 1	31.02	29.74	26.21	29.63	29.86	29.74	Oct.	1
	Nov. 1	30.48	29.68	25.69	29.38	30.36	29.45	Nov.	1
	Dec. 1	30.92	29.64	26.82	29.75	29.93	29.35	Dec.	1
1945 -	Jan. 1	28.18	27.33	23.99	27.48	27.69	27.52	Jan.	1 - 1945
	Feb. 1	32.96	30.03	25.82	28.77	30.30	29.48	Feb.	1
	Mar. 1	32.20	30.10	27.13	30.59	30.11	29.74	Mar.	1
	Apr. 1	32.94	30.30	25.06	29.56	29.49	28.81	Apr.	1
	May 1	31.35	30.05	26.85	30.26	30.23	29.97	May	1
	June 1	30.99	29.94	26.42	29.25	29.79	30.11	June	1
	July 1	30.39	29.99	26.38	28.46	29.88	30.14	July	1
	Aug. 1	29.75	29.70	26.10	29.36	29.83	30.42	Aug.	1
	Sept. 1	29.42	29.17	25.70	28.97	29.83	30.20	Sept.	1
	Oct. 1	28.69	28.28	26.79	28.75	29.98	30.19	Oct.	1
	Nov. 1	29.36	28.39	26.99	29.08	30.33	30.40	Nov.	1
	Dec. 1	28.80	28.29	26.76	30.06	29.89	29.95	Dec.	1
1945 -	Average	30.42	29.29	26.17	29.22	29.78	29.74	Average	- 1945
1946 -	Jan. 1	26.22	26.84	22.73	28.61	26.00	28.20	Jan.	1 - 1946
	Feb. 1	28.63	29.18	26.10	30.13	29.67	30.01	Feb.	1
	Mar. 1	29.64	29.38	26.86	30.04	30.12	30.45	Mar.	1
	Apr. 1	29.80	30.60	27.13	30.80	30.70	30.63	Apr.	1
	May 1	29.67	29.45	26.81	30.05	30.13	30.48	May	1
	June 1	28.78	28.20	25.65	30.47	28.58	30.05	June	1
	July 1	29.66	29.31	24.46	30.57	30.50	30.63	July	1
	Aug. 1	29.51	29.08	27.51	32.16	30.54	30.93	Aug.	1
	Sept. 1	29.25	28.83	28.04	31.92	30.63	30.84	Sept.	1
	Oct. 1	29.97	30.02	28.53	31.99	30.84	31.44	Oct.	1
	Nov. 1	29.79	29.65	27.68	31.99	29.66	31.58	Nov.	1
	Dec. 1	29.12	29.64	28.73	32.31	32.89	31.95	Dec.	1
1946 -	Average	29.17	29.18	26.69	30.92	30.02	30.60	Average	- 1946
1947 -	Jan. 1	27.84	29.88	24.06	31.26	29.49	30.20	Jan.	1 - 1947
	Feb. 1	33.34	31.05	29.72	32.98	33.69	32.61	Feb.	1
	Mar. 1	32.31	31.12	29.84	33.42	34.22	33.04	Mar.	1
	Apr. 1	32.73	32.86	29.43	32.98	34.48	32.62	Apr.	1
	May 1	33.40	31.50	30.07	33.31	35.11	33.81	May	1
	June 1	31.63	31.67	30.50	36.09	35.32	34.30	June	1
	July 1	33.00	31.56	28.62	35.15	35.23	34.55	July	1
	Aug. 1	32.61	30.57	29.90	36.58	36.09	34.40	Aug.	1
	Sept. 1	32.73	30.96	30.45	36.46	36.65	34.33	Sept.	1
	Oct. 1	32.45	31.80	32.12	37.34	37.37	34.97	Oct.	1
	Nov. 1	32.58	32.03	32.24	36.65	37.46	35.43	Nov.	1
	Dec. 1	31.91	31.05	32.54	37.06	37.90	35.88	Dec.	1
1947 -	Average	32.23	31.34	29.96	34.94	35.25	33.86	Average	- 1947

Table 12.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Specified Cities,

July 1, 1944 - Dec. 1, 1947. (Concluded).

Month and Year			Ft. William - Pt. Arthur	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Victoria	Month and Year	
			\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
1944 -	July	1	37.31	26.97	26.05	30.83	29.73	33.37	July	1 - 1944
	Aug.	1	37.80	27.21	26.21	31.08	29.48	33.20	Aug.	1
	Sept.	1	38.28	27.44	26.19	30.76	29.54	33.34	Sept.	1
	Oct.	1	39.01	28.07	26.31	30.83	29.65	33.06	Oct.	1
	Nov.	1	38.38	27.21	26.49	31.02	29.62	32.37	Nov.	1
	Dec.	1	35.99	27.09	26.30	31.32	29.21	33.02	Dec.	1
1945 -	Jan.	1	35.87	27.11	25.94	31.01	27.74	31.28	Jan.	1 - 1945
	Feb.	1	36.05	28.88	26.83	31.18	29.16	34.19	Feb.	1
	Mar.	1	35.72	29.13	27.22	31.84	29.43	34.42	Mar.	1
	Apr.	1	34.16	28.17	26.35	31.92	28.62	33.88	Apr.	1
	May	1	35.53	28.22	26.89	32.25	29.54	33.71	May	1
	June	1	34.80	27.62	26.02	31.74	29.29	32.87	June	1
	July	1	36.57	27.84	26.23	31.89	29.49	32.27	July	1
	Aug.	1	37.00	27.64	26.24	31.39	29.33	32.10	Aug.	1
	Sept.	1	34.07	27.72	26.87	31.44	29.76	32.70	Sept.	1
	Oct.	1	36.45	28.15	27.43	31.24	30.01	32.20	Oct.	1
	Nov.	1	35.21	28.06	27.69	31.60	29.49	31.53	Nov.	1
	Dec.	1	34.98	28.12	27.56	31.40	29.91	31.31	Dec.	1
1945 -	Average		35.53	28.05	26.76	31.57	29.31	32.70	Average - 1945	
1946 -	Jan.	1	32.83	27.95	27.29	31.00	28.81	27.98	Jan.	1 - 1946
	Feb.	1	34.61	29.20	27.76	31.94	30.05	31.51	Feb.	1
	Mar.	1	34.46	28.21	28.60	32.12	30.39	31.76	Mar.	1
	Apr.	1	34.40	28.75	28.42	31.97	30.21	31.60	Apr.	1
	May	1	34.19	28.63	27.95	31.97	30.16	31.63	May	1
	June	1	34.59	28.99	27.76	31.68	29.75	30.46	June	1
	July	1	35.07	29.29	28.22	31.99	30.52	32.45	July	1
	Aug.	1	35.67	29.77	29.05	32.09	30.62	31.70	Aug.	1
	Sept.	1	35.63	29.76	29.28	32.12	30.46	31.63	Sept.	1
	Oct.	1	36.73	29.90	30.11	32.54	31.06	31.23	Oct.	1
	Nov.	1	35.68	29.76	29.85	32.60	31.00	31.80	Nov.	1
	Dec.	1	36.20	30.17	30.82	32.65	31.47	32.84	Dec.	1
1946 -	Average		35.01	29.27	28.76	32.06	30.38	31.38	Average - 1946	
1947 -	Jan.	1	35.26	30.58	30.25	31.81	30.12	31.74	Jan.	1 - 1947
	Feb.	1	36.86	31.51	30.81	33.38	31.82	34.00	Feb.	1
	Mar.	1	38.02	31.12	31.42	33.99	32.29	34.45	Mar.	1
	Apr.	1	37.68	31.68	31.14	34.06	32.49	34.33	Apr.	1
	May	1	37.07	31.80	31.60	34.14	32.95	35.24	May	1
	June	1	38.38	31.41	31.97	34.38	32.88	36.28	June	1
	July	1	39.84	32.08	32.16	34.54	33.40	36.03	July	1
	Aug.	1	40.03	32.40	33.60	35.15	32.97	36.23	Aug.	1
	Sept.	1	40.41	32.39	33.28	34.67	33.07	35.67	Sept.	1
	Oct.	1	41.50	32.71	33.11	35.37	33.74	36.41	Oct.	1
	Nov.	1	41.80	33.25	33.85	36.21	34.72	36.28	Nov.	1
	Dec.	1	42.18	33.06	33.77	36.08	35.20	36.85	Dec.	1
1947 -	Average		39.09	32.00	32.25	34.48	32.97	35.29	Average - 1947	

Table 13.- Annual Averages of Hours Worked Per Week, Hourly Earnings and Weekly Earnings, Reported by Leading Establishments in Indicated Industries in 1945, 1946 and 1947, Together with Average Number of Wage-Earners for Whom Statistics were Available in 1947.

Industries	Annual Averages									Wage-Earners, 1947
	Hours Worked Per Week			Hourly Earnings			Weekly Earnings			
	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947	1945	1946	1947	
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
										No.
MANUFACTURING	44.3	42.7	42.5	69.4	70.0	80.3	30.71	29.87	34.16	769,767
*Durable Manufactured Goods	44.7	42.8	42.7	76.7	76.4	87.2	34.28	32.70	37.23	383,851
Non-Durable Manufactured Goods	43.7	42.6	42.3	60.7	63.8	73.4	26.53	27.18	31.06	385,916
Animal Products - edible	44.6	42.6	42.6	63.0	67.0	75.9	28.10	28.54	32.33	24,394
Dairy Products	48.1	47.1	47.0	59.0	61.5	66.6	28.38	28.97	31.30	6,156
Meat Products	42.4	40.8	41.3	67.9	72.9	84.1	28.79	29.74	34.73	15,184
Leather Products	43.1	41.7	40.6	52.2	55.8	63.5	22.50	23.27	25.78	23,153
Leather Boots and Shoes	43.3	42.2	40.7	49.8	52.9	60.0	21.56	22.32	24.42	14,296
*Lumber Products	43.7	42.9	42.2	60.5	64.2	73.6	26.44	27.54	31.06	63,107
Rough and Dressed Lumber	43.9	43.1	41.8	62.0	66.6	77.6	27.22	28.70	32.44	35,442
Containers	42.8	42.7	42.3	58.3	61.3	69.7	24.95	26.18	29.48	7,699
Furniture	43.6	42.6	42.8	57.9	61.3	69.6	25.24	26.33	29.79	12,821
*Musical Instruments	46.5	45.0	44.2	53.8	58.3	66.7	25.02	26.24	29.48	845
Plant Products - edible	42.4	42.0	41.4	54.1	57.3	64.4	22.94	24.07	26.66	44,675
Flour and Other Milled Products	46.3	45.6	44.6	62.6	66.1	77.2	28.98	30.08	34.43	6,703
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving	39.8	38.4	38.1	50.1	53.8	60.7	19.94	20.66	23.13	11,797
Bread and Bakery Products	43.6	43.1	42.2	53.1	55.7	61.8	23.15	24.01	26.08	12,606
Chocolate and Cocoa Products	39.6	40.7	40.0	49.2	51.7	55.8	19.48	21.04	22.32	5,859
Pulp and Paper Products	45.9	45.7	45.7	59.7	75.1	87.7	31.99	34.32	40.08	81,562
Pulp and Paper	49.6	49.4	49.5	71.8	78.9	93.6	35.61	38.98	46.33	42,035
Paper Products	42.7	42.7	42.4	55.3	59.0	69.1	23.61	25.19	29.30	16,405
Printing and Publishing	41.4	41.1	40.9	75.8	78.6	88.2	31.38	32.30	36.07	23,122
Rubber Products	44.0	41.8	42.6	71.9	72.3	87.7	31.64	30.22	37.36	19,982
Textile Products	42.5	41.2	40.7	50.9	54.6	62.1	21.63	22.50	25.27	121,418
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	46.3	44.6	43.7	48.9	53.2	61.4	22.64	23.73	26.83	50,167
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	46.4	45.3	43.6	48.5	52.8	60.9	22.50	23.92	26.56	20,031
Woollen Yarn and Cloth	45.7	43.3	42.9	49.2	53.2	61.6	22.48	23.04	26.43	13,036
Silk and Artificial Silk Goods	46.7	45.0	44.2	49.6	53.8	62.4	23.16	24.21	27.58	12,960
Hosiery and Knit Goods	41.6	40.9	40.3	47.4	50.8	58.3	19.72	20.78	23.49	20,880
Garments and Personal Furnishings	38.8	37.6	37.1	54.5	57.7	63.9	21.15	21.70	23.71	37,445
Tobacco	42.1	40.6	40.4	51.3	53.9	61.3	21.60	21.88	24.77	8,200
Beverages	44.7	43.5	42.9	66.0	69.4	80.5	29.50	30.19	34.53	12,090
Distilled and Malt Liquors	44.5	43.1	42.4	67.8	71.1	83.0	30.17	30.64	35.19	10,491
Chemicals and Allied Products	45.0	43.3	43.0	68.4	69.4	79.9	30.78	30.05	34.36	25,362
Drugs and Medicines	42.3	42.0	41.4	56.5	59.0	68.7	23.90	24.78	28.44	4,456
*Clay, Glass and Stone Products	45.3	44.1	44.5	64.4	67.5	78.7	29.17	29.77	35.02	17,370
Glass Products	44.7	43.4	44.0	61.1	64.7	75.7	27.31	28.08	33.31	5,920
Stone Products	-	-	46.1	-	-	81.6	-	-	37.62	4,356
*Electrical Apparatus	43.2	41.5	40.9	70.5	71.5	84.7	30.46	29.67	34.84	37,672
Heavy Electrical Apparatus	45.6	42.9	42.4	75.3	75.1	92.3	34.34	32.22	39.14	9,196
*Iron and Steel Products	45.0	42.7	43.0	81.2	81.0	92.0	36.54	34.59	39.56	227,884
Crude, Rolled and Forged Products	46.4	44.1	44.8	77.0	80.8	94.1	35.73	35.63	42.16	31,452
Machinery (other than vehicles)	46.7	44.4	44.1	72.1	73.6	84.9	33.67	32.68	37.44	22,478
Agricultural Implements	43.4	41.6	41.8	75.0	79.4	93.0	32.55	33.03	38.87	12,984
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	44.1	41.9	42.1	87.1	88.0	98.2	38.41	36.87	41.54	81,298
Railway Rolling Stock	44.5	43.8	43.4	86.3	86.1	94.7	38.40	37.71	41.10	36,412
Automobiles and Parts	42.7	38.7	40.5	90.4	91.6	103.9	38.60	35.45	42.08	36,511
Aeroplanes and Parts	44.9	44.1	43.0	85.2	85.9	90.7	38.25	37.88	39.00	7,633
Steel Shipbuilding and Repairing	45.1	42.5	43.5	86.3	84.9	93.7	38.92	36.08	40.76	20,661
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	45.7	41.9	42.3	80.1	78.9	88.4	36.61	33.06	37.59	8,014
Hardware, Tools and Cutlery	43.4	45.4	43.4	69.1	70.8	79.7	29.99	32.14	34.59	11,203
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	45.8	42.9	42.6	83.2	78.1	89.6	38.11	33.50	38.17	6,786
Sheet Metal Work	43.5	41.8	41.8	66.7	70.2	80.8	29.01	29.34	33.77	12,130
*Non-Ferrous Metal Products	44.6	43.1	43.0	73.8	75.9	86.8	32.31	32.71	37.32	36,973
Preparation of Non-Ferrous Metallic Ores	46.4	44.6	43.4	77.5	85.0	96.5	35.96	37.91	41.88	10,103
Aluminum and Its Products	44.7	44.1	44.6	74.9	76.9	86.2	33.48	33.91	38.45	9,900
Copper, Lead, Tin and Zinc Mfg.	-	-	42.3	-	-	86.2	-	-	36.46	9,576
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	44.9	42.4	43.1	79.5	82.8	91.9	35.70	35.11	39.61	10,223
Petroleum and Its Products	43.4	40.5	41.4	86.4	91.3	101.1	37.50	36.98	41.86	6,132
Miscellaneous Manufactured Products	41.9	41.2	40.9	65.3	63.3	71.1	27.56	26.08	29.08	14,957
MINING	43.8	43.2	42.2	85.0	87.3	98.0	37.23	37.71	41.36	63,129
Coal	40.2	40.2	38.9	93.8	95.9	110.4	37.71	38.55	40.74	19,263
Metallic Ores	45.8	45.1	44.4	86.0	87.4	99.4	38.33	39.42	44.13	32,694
Non-Metallic Minerals (except coal)	46.5	45.1	44.5	80.3	87.5	97.7	30.64	30.44	34.58	11,172
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION	47.3	46.3	45.6	69.9	72.3	83.7	33.06	33.47	38.17	29,743
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	40.4	38.7	39.2	80.9	83.4	91.0	32.68	32.28	35.67	72,738
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	36.7	37.7	39.3	63.2	65.7	70.7	23.19	24.77	27.79	38,538
SERVICES (as listed below)	43.8	43.2	42.5	43.0	46.0	52.9	18.83	19.87	22.48	53,020
Hotels and Restaurants	45.1	44.4	43.4	41.3	44.8	52.2	18.63	19.89	22.65	21,745
Personal (chiefly laundries)	41.2	40.9	40.8	46.0	48.4	54.4	19.32	19.80	22.20	11,275

* The industries classed in the durable manufactured industries are indicated by an asterisk.

Table 14.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Wage-Earners for Whom Statistics were Available in Indicated Industries at Specified Dates in 1945, 1946 and 1947.

Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at						Average Hourly Earnings Reported at					
	1945		1946		1947		1945		1946		1947	
	June 1	Dec. 1	June 1	Dec. 1	June 1	Dec. 1	June 1	Dec. 1	June 1	Dec. 1	June 1	Dec. 1
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
MANUFACTURING	44.3	44.8	42.0	43.2	42.9	43.5	70.3	71.0	74.5	75.9	85.6	
Durable Manufactured Goods	44.7	44.9	42.1	43.2	43.0	43.8	77.5	74.0	81.8	86.2	92.8	
Non-Durable Manufactured Goods	43.9	44.6	41.9	43.2	42.7	43.2	61.4	68.8	67.6	73.4	78.3	
Animal Products - edible	44.2	43.4	43.2	43.1	43.6	44.1	62.6	68.0	72.8	74.4	84.4	
Dairy Products	48.0	47.7	46.7	46.9	46.9	47.1	58.5	60.1	63.3	66.3	70.9	
Meat Products	42.4	44.4	41.1	42.3	42.0	44.3	68.0	72.4	79.0	83.1	91.6	
Leather Products	43.2	43.6	40.8	42.6	41.8	40.3	52.1	55.7	58.5	62.7	68.6	
Leather Boots and Shoes	43.5	44.3	41.6	42.8	41.3	40.9	50.0	51.8	55.8	59.3	64.9	
Lumber Products	43.5	44.1	42.3	42.7	42.2	42.3	60.6	61.8	68.7	72.6	79.6	
Rough and Dressed Lumber	43.6	43.6	43.5	43.1	41.3	41.3	61.6	61.8	72.5	76.1	84.2	
Containers	42.3	44.6	42.4	43.4	42.3	42.9	58.2	60.9	66.0	67.8	76.4	
Furniture	43.5	44.5	41.0	43.7	42.9	43.7	58.0	60.3	64.9	69.3	75.3	
Musical Instruments	46.9	46.7	42.6	45.8	43.5	45.6	53.9	58.4	61.2	66.8	71.9	
Plant Products - edible	42.1	43.6	41.6	42.4	41.6	42.0	55.0	56.0	59.7	64.6	68.1	
Flour and Other Milled Products	45.4	45.8	43.6	46.9	44.1	45.2	63.2	63.3	64.7	70.6	75.4	
Fruit and Vegetable Preserving	39.7	40.8	37.9	40.8	40.0	39.0	50.9	51.6	55.8	61.6	63.4	
Bread and Bakery Products	43.3	44.2	42.5	42.8	42.3	42.4	54.0	55.0	57.6	61.6	65.7	
Chocolate and Cocoa Products	36.9	41.7	40.3	41.3	36.8	42.2	50.1	50.9	51.8	57.2	58.1	
Pulp and Paper Products	45.5	46.3	44.6	44.2	44.5	44.3	70.4	62.7	73.2	79.8	93.6	
Pulp and Paper	49.4	50.0	49.0	49.6	48.1	49.7	72.2	71.9	84.7	97.6	100.2	
Paper Products	42.8	44.5	42.1	43.5	42.9	43.4	55.9	58.9	62.9	68.5	74.4	
Printing and Publishing	40.3	43.0	38.2	42.0	40.7	41.6	76.7	78.3	82.0	88.6	93.6	
Rubber Products	44.1	44.9	42.0	41.7	43.1	43.6	72.2	71.6	82.4	84.8	91.0	
Textile Products	42.6	43.6	40.2	41.9	41.6	41.9	51.4	51.8	57.8	61.6	66.2	
Thread, Yarn and Cloth	46.4	47.3	44.0	46.0	44.7	46.0	49.1	48.9	56.6	61.1	66.6	
Cotton Yarn and Cloth	46.4	47.4	43.7	45.2	44.3	44.6	48.6	50.1	55.7	60.3	67.1	
Woolen Yarn and Cloth	45.2	46.3	41.8	43.6	43.2	44.1	49.8	49.3	56.7	61.7	66.4	
Silk and Artificial Silk Goods	47.6	48.0	43.9	46.1	45.7	46.1	49.7	49.1	57.7	61.9	66.4	
Hosiery and Knit Goods	41.7	43.0	38.9	41.3	41.3	42.0	47.8	48.0	54.6	58.3	61.4	
Garments and Personal Furnishings	39.1	39.9	36.7	38.5	37.7	38.0	55.4	56.3	60.6	62.8	66.9	
Tobacco	43.4	44.4	40.8	43.1	42.1	42.1	51.8	51.5	54.7	62.0	65.8	
Beverages	46.0	46.1	42.7	43.1	43.3	44.0	66.2	65.9	74.5	80.4	85.1	
Distilled and Malt Liquors	46.3	46.1	42.2	42.7	43.2	43.6	68.1	68.8	76.1	82.6	87.9	
Chemicals and Allied Products	46.3	44.8	42.5	43.8	43.0	43.6	69.1	69.9	71.4	78.8	85.8	
Drugs and Medicines	42.1	42.8	41.8	42.4	41.6	41.2	57.4	58.6	64.3	68.9	70.1	
Clay, Glass and Stone Products	45.4	46.0	44.0	44.9	44.4	46.3	64.6	64.7	71.7	78.3	84.0	
Glass Products	44.7	46.2	43.6	44.0	44.3	46.2	60.7	61.3	70.5	75.0	80.5	
Stone Products	46.5	46.0	44.7	45.1	44.3	47.3	71.7	69.6	74.3	82.7	84.1	
Electrical Apparatus	43.4	43.6	40.9	41.3	41.7	41.1	70.8	69.9	78.1	83.4	91.9	
Heavy Electrical Apparatus	48.2	43.6	42.6	41.3	40.6	42.8	75.5	73.6	74.3	80.6	97.6	
Iron and Steel Products	44.9	45.3	43.0	43.3	43.4	44.2	61.3	70.3	80.9	87.3	91.1	
Crude, Rolled and Forged Products	45.8	45.1	43.4	43.6	44.3	44.7	77.3	76.1	89.4	93.1	99.4	
Machinery (other than Vehicles)	45.9	47.8	42.3	44.6	44.3	45.4	73.9	71.7	79.4	84.6	90.1	
Agricultural Implements	44.3	42.9	40.1	42.5	41.4	43.3	77.2	75.3	85.9	90.0	98.9	
Land Vehicles and Aircraft	43.6	44.5	41.9	42.2	42.6	43.0	77.7	78.4	85.3	94.9	102.6	
Railway Rolling Stock	43.1	45.1	44.2	43.4	44.9	44.4	86.2	87.3	91.3	94.4	95.9	
Automobiles and Parts	42.1	41.7	37.5	40.1	40.6	47.4	81.5	81.1	86.7	101.1	111.5	
Aeroplanes and Parts	44.9	48.9	47.6	44.3	43.6	43.9	86.0	86.9	88.2	90.8	92.3	
Steel Shipbuilding	46.5	44.5	41.3	41.8	44.0	46.5	86.1	86.3	89.6	93.7	97.7	
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	44.3	45.5	41.4	43.3	42.5	43.2	79.2	77.0	77.8	81.8	88.1	
Hardware, Tools and Cutlery	45.3	45.4	41.9	45.3	43.8	43.9	71.3	69.3	72.4	80.0	85.3	
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	47.0	45.8	40.7	44.2	43.0	43.7	77.7	72.3	79.3	82.3	88.7	
Sheet Metal Work	41.9	44.6	40.1	42.6	42.1	43.0	67.0	62.7	66.7	73.8	79.9	
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	44.3	44.2	42.1	43.3	43.2	43.9	73.7	73.5	81.3	84.5	93.3	
Preparation of Non-Ferrous Metallic Ores	46.4	44.6	46.0	43.6	43.8	43.3	76.1	79.7	85.9	88.8	90.8	
Aluminum and Its Products	43.6	44.8	43.5	46.0	44.2	46.4	75.4	75.1	78.2	82.1	84.4	
Copper, Lead, Tin and Zinc Mfg.	43.9	43.7	40.2	43.2	42.6	43.1	73.0	70.2	78.3	83.5	89.6	
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	45.6	44.5	41.7	42.5	42.8	43.7	79.4	79.4	82.0	85.1	91.3	
Petroleum and Its Products	43.8	42.8	38.5	40.8	41.0	43.1	86.5	86.3	93.9	100.5	104.9	
Miscellaneous Manufactured Products	42.5	43.6	40.4	42.1	41.1	42.5	66.3	68.2	65.1	71.4	76.3	
MINING	43.0	44.3	43.3	42.3	40.5	43.5	85.0	85.3	91.3	96.9	103.0	
Coal	38.0	41.3	39.4	39.2	30.7	35.9	94.0	88.7	100.9	112.7	111.9	
Metallic Ores	46.9	45.5	43.5	44.5	44.7	45.7	85.0	86.2	90.7	97.8	104.4	
Non-Metallic Minerals (except Coal)	46.9	46.3	45.4	43.5	44.4	45.5	65.8	64.8	72.3	76.5	84.6	
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION	46.9	47.4	45.7	46.3	44.6	45.6	70.8	70.8	77.4	83.9	88.4	
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	40.5	41.0	37.4	38.6	39.1	40.9	81.1	81.7	96.0	90.9	96.5	
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	34.9	33.7	33.7	35.6	37.4	36.8	62.0	62.7	66.2	71.3	74.7	
SERVICES (as listed below)	43.6	43.9	42.6	43.0	42.7	42.4	42.8	44.4	50.9	52.3	56.0	
Hotels and Restaurants	44.3	44.3	42.9	43.5	43.3	43.9	41.2	48.2	50.8	51.6	54.7	
Personal (chiefly Laundries)	41.2	41.8	40.0	41.8	41.3	41.2	46.4	47.3	51.0	53.8	58.3	

* The industries classed in the durable manufactured industries are indicated by an asterisk.

Table 15.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Manufacturing as a Whole and in the Manufacture of Durable Goods and of Non-Durable Goods, Monthly from Nov. 1, 1944, to Dec. 1, 1947, with Annual Averages in 1945-47.

Date	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings		
	All Manu- factures	Durable Goods	Non-Durable Goods	All Manu- factures	Durable Goods	Non-Durable Goods
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
Nov. 1, 1944	46.3	47.0	45.3	70.3	77.7	60.1
Dec. 1	46.3	46.9	45.5	70.5	77.9	60.4
*Jan. 1, 1945	39.6	39.7	39.5	70.0	77.1	60.9
Feb. 1	45.4	46.0	44.7	70.1	77.8	60.3
Mar. 1	45.8	46.5	45.0	70.1	77.8	60.3
*Apr. 1	43.6	44.2	42.7	70.4	78.0	60.9
May 1	45.5	46.2	44.5	70.5	78.2	60.9
June 1	44.3	44.7	43.9	70.3	77.5	61.4
July 1	44.3	45.0	43.3	70.1	77.0	61.2
Aug. 1	44.3	44.7	43.7	69.5	76.9	60.7
Sept. 1	44.1	44.2	44.0	69.2	76.5	60.9
Oct. 1	44.7	45.0	44.5	67.8	75.4	60.4
Nov. 1	44.9	45.3	44.6	67.5	74.8	60.6
Dec. 1	44.8	44.9	44.6	67.0	74.0	60.6
Averages	44.3	44.7	43.8	69.4	76.8	60.8
*Jan. 1, 1946	38.1	37.5	38.7	67.9	74.7	61.7
Feb. 1	44.1	44.4	43.8	68.1	75.2	61.3
Mar. 1	44.0	44.2	43.9	67.9	74.5	61.5
Apr. 1	44.4	44.6	44.2	68.4	75.1	61.8
*May 1	43.0	43.2	42.8	68.9	75.5	62.4
June 1	42.0	42.1	41.9	69.1	75.1	63.3
July 1	42.4	42.8	42.1	70.0	75.7	64.1
Aug. 1	43.0	43.2	42.8	70.0	75.8	64.4
Sept. 1	42.7	42.6	42.7	70.6	76.5	65.1
Oct. 1	42.9	42.8	42.9	71.4	77.8	65.7
Nov. 1	42.4	42.5	42.3	72.9	79.4	66.7
Dec. 1	43.2	43.2	43.2	74.5	81.8	67.6
Averages	42.7	42.8	42.6	70.0	76.4	63.8
*Jan. 1, 1947	38.1	38.0	38.1	76.3	83.3	69.4
Feb. 1	43.2	43.2	43.1	76.4	83.5	69.4
Mar. 1	43.4	43.6	43.2	77.1	84.2	69.9
Apr. 1	43.2	43.4	43.1	77.6	84.8	70.5
May 1	43.2	43.3	43.1	78.3	85.4	71.2
June 1	42.9	43.0	42.7	79.9	86.2	73.4
July 1	42.0	42.5	41.6	80.8	86.8	74.7
Aug. 1	42.5	42.6	42.3	81.3	87.7	74.8
Sept. 1	42.3	42.5	42.2	82.2	88.8	75.7
Oct. 1	43.1	43.5	42.6	83.4	90.6	76.2
Nov. 1	42.9	43.1	42.7	84.7	91.9	77.6
Dec. 1	43.5	43.8	43.2	85.6	92.8	78.3
Averages	42.5	42.7	42.2	80.3	87.2	73.4

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1945, and May 1, 1946.

Table 16.- Average Weekly Wages of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported by Leading Manufacturing Establishments, by Provinces, monthly from Nov. 1, 1944 to Dec. 1, 1947, With Annual Averages in 1945-47.

Week of 1944	Canada \$	N.S. \$	N.B. \$	Que. \$	Ont. \$	Man. \$	Sask. \$	Alta. \$	B.C. \$
Nov. 1	32.55	35.82	28.66	31.62	33.03	28.59	30.27	31.61	34.32
Dec. 1	32.64	35.78	30.31	31.14	33.22	30.68	30.76	32.13	35.44
1945									
*Jan. 1	27.72	28.69	25.10	26.74	27.90	27.28	26.08	29.55	31.13
Feb. 1	31.83	34.66	28.28	30.25	32.39	29.11	30.44	31.30	36.03
Mar. 1	32.11	34.44	29.41	30.69	32.61	30.26	30.60	32.14	35.95
*Apr. 1	30.69	34.30	28.74	29.16	31.01	29.24	28.62	31.36	34.90
May 1	32.08	35.31	29.28	30.66	32.38	29.72	31.23	32.12	35.87
June 1	31.14	33.08	28.67	30.25	31.38	29.33	27.50	31.70	34.28
July 1	31.05	32.94	29.25	29.25	31.55	29.67	27.78	31.36	34.65
Aug. 1	30.79	31.93	28.94	29.54	31.11	28.27	27.31	29.91	35.36
Sept. 1	30.52	31.56	28.40	29.15	30.79	29.83	28.90	30.80	34.28
Oct. 1	30.31	31.45	28.55	29.28	30.31	29.89	28.93	30.22	34.76
Nov. 1	30.31	31.50	28.58	29.30	30.36	30.26	29.39	30.65	34.42
Dec. 1	30.02	32.20	28.58	29.06	29.80	30.41	30.73	30.33	33.77
Averages	30.71	32.66	28.50	29.49	31.02	29.42	28.93	30.93	34.69
1946									
*Jan. 1	25.87	26.37	26.35	24.45	25.97	27.17	28.95	28.50	29.46
Feb. 1	30.03	31.04	29.22	28.64	30.20	30.21	29.82	30.70	34.47
Mar. 1	29.88	31.32	29.08	28.81	29.86	30.33	30.26	30.76	34.71
Apr. 1	30.37	31.65	30.18	28.92	30.72	30.64	30.08	30.49	34.14
*May 1	29.63	30.43	28.84	27.96	30.14	30.07	29.40	30.53	33.45
June 1	29.02	30.01	27.95	28.22	29.11	29.89	29.17	30.14	32.89
July 1	29.68	30.28	29.61	27.97	30.07	30.03	29.92	30.08	34.73
Aug. 1	30.10	28.92	29.59	29.10	30.20	30.03	29.73	29.96	35.05
Sept. 1	30.15	28.26	29.07	29.63	29.93	29.96	30.40	29.89	34.49
Oct. 1	30.63	28.33	30.50	29.86	30.51	30.62	31.39	30.30	35.28
Nov. 1	30.91	30.20	30.67	30.13	30.83	30.75	31.08	30.90	35.41
Dec. 1	32.18	31.32	31.05	30.65	32.83	32.58	32.92	31.97	35.50
Averages	29.87	29.82	29.31	28.72	30.04	30.18	30.16	30.40	34.14
1947									
*Jan. 1	29.07	26.91	28.67	27.33	30.40	29.61	31.18	30.25	31.62
Feb. 1	33.00	32.21	32.59	31.10	33.84	33.00	33.25	32.38	36.54
Mar. 1	33.46	32.60	32.71	31.41	34.30	33.01	34.57	32.76	37.67
Apr. 1	33.52	33.90	33.11	31.52	34.39	33.45	34.06	33.36	37.58
May 1	33.83	33.49	32.84	31.96	34.77	33.27	34.19	33.53	37.21
June 1	34.28	32.23	33.59	32.52	35.07	33.58	34.07	34.22	37.92
July 1	33.94	34.08	33.74	31.26	35.15	34.16	34.13	34.12	37.92
Aug. 1	34.55	33.88	32.99	32.35	35.62	33.40	35.18	32.91	38.34
Sept. 1	34.77	33.90	34.46	33.03	35.73	34.09	34.48	33.73	37.49
Oct. 1	35.96	33.36	34.11	34.11	37.06	34.07	35.83	34.15	39.32
Nov. 1	36.34	34.65	34.96	34.43	37.51	34.69	36.80	34.90	39.41
Dec. 1	37.24	34.54	34.60	35.20	38.61	35.77	37.41	35.87	39.67
Averages	34.13	32.89	33.19	32.13	35.20	33.47	34.60	33.51	37.56

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1945, and May 1, 1946.

17 - Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners
Reported in Manufacturing, by Provinces.

Part I - Average Hours Worked.

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1945 Average	46.0	45.6	46.0	43.5	43.2	42.8	43.2	41.8
1946 Average	43.4	45.3	44.6	41.6	42.5	42.6	42.1	40.6
1947 Average	43.8	45.1	44.2	41.8	42.1	42.5	42.1	39.0
Week of								
Nov. 1, 1944	49.0	46.6	48.5	45.5	44.4	44.0	44.4	41.6
Dec. 1	49.7	46.2	47.9	45.7	44.6	44.9	43.9	42.6
Jan. 1, 1945	40.3	40.1	41.4	38.7	39.6	37.8	40.2	37.1
Feb. 1	48.2	45.4	46.9	44.8	43.0	44.9	43.9	43.0
Mar. 1	48.3	46.9	47.5	45.1	44.7	45.4	44.7	42.8
Apr. 1	47.5	45.4	45.0	42.6	43.0	41.9	43.2	41.4
May 1	48.7	46.4	47.1	44.6	43.9	45.2	44.0	42.7
June 1	46.2	44.8	46.4	43.4	43.0	40.8	43.6	41.0
July 1	46.2	46.5	45.0	44.0	43.5	41.4	43.2	41.6
Aug. 1	45.1	46.6	45.8	43.7	42.0	41.7	42.6	42.6
Sept. 1	44.9	45.8	45.9	43.3	43.8	43.2	43.2	41.6
Oct. 1	44.8	46.2	46.7	43.8	43.7	43.5	42.8	42.6
Nov. 1	45.2	46.4	46.8	44.0	44.3	43.6	44.1	42.7
Dec. 1	46.3	46.1	47.1	43.5	44.4	44.6	43.2	41.8
Jan. 1, 1946	38.5	41.1	39.5	37.2	39.1	40.2	39.8	36.1
Feb. 1	44.4	46.3	46.2	42.9	43.4	42.3	43.3	42.4
Mar. 1	45.0	45.8	46.4	42.6	43.7	42.8	43.2	42.9
Apr. 1	45.8	47.3	46.5	43.2	43.9	42.6	43.0	42.2
May 1	43.6	45.2	44.6	42.1	42.9	42.3	42.7	41.3
June 1	43.3	44.3	44.1	40.6	42.4	42.9	41.8	40.4
July 1	44.2	45.9	42.9	42.0	42.6	43.3	41.9	41.0
Aug. 1	43.1	45.6	44.9	42.0	42.6	42.2	41.5	40.9
Sept. 1	42.5	45.0	44.9	41.4	42.2	42.7	41.4	40.2
Oct. 1	42.1	46.0	44.9	41.8	42.0	43.6	41.5	40.5
Nov. 1	43.7	45.5	44.7	41.0	42.3	43.1	42.1	40.1
Dec. 1	45.0	45.8	45.2	42.2	43.1	43.2	42.4	39.4
Jan. 1, 1947	37.8	40.5	39.5	38.1	38.4	40.6	39.8	34.6
Feb. 1	44.8	46.1	45.0	42.3	42.8	42.3	42.6	39.8
Mar. 1	44.3	46.2	45.2	42.5	42.7	43.7	42.6	40.5
Apr. 1	44.6	46.7	45.1	42.1	43.1	43.5	43.1	40.5
May 1	44.6	46.0	45.2	42.3	42.6	43.0	42.5	39.8
June 1	43.2	45.7	44.8	41.9	42.5	42.7	43.1	40.0
July 1	45.2	45.6	42.3	41.8	42.7	42.5	42.7	39.5
Aug. 1	44.7	44.4	43.9	41.9	41.7	42.9	41.5	39.0
Sept. 1	44.2	45.4	44.4	41.4	42.3	41.2	41.9	38.1
Oct. 1	43.9	44.7	45.0	42.4	41.8	42.5	41.7	39.2
Nov. 1	44.1	45.3	45.0	42.1	42.0	42.4	41.2	38.8
Dec. 1	44.8	44.7	45.6	42.8	43.1	42.8	42.3	38.4

Table 17.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in Manufacturing, by Provinces. (Cont'd)

Part II - Average Hourly Earnings.

	Nova Scotia ¢	New Brunswick ¢	Quebec ¢	Ontario ¢	Manitoba ¢	Sask- atchewan ¢	Alberta ¢	British Columbia ¢
1945 Average	71.0	62.5	64.1	71.3	68.1	67.6	71.6	83.0
1946 Average	68.7	64.7	64.4	72.2	71.0	70.8	72.2	84.1
1947 Average	75.1	73.6	72.7	84.2	79.5	81.4	79.6	96.3
Week of								
Nov. 1, 1944	73.1	61.5	65.2	72.6	64.4	68.8	71.2	82.5
Dec. 1	72.0	65.6	65.0	72.7	68.8	68.5	73.2	83.2
Jan. 1, 1945	71.2	62.6	64.6	72.1	68.9	69.0	73.5	83.9
Feb. 1	71.9	62.3	64.5	72.3	67.7	67.8	71.3	83.8
Mar. 1	71.3	62.7	64.6	72.3	67.7	67.4	71.9	84.0
Apr. 1	72.2	63.3	64.8	72.8	68.0	68.3	72.6	84.3
May 1	72.5	63.1	65.1	72.6	67.7	69.1	73.0	84.0
June 1	71.6	64.0	65.2	72.3	68.2	67.4	72.7	83.6
July 1	71.3	62.9	65.0	71.7	68.2	67.1	72.6	83.3
Aug. 1	70.8	62.1	64.5	71.2	67.3	65.5	70.2	83.0
Sept. 1	70.3	62.0	63.5	71.1	68.1	66.9	71.3	82.4
Oct. 1	70.2	61.8	62.7	69.2	68.4	66.5	70.6	81.6
Nov. 1	69.7	61.6	62.6	69.0	68.3	67.4	69.5	80.6
Dec. 1	69.1	62.0	61.7	68.5	68.5	68.9	70.2	80.8
Jan. 1, 1946	68.5	64.1	61.9	69.8	69.5	69.1	71.6	81.6
Feb. 1	69.9	63.1	62.0	70.4	69.6	70.5	70.9	81.3
Mar. 1	69.6	63.5	62.1	70.0	69.4	70.7	71.2	80.9
Apr. 1	69.1	63.8	62.2	71.1	69.8	70.6	70.9	80.9
May 1	69.8	63.8	62.7	71.6	70.1	69.5	71.5	81.0
June 1	69.3	63.1	64.0	71.7	70.5	68.0	72.1	81.4
July 1	68.5	64.5	65.2	71.6	70.5	69.1	71.8	84.7
Aug. 1	67.1	64.9	64.8	71.9	70.5	70.6	72.2	85.7
Sept. 1	66.5	64.6	66.0	72.3	71.0	71.2	72.2	85.8
Oct. 1	67.3	66.3	66.5	73.0	72.9	72.0	73.0	87.1
Nov. 1	69.1	67.4	67.4	75.2	72.7	72.1	73.4	88.3
Dec. 1	69.6	67.8	67.8	77.8	75.6	76.2	75.4	90.1
Jan. 1, 1947	71.2	70.8	69.2	79.8	77.1	76.8	76.0	91.4
Feb. 1	71.9	70.7	69.1	80.0	77.1	78.6	76.0	91.8
Mar. 1	73.6	70.8	69.5	80.7	77.3	79.1	76.9	93.0
Apr. 1	76.0	70.9	69.9	81.5	77.6	78.3	77.4	92.8
May 1	75.1	71.4	70.7	82.2	78.1	79.5	78.9	93.5
June 1	74.6	73.5	72.6	83.7	79.0	79.8	79.4	94.8
July 1	75.4	74.0	73.9	84.1	80.0	80.3	79.9	96.0
Aug. 1	75.8	74.3	73.7	85.0	80.1	82.0	79.3	98.3
Sept. 1	76.7	75.9	74.4	86.3	80.6	83.7	80.5	98.4
Oct. 1	76.0	76.3	75.8	87.4	81.5	84.3	81.9	100.3
Nov. 1	78.2	77.0	76.5	89.1	82.6	86.8	84.7	101.7
Dec. 1	77.1	77.4	77.2	90.2	83.0	87.4	84.8	103.3

Table 18.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in Manufacturing as a Whole in Indicated Cities.

(a) Average Hours Worked.

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1945 Average	44.5	41.8	43.6	43.0	41.2
1946 Average	42.7	40.5	41.5	42.0	39.5
1947 Average	42.0	40.4	41.8	41.6	38.5
Week of					
Nov. 1, 1944	47.5	43.6	45.7	44.1	40.1
Dec. 1	47.1	44.1	46.1	44.3	42.0
Jan. 1, 1945	38.9	37.3	38.2	39.2	35.4
Feb. 1	45.8	42.7	44.8	42.7	42.4
Mar. 1	46.3	43.5	45.1	44.5	42.3
Apr. 1	43.7	40.4	43.4	43.0	40.8
May 1	46.1	42.8	45.0	43.7	42.6
June 1	44.5	42.0	43.4	42.7	40.4
July 1	43.4	42.6	44.6	43.2	41.2
Aug. 1	44.3	41.9	44.1	41.5	42.3
Sept. 1	44.7	41.9	43.0	43.5	40.9
Oct. 1	45.1	42.0	44.1	43.4	42.1
Nov. 1	45.6	42.6	43.6	44.0	42.4
Dec. 1	45.9	42.2	43.7	44.9	41.2
Jan. 1, 1946	36.8	36.3	37.0	38.7	34.8
Feb. 1	44.8	41.5	42.6	42.8	41.8
Mar. 1	44.8	41.5	42.9	43.2	41.8
Apr. 1	44.9	42.1	43.3	43.2	41.0
May 1	42.6	40.9	42.1	42.3	39.8
June 1	42.7	39.5	40.0	41.9	39.3
July 1	41.0	41.0	42.1	42.2	40.3
Aug. 1	42.8	40.7	41.8	42.2	39.9
Sept. 1	43.1	40.7	41.7	41.9	38.7
Oct. 1	42.5	40.5	41.8	41.6	39.3
Nov. 1	43.1	40.2	40.7	41.7	38.9
Dec. 1	43.3	41.2	42.5	42.6	38.8
Jan. 1, 1947	37.0	36.7	38.2	37.5	32.8
Feb. 1	42.9	40.6	42.8	42.2	39.0
Mar. 1	42.9	40.9	43.4	42.2	39.9
Apr. 1	43.2	40.8	42.3	42.5	40.2
May 1	43.1	40.9	42.0	42.1	39.9
June 1	42.6	40.5	42.2	42.2	39.8
July 1	40.4	40.7	41.5	42.3	39.0
Aug. 1	41.2	40.2	41.9	41.2	38.2
Sept. 1	41.9	40.1	41.4	41.7	38.2
Oct. 1	42.6	40.8	42.2	41.2	38.6
Nov. 1	43.1	40.9	41.1	41.4	38.1
Dec. 1	43.4	41.4	42.6	42.8	38.3

Table 18.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in Manufacturing as a Whole in Indicated Cities.
(Concluded).

(b) Average Hourly Earnings.

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>	<u>\$</u>
1945 Average	69.5	72.5	73.4	68.1	84.7
1946 Average	69.1	72.6	73.7	70.8	83.9
1947 Average	77.1	83.9	87.1	78.8	95.3
Week of					
Nov. 1, 1944	69.8	72.5	73.8	64.1	85.5
Dec. 1	70.3	73.2	73.4	69.0	85.8
Jan. 1, 1945	71.3	71.7	73.5	68.9	85.8
Feb. 1	69.9	72.4	74.7	67.6	85.5
Mar. 1	70.0	73.4	74.6	67.8	85.5
Apr. 1	70.1	73.7	75.5	68.1	85.8
May 1	70.4	73.6	75.3	67.7	85.9
June 1	70.3	74.1	72.9	68.4	85.3
July 1	70.2	73.5	72.6	68.3	84.9
Aug. 1	70.0	72.9	73.9	67.4	84.8
Sept. 1	69.0	72.5	72.9	68.1	84.7
Oct. 1	68.1	71.3	72.1	68.3	83.7
Nov. 1	67.6	70.7	70.9	68.2	82.7
Dec. 1	67.2	70.6	71.6	68.6	82.4
Jan. 1, 1946	67.4	71.4	73.4	69.6	81.9
Feb. 1	66.7	70.9	72.4	69.5	81.7
Mar. 1	67.1	71.1	71.9	69.1	81.0
Apr. 1	67.2	71.4	72.5	69.6	80.6
May 1	67.9	71.7	73.1	70.1	80.9
June 1	68.5	71.9	73.4	70.6	80.7
July 1	69.0	71.4	73.4	70.1	82.6
Aug. 1	68.7	71.8	71.8	70.0	83.5
Sept. 1	70.4	72.6	71.9	70.5	85.9
Oct. 1	71.1	74.1	72.0	72.4	87.4
Nov. 1	72.0	75.0	77.9	72.4	89.7
Dec. 1	72.6	77.3	81.0	75.5	90.9
Jan. 1, 1947	74.2	79.0	83.1	76.8	91.4
Feb. 1	74.1	79.8	83.7	76.6	91.9
Mar. 1	74.7	80.6	84.4	76.7	92.7
Apr. 1	74.9	81.5	85.4	77.3	92.2
May 1	75.7	82.2	85.5	77.6	92.8
June 1	76.3	83.2	86.3	77.9	93.7
July 1	77.6	83.7	86.0	79.3	93.8
Aug. 1	77.3	84.5	87.1	79.0	95.8
Sept. 1	78.3	86.0	88.9	79.6	96.8
Oct. 1	79.9	87.7	90.3	80.4	99.5
Nov. 1	80.7	88.5	91.0	81.9	101.0
Dec. 1	81.4	89.9	93.6	82.3	101.9

Table 19 - Average Weekly Wages of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Employed in Leading Manufacturing Establishments by Cities, Monthly from Nov. 1, 1944 to Dec. 1, 1947, with Annual Averages in 1945-47.

<u>Week of</u>	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
Nov. 1, 1944	\$33.16	\$31.61	\$33.73	\$28.27	\$34.29
Dec. 1	33.11	32.28	33.84	30.57	36.04
*Jan. 1, 1945	27.74	26.74	28.08	27.01	30.37
Feb. 1	32.01	30.91	33.47	28.87	36.25
Mar. 1	32.41	31.93	33.64	30.17	36.17
*Apr. 1	30.63	29.77	32.77	29.28	35.01
May 1	32.45	31.50	33.89	29.58	36.59
June 1	31.28	31.12	31.64	29.21	34.46
July 1	30.47	31.31	32.38	29.51	34.98
Aug. 1	31.01	30.55	32.59	27.97	35.87
Sept. 1	30.84	30.38	31.35	29.62	34.64
Oct. 1	30.71	29.95	31.80	29.64	35.24
Nov. 1	30.83	30.12	30.91	30.01	35.06
Dec. 1	30.84	29.79	31.29	30.80	33.95
Averages	30.93	30.31	32.00	29.28	34.90
*Jan. 1, 1946	24.80	25.92	27.16	26.94	28.50
Feb. 1	29.88	29.42	30.84	29.75	34.15
Mar. 1	30.06	29.51	30.85	29.85	33.86
Apr. 1	30.17	30.06	31.39	30.07	33.05
*May 1	28.93	29.33	30.78	29.65	32.20
June 1	29.25	28.40	29.36	29.58	31.72
July 1	28.29	29.27	30.90	29.58	33.29
Aug. 1	29.40	29.22	30.01	29.54	33.32
Sept. 1	30.34	29.55	29.98	29.54	33.24
Oct. 1	30.22	30.01	30.10	30.12	34.35
Nov. 1	31.03	30.15	31.71	30.19	34.89
Dec. 1	31.44	31.85	34.43	32.16	35.27
Averages	29.51	29.40	30.59	29.74	33.14
*Jan. 1, 1947	27.45	28.99	31.74	28.80	29.98
Feb. 1	31.79	32.40	35.82	32.33	35.84
Mar. 1	32.05	32.97	36.63	32.37	36.99
Apr. 1	32.36	33.25	36.12	32.85	37.06
May 1	32.63	33.62	35.91	32.67	37.03
June 1	32.50	33.70	36.42	32.27	37.29
July 1	31.35	34.07	35.69	33.54	36.58
Aug. 1	31.85	33.97	36.49	32.55	36.60
Sept. 1	32.81	34.49	36.80	33.19	36.98
Oct. 1	34.04	35.78	38.11	33.12	38.41
Nov. 1	34.66	36.11	37.40	33.91	38.47
Dec. 1	35.33	37.22	39.87	35.22	39.03
Averages	32.38	33.90	36.41	32.78	36.69

* See footnotes on page 103

Government of Canada

**ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN
CANADA
1948**



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS
DEPARTMENT OF TRADE AND COMMERCE

**ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
IN
CANADA
1948**

As reported by employers having 15 or more employees in the
Leading Industrial groups.

Published by Authority of the Rt. Hon. C. D. Howe
Minister of Trade and Commerce

Prepared in the Employment Section,
of the Labour and Prices Division,
Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa

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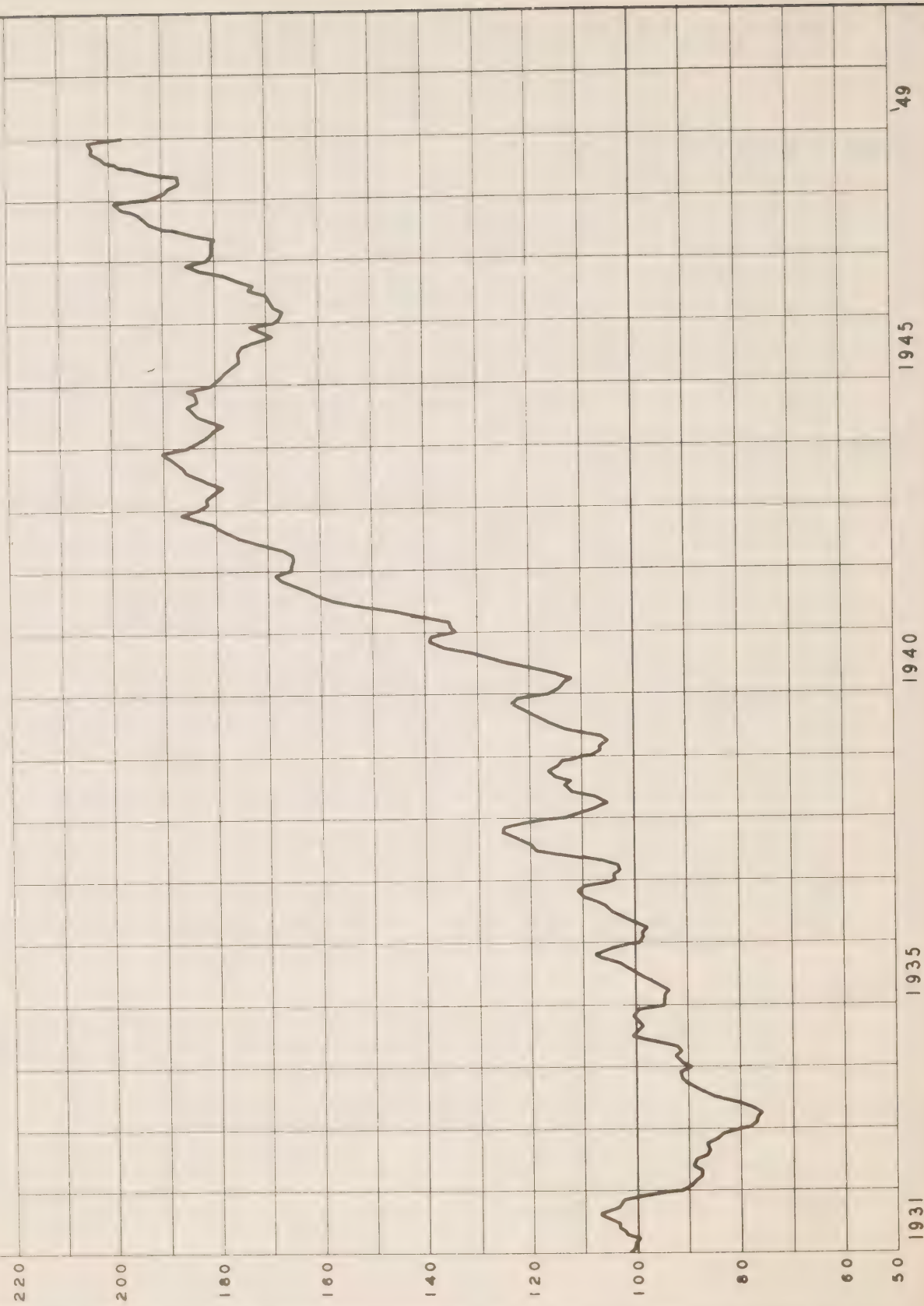
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EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN CANADA, 1948.

1.- GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

Employment as reported by leading establishments^{1/} in the major industrial divisions showed a further upward movement in 1948, when the general rate of expansion was moderate. The index of employment, at 195.8 p.c. of the 1926 average, exceeded by 4.2 p.c. the 1947 annual average, previously the all-time maximum, and was 6.4 p.c. above the wartime peak figure of 184.1, recorded in 1943. At the beginning of the year under review, the index was seven p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1947; the rate of increase in the 12 months' comparisons diminished as the year progressed, and by Dec. 1, the 1948 index was only 2.4 p.c. above that indicated at the same date in the preceding year.

As in 1947, the trend in 1948 was generally retrogressive from Jan. 1 to May 1. During this period, in which the situation was affected by shortages of electric power and gas due to unsatisfactory weather conditions in certain areas, the index number declined by 7.2 points, or 3.7 p.c., to 186.5 at the first of May. There were uninterrupted gains in succeeding months, resulting in a rise of 17.8 points, or 9.5 p.c. between May 1 and Dec. 1. The recession in the first part of the year was more pronounced than the losses which had also been indicated from the first of January to the beginning of May in 1947, while the improvement subsequently reported was less extensive, with the result that the curves of employment for the two years moved closer together as the year advanced. The level at which this measure of stability was reached, however, was higher than in any earlier period.

Employment for both men and women in the major industrial divisions as a whole reached a slightly higher level in 1948 than in 1947. The co-operating firms reported an increase of over $2\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in the number of their female employees, and a gain of some $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in the number of men on their paylists as compared with a year earlier. On 10 occasions in 1948, the month-to-month changes indicated for workers of the two sexes were in the same direction, although not necessarily of the same magnitude. At Sept. 1 and again at Dec. 1, however, the trends were at variance, the reported number of men declining and the number of women rising. Seasonal movements were largely responsible for these differences. In spite of the moderate advances in the employment of women in industry in the year under review, there was a slight falling-off in their proportion per 1,000 workers of both sexes on the payrolls of leading establishments.

The improvement recorded in the 12 months under review, as in 1947, was generally greater in the non-manufacturing classes than in manufacturing, continuing a trend evident since the termination of hostilities; there were two exceptions, namely, logging and transportation. In the former, employment declined by seven p.c.,

^{1/}During the year, data were received from a monthly average of 20,099 leading employers in the major industrial groups: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade, finance, and certain services such as hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. It is estimated that these firms employed approximately 82 p.c. of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in the same industries. See the explanatory notes appearing on pages I and II.

TABLE I.- Geographical and Industrial Distribution of the Employees^{1/} and the Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported by Leading Establishments in 1948 and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of Such Employees, with Index Numbers of Employment, Payrolls and Average Weekly Earnings, in 1948, 1947, 1946 and 1945.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Averages of Monthly Data				Weekly Salaries and Wages Reported in				Index Numbers, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.p.				Average Weekly Earnings							
	Employees Reported in 1948	Weekly Payrolls Reported in 1948	No.		1948 1947 1946 1945				1948 1947 1946 1945				1948 1947 1946 1945							
					\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$						
(a) Provinces																				
Maritime Provinces	142,623	5,137,468			35.98	32.80	30.37	30.42	119.6	113.7	113.0	117.5	197.3	170.4	156.6	163.7	169.1	154.1	142.7	143.0
Prince Edward Island	3,351	109,088			32.20	29.42	27.31	26.30	149.5	134.4	124.7	117.1	220.9	181.5	157.0	148.6	149.7	149.7	127.0	122.3
Nova Scotia	80,586	2,900,592			35.95	32.49	30.71	31.86	112.0	103.4	107.3	114.6	178.9	149.1	145.7	160.7	164.8	149.0	144.8	141.2
New Brunswick	58,706	2,127,765			36.23	33.33	30.06	28.91	131.1	129.5	121.7	122.7	228.3	206.9	179.4	169.8	177.0	146.8	141.2	141.8
Quebec	600,733	23,119,136			38.45	34.64	31.24	30.73	126.2	122.2	113.0	116.4	202.7	176.7	147.1	149.6	164.1	147.8	133.3	132.0
Ontario	853,847	35,281,610			41.28	37.11	32.68	32.49	125.8	120.4	110.2	110.6	191.8	164.9	132.7	132.6	153.6	139.2	121.7	123.3
Prairie Provinces	236,730	9,610,997			40.50	36.46	33.28	32.04	128.4	123.7	118.4	113.0	194.5	169.0	147.6	136.5	151.2	136.6	124.7	120.5
Manitoba	106,421	4,275,973			40.10	36.23	33.07	32.04	128.4	123.7	118.4	113.0	194.5	169.0	147.6	136.5	151.2	136.6	124.7	120.5
Saskatchewan	43,883	1,801,655			39.22	35.57	32.41	31.02	125.9	123.3	117.0	109.4	190.7	169.3	146.1	134.5	155.1	140.8	128.3	122.8
Alberta	84,454	3,534,169			41.71	37.27	34.06	33.41	143.7	135.0	126.6	117.0	224.7	188.6	161.9	147.5	188.5	141.6	129.4	126.9
British Columbia	194,257	8,292,427			42.62	38.74	35.30	34.82	150.2	143.6	128.5	129.8	225.0	195.6	163.7	159.8	157.7	143.3	130.6	128.9
CANADA	2,028,253	81,441,538			40.11	36.15	32.38	31.99	128.2	123.0	113.5	114.7	199.6	172.6	142.4	142.6	188.9	143.2	128.2	126.7
(b) Cities																				
Montreal	291,480	11,294,873			38.71	34.32	31.92	31.95	130.0	126.5	119.0	122.3	196.3	172.3	148.4	153.3	157.2	141.8	129.7	129.8
Quebec City	30,180	1,008,836			33.38	30.77	27.88	28.70	120.2	111.8	102.2	132.6	190.4	164.1	135.0	182.5	160.9	148.4	133.5	128.3
Toronto	268,337	10,973,101			40.98	36.76	32.80	32.41	129.7	123.4	115.7	120.2	197.8	170.6	141.2	145.0	154.3	139.8	123.8	122.3
Ottawa	25,824	851,492			42.46	37.32	32.46	32.82	120.5	113.7	101.9	108.9	196.5	154.7	120.5	129.8	149.3	137.2	123.2	122.5
Hamilton	65,318	2,775,475			42.46	37.32	32.46	32.82	120.5	113.7	101.9	108.9	196.5	154.7	120.5	129.8	149.3	137.2	123.2	122.5
Windsor	38,530	1,834,532			47.42	43.54	38.05	40.37	118.2	115.3	103.2	105.4	151.0	134.0	104.4	113.1	126.2	115.9	101.3	107.5
Winnipeg	68,028	2,502,380			36.74	33.18	30.40	29.38	131.4	127.3	122.5	115.7	189.4	166.0	146.3	135.2	145.7	131.7	120.6	116.5
Vancouver	87,583	3,625,636			40.22	36.32	33.12	33.60	169.9	156.2	138.4	156.3	248.0	213.9	173.5	198.6	166.8	141.6	129.1	131.0
Halifax	752,524	33,449			32.23	29.17	30.42	124.7	123.2	123.2	125.8	130.4	206.3	191.2	169.3	193.4	-	-	-	-
Saint John	14,398	481,941			33.47	31.34	29.18	29.29	132.1	132.1	125.8	130.4	206.3	191.2	169.3	193.4	-	-	-	-
Sherbrooke	10,579	347,900			32.88	29.96	26.69	26.17	117.0	112.4	107.0	104.7	185.0	162.1	137.1	130.5	-	-	-	-
Three Rivers	11,147	445,194			39.95	34.94	30.92	29.22	134.4	131.9	114.2	120.8	207.0	178.9	136.9	136.8	-	-	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,455	780,108			38.53	35.26	30.02	29.78	133.9	131.8	116.0	112.1	228.4	204.7	153.0	146.8	-	-	-	-
London	12,404	998,144			38.15	34.96	30.50	29.74	145.6	141.5	128.2	118.2	218.4	188.2	154.6	139.3	-	-	-	-
Pt. William - Pt. Arthur	11,042	535,263			43.07	39.09	35.01	35.53	85.6	80.0	72.3	96.3	138.9	117.7	94.6	127.9	-	-	-	-
Regina	7,834	273,523			35.57	32.00	28.27	28.05	130.5	124.0	115.0	112.2	196.2	172.1	146.4	137.1	-	-	-	-
Saskatoon	21,987	848,305			34.89	32.25	28.76	26.76	148.9	150.6	143.0	126.5	238.2	220.0	187.0	153.6	-	-	-	-
Calgary	21,987	848,305			38.52	34.48	32.06	31.57	136.0	129.3	120.6	113.4	206.6	176.8	148.2	137.9	-	-	-	-
Edmonton	13,106	502,267			37.58	32.97	30.38	29.31	161.6	144.4	136.9	126.3	246.1	195.8	170.5	152.3	-	-	-	-
Victoria					38.34	35.29	31.38	32.70	149.9	153.8	147.5	168.7	229.2	216.6	184.6	220.6	-	-	-	-
(c) Industries																				
Manufacturing	1,071,006	43,841,799			40.91	36.57	32.51	32.65	122.0	118.4	110.9	121.2	192.4	166.9	135.5	152.1	160.0	143.0	127.1	127.7
Durable Goods ^{2/}	500,779	21,830,306			43.57	39.07	34.76	35.68	118.2	114.6	105.2	126.7	182.8	159.0	129.9	161.5	157.4	141.1	125.6	128.9
Non-durable Goods	540,080	20,539,887			38.20	34.07	30.27	29.24	124.4	121.8	116.1	116.5	202.5	176.2	148.5	143.5	163.7	146.0	129.7	125.3
Electric light and power	30,137	1,371,605			45.43	41.30	38.40	37.15	147.9	127.3	117.9	101.4	212.7	165.8	139.6	116.5	141.4	128.5	119.6	115.7
Lumber	87,384	3,412,742			39.11	35.42	29.03	26.89	181.7	195.3	169.6	166.2	355.5	347.0	246.2	210.5	207.7	189.1	154.2	142.8
Logging	81,599	3,966,445			48.77	45.03	39.21	38.60	98.0	89.2	87.6	82.9	149.8	120.6	109.8	101.6	157.5	137.9	126.6	124.6
Mining	47,932	1,807,467			37.66	34.42	32.76	31.48	182.0	169.0	146.0	121.0	249.4	213.5	175.7	140.8	139.0	128.1	120.9	116.2
Communications	181,822	8,854,003			48.51	44.16	40.07	38.82	142.2	138.5	130.0	126.0	211.6	186.8	159.3	152.4	153.7	139.6	126.7	122.7
Transportation	220,782	8,504,038			35.31	34.36	31.53	30.08	121.5	110.0	93.3	78.5	202.8	167.5	128.5	103.7	169.7	164.5	139.7	135.3
Construction & Maintenance	68,706	1,778,411			25.87	23.48	21.06	19.87	146.1	139.4	130.3	120.4	229.0	200.9	170.5	149.1	181.9	146.9	131.8	124.3
Services ^{3/}	269,022	9,256,633			34.38	31.29	28.45	26.85	141.2	132.1	122.0	111.1	204.4	175.0	147.6	127.5	151.6	136.0	126.4	118.4
Trade	2,028,253	81,441,538			40.11	36.15	32.38	31.99	128.2	123.0	113.5	114.7	199.6	172.6	142.4	142.6	169.6	143.2	128.2	126.7
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES																				
Finance	85,191	3,305,961			38.80	37.09	34.95	33.51	139.5	132.9	123.9	112.4	186.4	170.5	149.8	130.7	135.7	129.7	121.9	117.2
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,113,444	84,747,499			40.06	36.19	32.48	32.04	128.6	123.4	113.9	114.6	199.0	172.5	142.7	142.1	157.0	142.0	127.4	125.7

^{1/}See explanatory notes.

^{2/}This division includes the following industries:- Iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, as listed in Table II, with the exception of electric light and power.

^{3/}Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments.

partly as a result of unfavourable weather and partly due to export market conditions, while in transportation, the increase over 1947 amounted to 2.6 p.c., as compared with a rise of three p.c. in manufacturing as a whole. In the remaining major industries, there were advances in 1948 over 1947 as follows: mining, 9.8 p.c.; communications, 7.7 p.c.; construction and maintenance, 10.3 p.c.; services (mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants), 4.8 p.c.; trade, 6.9 p.c., and finance, 4.9 p.c. The general gain in the non-manufacturing classes taken as a whole amounted to 5.7 p.c. The latest annual index number of employment in manufacturing was only exceeded by those recorded in 1942, 1943 and 1944; the averages in logging and mining were higher than in any earlier year except 1947 and 1941, respectively, while new all-time high figures were indicated in the remaining major industrial divisions.

Employment generally in the manufacturing group showed greater fluctuations from month to month than have been noted in recently-preceding years. From the 1948 low point of 199.9 at Jan. 1, the index moved downward on five monthly occasions, and upward on six. At the beginning of December, the figure of 207.9 was only eight points or four p.c. higher than at Jan. 1. The improvement in the same comparison in 1947 had amounted to 14.5 points, or 7.6 p.c. In the period 1939 to 1943, the average rate of increase from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 was 6.9 p.c., while in pre-war years, when seasonal factors were of greater weight than in recent years, the advance indicated, on the average, was 8.4 p.c.

The movement was slightly upward in the durable and the non-durable manufactured goods industries as a whole during 1948. In the former category, the index number was 3.2 p.c. above that indicated in 1947, and also exceeded the 1946 figure, although it was lower than in 1945 and preceding years since 1941. With these exceptions, the 1948 index was the highest in the record. In the light manufactured goods industries, the index number, at 195.0, reached an all-time maximum; the increase over the previous peak figure of 190.9 in 1947, however, amounted only to 2.1 p.c.

A brief review of the situation indicated in the different branches of manufacturing shows widespread but not uniform improvement as compared with a year earlier, although curtailment was noted in some groups. Within the heavy manufactured goods division, employment in a few classes of the lumber and the iron and steel industries was quieter. The small loss in the automobile and parts group was partly if not largely due to the effect of shortages of gas and power, brought about by abnormal weather conditions during the winter of 1948. The more pronounced decline in ship-building was attributed to the completion of contracts, and shortages of orders. In the non-durable manufactured goods industries, reductions as compared with 1947 were reported in the leather, rubber and tobacco divisions. There were also small decreases in vegetable foods, miscellaneous textile-using plants, and in the miscellaneous manufacturing group. All other classes of manufacturing for which statistics are published in Table II and in Tables 4 and 5, showed generally increased activity in 1948 over 1947. In most cases, however, the advances were moderate.

Rather higher levels of industrial activity were indicated in all provinces in 1948 as compared with 1947. The increases in the index numbers of employment varied from 1.2 p.c. in New Brunswick and 2.1 p.c. in Saskatchewan, to 6.4 p.c. in Alberta, 8.4 p.c. in Nova Scotia and 11.3 p.c. in Prince Edward Island. The gains in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia amounted to 3.2 p.c., 4.6 p.c., and 4.6 p.c., respectively. In all provinces, the general index numbers of employment in manufacturing in 1948 slightly exceeded those recorded a year earlier; except in Nova Scotia, they were also higher than in 1946. Logging in the Eastern and central provinces was quieter, although continued improvement was noted in British Columbia. For the most part, the general trends in the remaining non-manufacturing industries were upward in all

TABLE II.- Industrial Distribution of the Employees and the Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported by Leading Establishments^{1/} in 1948, and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of Such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls in 1948, 1947 and 1946.

Industries	Averages of Monthly Data		Average Weekly Salaries and Wages Reported in			Index Numbers, Based on June 1, 1941 as 100 p.c.					
	Employees Reported in 1948	Aggregate Weekly Salaries and Wages Reported in 1948	Reported in			Employment			Payrolls		
			1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946	1948	1947	1946
	no.	\$	\$	\$	\$						
MANUFACTURING	1,071,006	43,841,799	40.91	36.57	32.51	122.0	118.4	110.9	192.4	166.9	138.5
Durable Goods ^{2/}	500,779	21,850,308	43.57	39.07	34.76	118.2	114.6	105.2	182.8	159.0	129.9
Non-Durable Goods	540,090	20,639,887	38.20	34.07	30.27	124.4	121.8	116.1	202.5	176.2	148.5
Animal products - edible	43,512	1,709,843	39.36	35.09	31.88	136.1	131.7	135.3	214.9	182.9	169.4
Fur and products	4,206	161,460	38.31	34.34	30.42	135.4	123.3	129.8	194.3	160.3	150.0
Leather and products	30,694	924,281	30.12	27.76	25.18	107.7	113.5	112.7	170.5	167.1	151.0
Boots and shoes	19,306	565,737	28.78	26.64	24.49	106.1	109.1	108.6	171.9	164.0	150.6
Lumber products	80,956	2,906,637	35.86	32.66	29.12	123.1	119.0	105.5	207.9	183.6	144.8
Rough and dressed lumber	48,502	1,803,932	37.15	33.96	30.12	115.8	108.1	90.7	203.1	172.7	129.6
Furniture	16,077	562,855	34.91	31.40	27.90	149.3	145.0	134.9	207.4	189.7	157.0
Other lumber products	16,377	539,850	33.01	30.44	27.94	128.8	135.2	128.0	227.9	216.1	181.9
Plant products - edible	61,921	2,105,110	33.99	30.54	27.99	141.3	142.3	132.8	213.3	192.4	163.1
Pulp and paper products	114,410	5,342,934	46.66	41.62	36.20	142.1	135.9	125.2	222.9	191.3	153.7
Pulp and paper	50,596	2,748,877	54.24	48.30	40.63	137.7	132.4	120.1	234.8	203.9	156.6
Paper products	21,550	797,722	37.03	32.84	28.40	158.4	155.0	144.2	245.2	206.5	166.3
Printing and publishing	42,264	1,796,335	42.48	38.07	34.61	139.9	131.4	123.4	199.4	169.4	145.4
Rubber products	22,998	987,817	42.99	39.12	32.61	135.4	144.9	121.1	248.0	241.6	168.1
Textile products	158,551	4,983,503	31.41	27.91	24.98	113.1	108.1	102.7	185.8	157.7	134.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,290	1,993,970	33.62	29.08	25.82	111.9	105.1	97.7	199.0	161.7	133.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,530	738,279	32.75	28.21	25.55	91.6	87.1	82.1	156.3	127.9	109.4
Woolen yarn and cloth	15,345	501,708	32.72	28.61	25.12	111.8	107.7	100.5	204.8	172.8	141.5
Artificial silk and silk goods	16,016	567,157	35.37	30.27	26.64	144.9	132.7	121.0	276.9	216.4	172.5
Hosiery and knit goods	26,277	740,412	28.18	25.18	22.45	121.0	114.7	110.4	188.1	159.6	136.8
Garments and personal furnishings	56,373	1,685,893	29.86	27.89	24.99	116.3	111.1	104.2	181.0	158.7	135.7
Other textile products	16,611	563,229	33.90	29.74	25.98	96.2	99.5	102.9	158.3	141.6	129.4
Tobacco	10,553	364,857	34.76	28.43	25.20	118.7	121.8	118.7	228.5	192.0	166.0
Beverages	19,128	849,301	44.37	39.68	35.45	166.0	154.5	143.3	248.6	206.7	170.9
Chemicals	42,322	1,868,843	44.14	39.16	34.96	96.4	93.7	92.0	157.8	136.3	119.8
Clay, glass and stone products	22,036	919,558	41.67	36.68	31.69	143.4	138.0	122.3	239.4	202.9	156.6
Electric light and power	30,137	1,371,606	45.43	41.30	38.40	147.9	127.3	117.9	212.7	165.8	139.6
Electrical apparatus	52,223	2,259,059	43.26	37.71	33.20	166.3	161.8	133.6	267.9	225.4	162.9
Iron and steel products	294,674	13,452,716	45.63	41.12	36.51	110.0	107.2	101.9	164.9	144.9	122.9
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,988	1,894,811	48.59	43.26	36.93	140.7	126.6	112.5	189.4	154.7	117.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	29,897	1,311,689	43.86	39.72	35.23	115.2	114.2	103.9	177.6	159.9	126.2
Agricultural implements	18,502	859,339	46.40	40.30	34.85	203.9	173.1	153.5	358.2	289.2	207.4
Land vehicles and aircraft	111,058	5,250,567	47.24	42.56	38.33	97.7	95.7	91.0	142.2	125.8	108.6
Automobiles and parts	43,202	2,100,608	48.56	44.20	38.16	110.4	111.6	91.5	139.7	130.4	93.0
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	21,023	925,156	44.02	41.83	37.55	107.4	121.7	129.9	157.7	170.1	164.4
Heating appliances	7,903	322,213	40.71	35.90	32.02	144.7	131.9	123.3	224.6	179.5	149.3
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,960	537,845	44.94	41.62	37.28	101.8	90.9	79.6	188.7	155.2	115.0
Foundry and machine shop products	8,573	371,395	43.31	39.24	35.00	97.4	94.9	91.9	185.6	161.4	143.7
Other iron and steel products	46,770	1,981,901	42.36	38.01	33.63	101.1	103.1	102.7	155.8	141.1	127.1
Non-ferrous metal products	49,949	2,258,653	45.19	39.96	35.64	120.1	112.6	99.5	197.0	164.2	127.3
Non-metallic mineral products	15,532	778,019	50.04	43.57	38.74	121.3	120.0	120.1	208.0	175.1	143.3
Miscellaneous	17,204	597,602	34.77	31.87	29.19	138.0	138.4	135.4	230.6	201.5	182.4
LOGGING	87,384	3,412,742	39.11	35.42	29.03	181.7	195.3	169.6	355.6	347.0	246.2
MINING	81,599	3,986,445	48.77	43.03	39.21	98.0	89.2	87.6	149.8	120.6	108.8
Coal	23,843	1,142,733	47.81	41.61	39.03	94.5	85.3	103.6	178.0	138.7	158.9
Metallic ores	41,808	2,139,466	51.12	46.25	41.63	87.6	80.7	72.5	123.6	103.2	83.8
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	15,948	704,246	44.06	36.98	32.77	149.8	133.9	114.2	244.5	183.9	148.9
COMMUNICATIONS	47,932	1,807,467	37.66	34.42	32.76	182.0	169.0	146.0	249.4	213.5	175.7
Telegraphs	8,362	357,490	42.68	37.89	33.50	122.8	119.7	118.5	206.1	178.1	154.4
Telephones	38,893	1,424,109	36.59	33.53	32.57	199.8	184.3	154.6	261.9	223.9	181.7
TRANSPORTATION	181,822	8,854,008	48.61	44.16	40.07	142.2	138.5	130.0	211.6	186.9	159.3
Street railways, cartage and storage	59,769	2,560,239	42.82	38.70	35.07	153.6	152.7	142.4	225.6	202.9	171.5
Steam railway operation	92,243	5,042,811	54.61	49.79	45.03	134.7	131.6	127.9	203.3	181.0	159.0
Shipping and stevedoring	29,810	1,250,953	41.75	37.17	32.80	136.0	126.0	106.8	220.1	180.5	135.9
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	220,782	8,594,038	38.31	34.96	31.53	121.3	110.0	93.3	202.4	167.5	129.5
Building	100,726	4,191,915	41.41	37.41	33.97	150.7	135.1	103.3	217.6	176.2	122.3
Highway	80,390	2,710,366	33.57	31.51	29.11	110.1	99.4	86.3	192.4	163.5	129.6
Railway	39,666	1,601,757	40.11	35.11	31.40	91.7	87.6	88.4	136.5	154.9	139.9
SERVICES (as indicated below)	68,706	1,778,411	25.37	23.48	21.06	146.1	139.4	130.3	229.0	200.9	170.5
Hotels and restaurants	45,608	1,114,800	24.43	22.45	20.21	154.8	147.0	135.1	250.3	213.8	184.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	23,098	663,611	28.71	25.51	22.70	132.0	127.2	122.3	230.3	174.8	150.8
TRADE	269,022	9,256,633	34.39	31.29	28.45	141.2	132.1	122.0	204.4	175.0	147.6
Retail	191,909	6,150,116	32.03	28.99	26.33	139.1	130.0	120.5	204.4	174.0	147.3
Wholesale	77,113	3,106,517	40.26	37.14	34.16	150.2	140.7	127.9	204.5	177.0	148.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,029,253	81,441,538	40.11	36.15	32.38	128.2	123.0	113.5	199.5	177.5	142.4
FINANCE	85,191	3,305,961	38.80	37.09	34.95	139.5	132.9	123.9	186.4	170.5	149.3
Banks and trust companies	48,143	1,643,590	34.12	32.81	30.96	148.3	140.3	130.4	193.8	176.2	154.6
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,653	172,654	47.29	43.93	38.51	157.5	170.8	196.8	216.0	235.6	247.0
Insurance	33,395	1,489,717	44.60	42.48	40.09	126.6	120.5	111.4	178.1	160.0	139.4
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,113,444	84,747,499	40.06	36.19	32.48	128.6	123.4	113.9	199.0	172.5	142.0

^{1/} See explanatory notes.

^{2/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

provinces; the exception was transportation in British Columbia, which showed a small decline as compared with 1947.

In the eight cities with populations exceeding 100,000, the movement was generally favourable in 1948, although here also the advances in recorded employment were not particularly marked. The gains ranged from 2.5 p.c. in Windsor and 2.8 p.c. in Montreal, to six p.c. in Hamilton and 7.5 p.c. in Quebec. Within these centres, manufacturing as a whole was rather more active, in spite of some slackening in certain groups. Higher levels of employment were also indicated, on the whole, in the major non-manufacturing classes. The exception was transportation in Quebec and in Vancouver. In the former, the decline was slight, but that in Vancouver was considerable. Increases in business activity were indicated in most of the cities in which the populations range from 35,000 to 100,000; the exceptions were Saint John, where no general change was noted, and Saskatoon and Victoria, in which industrial employment in 1948 was quieter than in 1947. In all cases, the changes were moderate.

PAYROLLS.

The index number of weekly salaries and wages^{1/} in the eight leading industries rose in 1948 by 15.6 p.c. as compared with 1947, previously the maximum in the record, dating from June 1, 1941. This increase substantially exceeded that of 4.2 p.c. noted in employment in the same comparison. Both advances, however, were smaller than those indicated in 1947 over 1946. Based on the June 1, 1941, payrolls of the reporting firms as 100 p.c., the 1948 average figure was 199.6, as compared with 172.6 in 1947, 142.4 in 1946, 142.6 in 1945 and 148.2 in 1944, the peak figure during the war. The rise in the index in 1948 as compared with earlier years was due to the payment of higher wage and salary rates in most branches of industry, together with a rather greater volume of employment than in 1947. The losses in employment, working hours and earnings as a result of industrial disputes in the year under review were less than in immediately preceding years, the improvement in this respect being particularly marked as compared with 1947 and 1946. In the nine leading industries, including financial institutions, the general index of payrolls was 199.0, as compared with 172.5 in 1947, previously the maximum in the record.

As already stated, the monthly record of salaries and wages was established in the spring of 1941, although the employment series had been available from 1920. In order to measure the current trends of employment and payrolls, it was necessary as soon as possible after the institution of the payroll record, to express the figures in the form of index numbers. The period selected as a base for this purpose was the week ending on or about June 1, 1941. For obvious reasons, a period of such short duration, established so soon after the commencement of the record, cannot be satisfactory. Preparations are now under way to set up a more suitable basic period for the figures of employment, payrolls and average earnings.

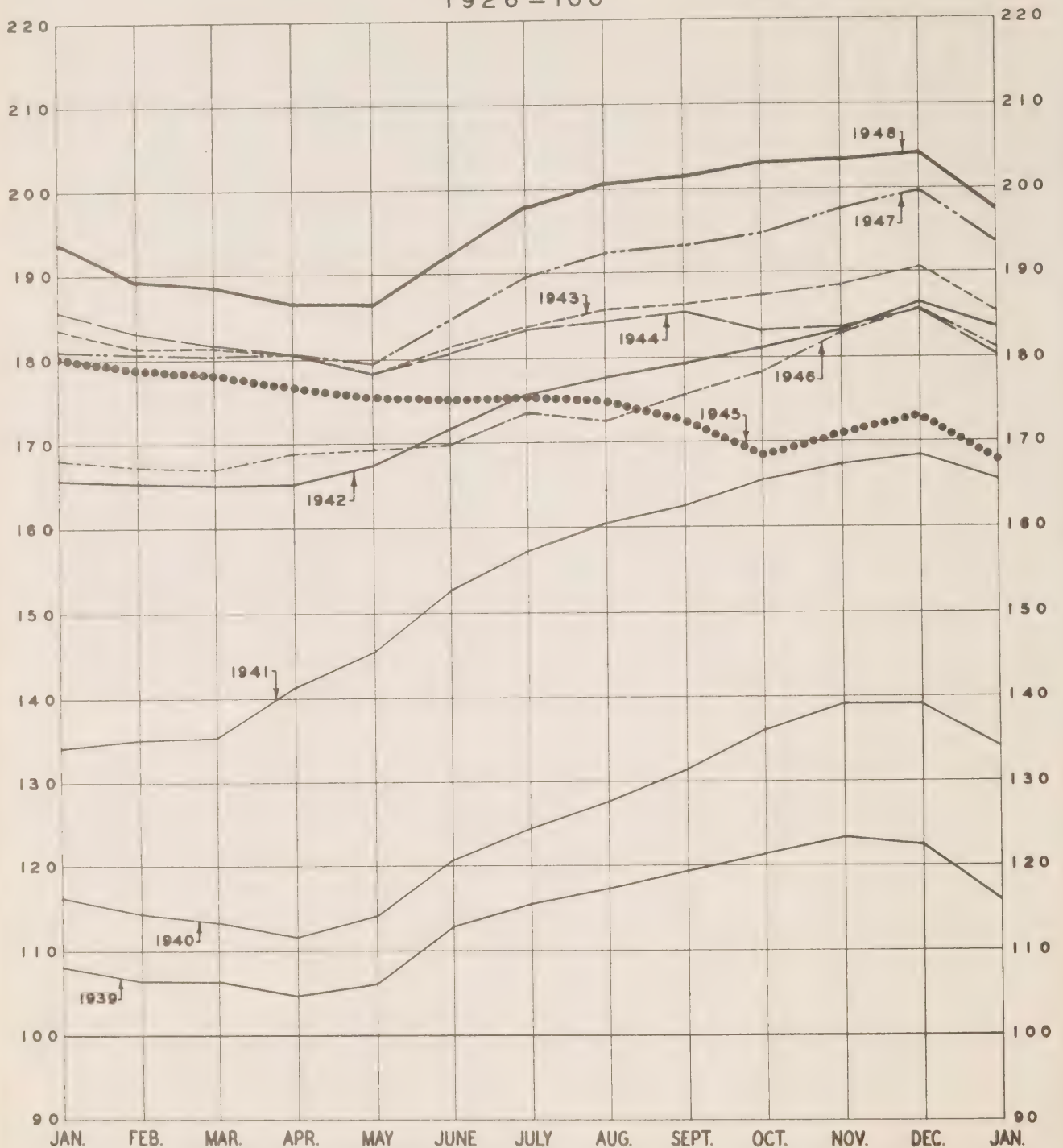
In the period for which monthly statistics of weekly payrolls are available, the disbursements of the larger firms in the eight leading industries have mounted by 99.6 p.c.; the accompanying increase in the index of employment in 1948 was 28.2 p.c. As has been stated on previous occasions, the factors mainly responsible for the materially larger advance in the index of aggregate payrolls than in that of employment are (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in very large numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increases due to the mandatory payment of cost-of-living allowances during the war to the majority of workers under the terms of P.C. 7440, P.C. 8253, and P.C. 9514; the rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates

^{1/}For estimates of total expenditures in salaries, wages and supplementary labour income see the bulletins, "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income". The 1943 total was estimated at over \$7.1 billions, as compared with \$6.2 billions in 1947, and \$5.3 billions in 1946.

EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

1939 — 1949

1926 = 100



The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

as from Feb. 15, 1944, (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers.

AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS.

The weekly earnings of the salaried employees and wage-earners on the staffs of leading employers in the eight major industrial groups averaged \$40.11 per week in 1948, before deduction for income tax, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. This figure exceeded by 11 p.c. that of \$36.15 reported in 1947. In preceding years of the comparatively brief record, the averages were as follows:- 1946, \$32.38; 1945, \$31.99; 1944, \$31.84; 1943, \$30.78, and 1942, \$28.56. In the case of the nine major industrial divisions, the general per capita figure in the year under review was \$40.06, 10.7 p.c. above the 1947 figure of \$36.19. From June 1, 1941, when the current record of payrolls was instituted, the average weekly earnings of the persons of the staffs of the co-operating establishments in 1948 showed a general increase of 58.6 p.c. in the case of the eight main industries, and of 57 p.c. in the case of the nine leading industrial divisions.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed to the employees of leading manufacturing establishments averaged \$40.91 in 1948, an amount higher by 11.9 p.c. than the figure of \$36.57 recorded in 1947. The earnings in 1946, which had been seriously affected by reconversion and other factors of the post-war situation, including prolonged industrial disputes, averaged \$32.51 per week. In preceding years for which data are available, the figures were \$32.65, \$32.66, \$31.50 and \$29.17, in 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively. The average weekly earnings of persons on the staffs of representative manufacturing establishments showed an increase of 60 p.c. in 1948 from the institution of the monthly record at June 1, 1941, when the weekly average indicated was \$25.57.

The 1948 Annual Review of Employment.

As in previous years, the first part of the present Annual Review deals mainly with employment, giving a fairly detailed review of the situation in the various industries and areas, together with related data on payrolls. The second part more particularly relates to statistics of payrolls and average earnings.

II. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. Manufacturing.

Employment.- The general index number of employment in manufacturing as a whole in 1948 showed the usual decline at Jan. 1, followed by partial recovery at Feb. 1 and Mar. 1. The movement was downward at Apr. 1 and May 1, and again at Aug. 1, Nov. 1 and Dec. 1. The improvement indicated in the remaining months was generally moderate, and the Dec. 1 index number was only eight points, or four p.c. higher than at the opening of the year. This advance was considerably smaller than the gain of 7.6 p.c. between Jan. 1 and Dec. 1, 1947, or that of 7.9 p.c. shown in the same period in 1946. The 1948 annual average index, on the 1926 base, at 205.0, was three p.c. higher than the 1947 figure, also slightly exceeding those in 1946 and 1945. Lower than the war-time high index numbers in the period, 1942-1944, the latest average was substantially above that indicated in any preceding year of the record. It may be noted that the losses in man-working days due to industrial disputes¹ were less in 1948 than in any earlier year since 1944, while the number of factory workers involved was the lowest since 1940.

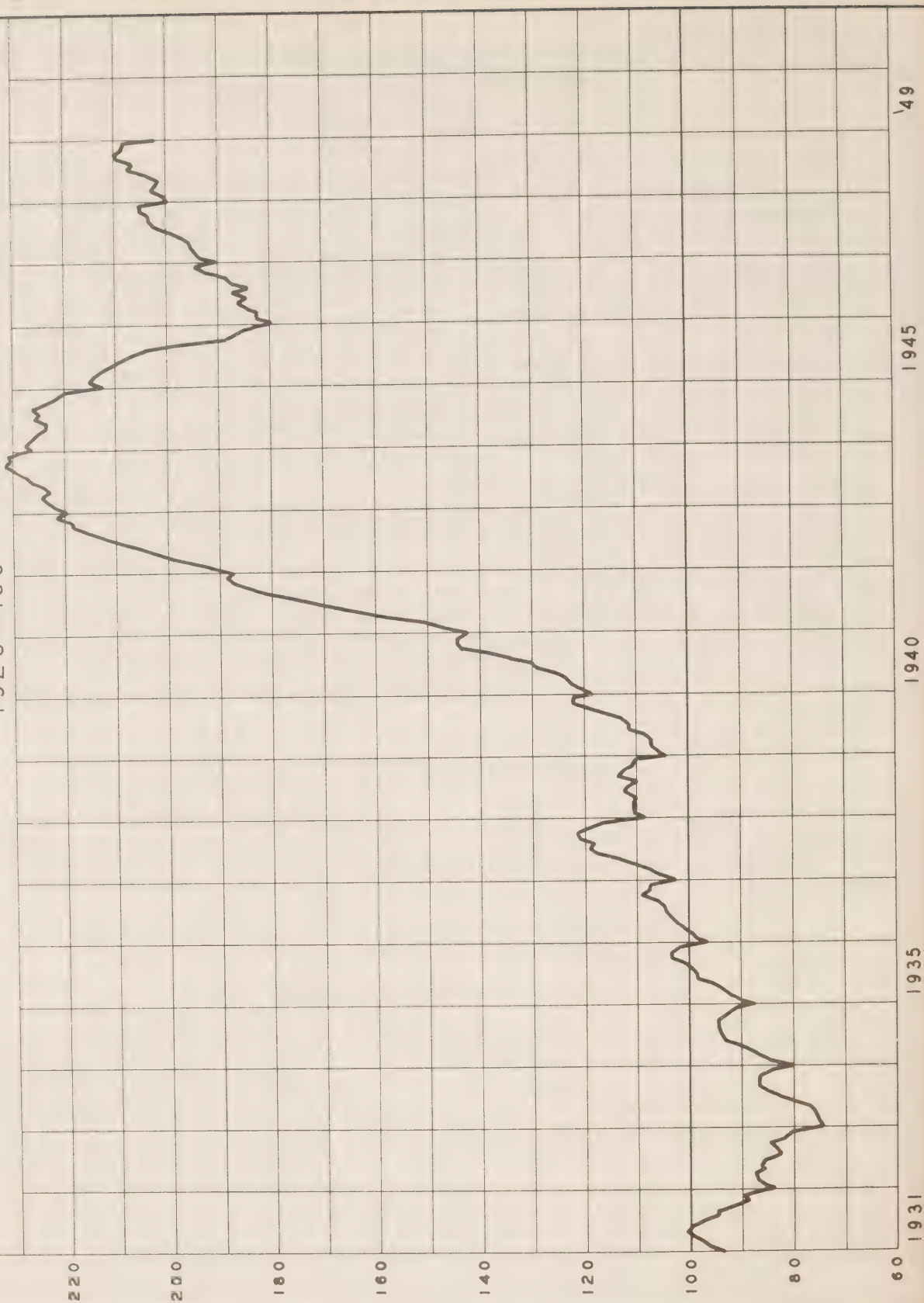
Monthly statistics showing the sex distribution of the persons employed by

¹See "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada, 1948", issued as a supplement to the Labour Gazette for April, 1949.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



leading firms have been collected since January, 1946. In 1945 and 1944, such information was collected semi-annually, while in 1943 and 1942, data on sex distribution were available only at Oct. 1. There was an increase of about 3.7 p.c. in 1948 as compared with 1947 in employment in manufacturing for men, together with a gain of some 0.7 p.c. among women; in that comparison the general rise in the index was three p.c. The proportion of women per 1,000 persons of both sexes in recorded employment in the year under review was 223; in 1947 and 1946, the general ratios were 228 and 238 per 1,000, respectively. At Oct. 1 in the period for which statistics for the larger establishments are available, the proportions were as follows: 1948, 226; 1947, 229; 1946, 241; 1945, 260; 1944, 283; 1943, 279, and 1942, 257.

The proportion of workers in the larger establishments in Canada employed in the heavy manufactured goods industries was slightly higher in 1948 than in either 1947 or 1946. Lower than in the period of intensified production of munitions in 1941-1945, the ratio was higher than in any earlier year. Table III gives the percentage distribution of the employees reported monthly by leading manufacturers, in the heavy and the light manufacturing industries since 1936.

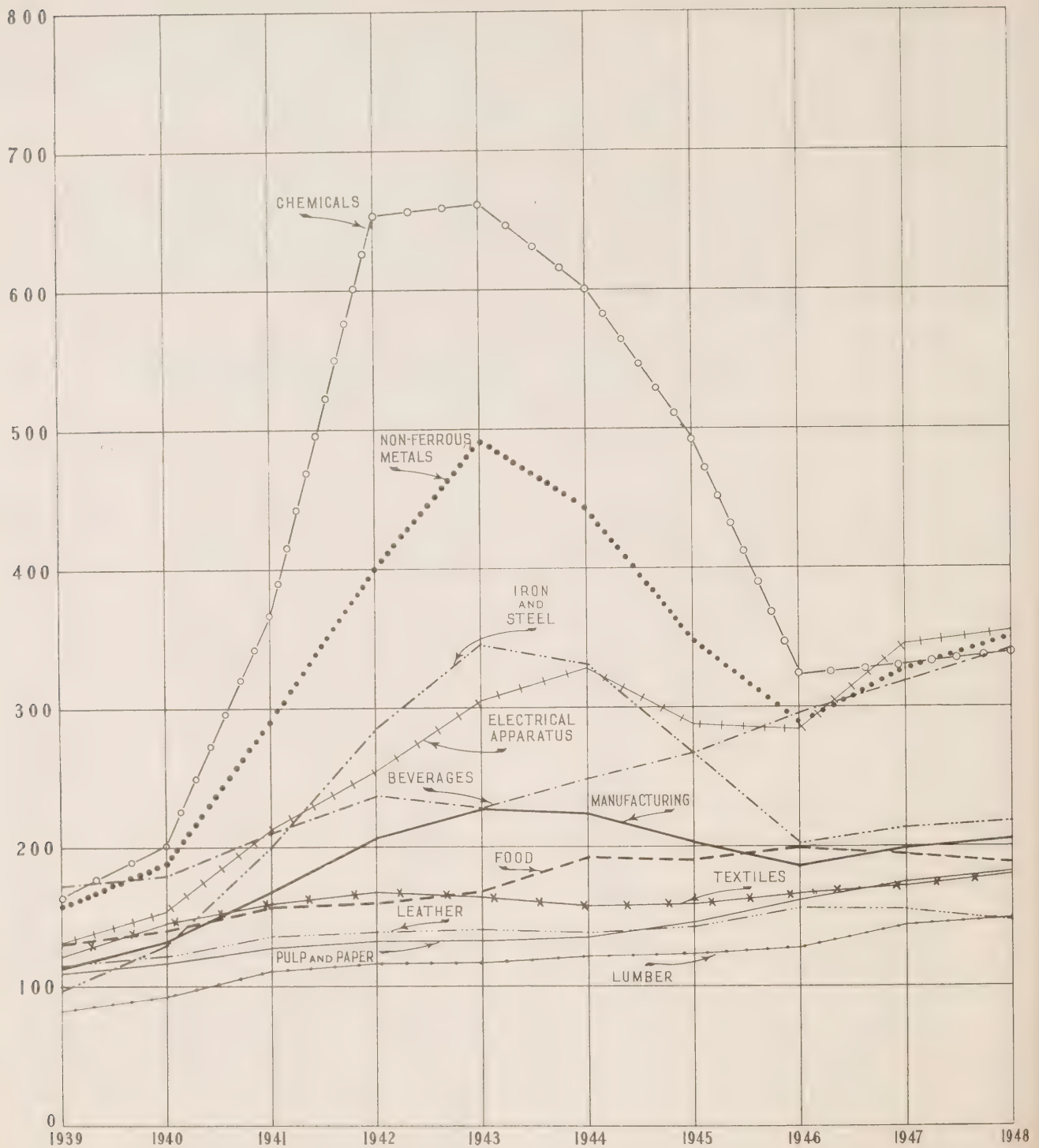
TABLE III.- DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES REPORTED BY LEADING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1937-1948, WITH INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT (1926=100).

Year	Establishments Producing			Index Numbers	
	All Reporting Manufacturing Establishments	Durable Manufactured Goods	Non-Durable Manufactured Goods	Durable Manufactured Goods	Non-Durable Manufactured Goods
	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.		
1937	100.0	42.3	57.7	105.2	122.0
1938	100.0	41.0	59.0	99.9	119.6
1939	100.0	40.4	59.6	99.0	122.5
1940	100.0	43.3	56.7	124.4	136.8
1941	100.0	48.9	51.1	180.9	158.9
1942	100.0	53.0	47.0	241.2	180.1
1943	100.0	57.1	42.9	284.8	180.6
1944	100.0	55.7	44.3	276.3	184.7
1945	100.0	51.5	48.5	231.4	182.6
1946	100.0	46.8	53.2	192.1	181.9
1947	100.0	47.6	52.4	209.2	190.9
1948	100.0	48.1	51.9	215.9	195.0

In the year under review, the index of employment in the durable manufactured goods division advanced by 3.2 p.c. as compared with 1947, and was also higher than in the reconversion year of 1946, when the situation had also been seriously affected by labour-management disputes. As compared with the period of greatest activity in the production of munitions, however, there were important losses in the more recent years; the decline in 1948 from the 1943 peak year amounted to 24.2 p.c. The latest index number of employment in the light manufactured goods industries was the highest yet recorded, being 2.1 p.c. above the previous maximum figure for 1947, and 5.6 p.c. greater than in 1944, when the highest level during the war was reached.

As already stated, widely-distributed gains in employment were indicated in the manufacturing industries in 1948 as compared with 1947. Curtailment in leather footwear production, however, reduced employment in that industry. There was also a falling-off in some branches of the lumber, vegetable food, textile-using, iron and steel product and miscellaneous manufacturing divisions, and in rubber and tobacco factories. Within the iron and steel group, there were losses in employment in the automotive and ship-

1939 - 1948



building industries. The trend in the remaining branches of manufacturing was favourable, although in many cases, the advances in 1948 were small. The gains of 17.8 p.c. and 16.2 p.c. recorded over 1947 in agricultural implement plants and central electric power stations were exceptionally large, exceeding those noted in any other manufacturing or non-manufacturing industry for which monthly statistics are available. Beverage factories reported a rise of 7.4 p.c. in their personnel as compared with the preceding year, and those producing non-ferrous metals and their products, an increase of 6.7 p.c. In the remaining manufacturing groups, the gains generally ranged between two p.c. and five p.c.

The index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the various provinces showed small advances in 1948 as compared with 1947, and except in Nova Scotia, as compared with 1946. The largest percentage advances in the year were in Prince Edward Island, where the reported numbers are extremely small, and are consequently unduly sensitive, and in Alberta, where greater activity in the petroleum industry was an important factor. Table IV gives the index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the provinces in 1948, with comparative figures for 1947 and 1946.

TABLE IV.- PROVINCIAL INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING,
1946, 1947 and 1948 (1926=100).

<u>Province</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>Percentage Increase in 1948 over 1947</u>
CANADA	186.3	199.0	205.0	3.0
Maritime Provinces	172.3	170.8	171.9	0.6
Prince Edward Island	195.1	165.9	201.0	21.2
Nova Scotia	198.8	191.1	191.8	0.4
New Brunswick	145.7	150.9	151.4	0.3
Quebec	191.0	202.3	206.4	2.0
Ontario	184.7	200.3	207.9	3.8
Prairie Provinces	177.8	179.5	187.2	4.3
Manitoba	159.4	162.2	168.9	4.1
Saskatchewan	212.5	213.3	214.5	0.6
Alberta	205.0	205.3	218.2	6.3
British Columbia	195.7	217.0	223.0	2.8

In connection with these figures, it may be repeated that industrial disputes^{1/} in 1948 affected the situation to a lesser extent than in 1947, and were of greatly diminished importance as compared with 1946. In most cases, the provincial index numbers in manufacturing were lower than in 1945 and immediately preceding years since 1941 or 1942. In the Prairie Provinces, however, the 1948 figure slightly exceeded those for any other year.

An examination of the statistics for manufacturing in the eight largest cities shows improvement in 1948 over 1947 in Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. The advances were generally moderate, those of 5.9 p.c. in Quebec, 5.7 p.c. in Hamilton and 5.6 p.c. in Vancouver being most noteworthy.

Among the cities with populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000, Sherbrooke, Regina, Saskatoon and Kitchener showed little general change in the level of employment in manufacturing, there being fractional increases in the index numbers in the first three, and a similar decline in Kitchener. Improvement on a rather larger scale was indicated in Three Rivers, London, Fort William - Port Arthur, Calgary and Edmonton. The gain in the last two cities amounted to 7.5 p.c. Activity in manufacturing in Halifax, Saint John and Victoria was lower than in 1947 and immediately preceding years, partly as a result of curtailment in shipbuilding operations.

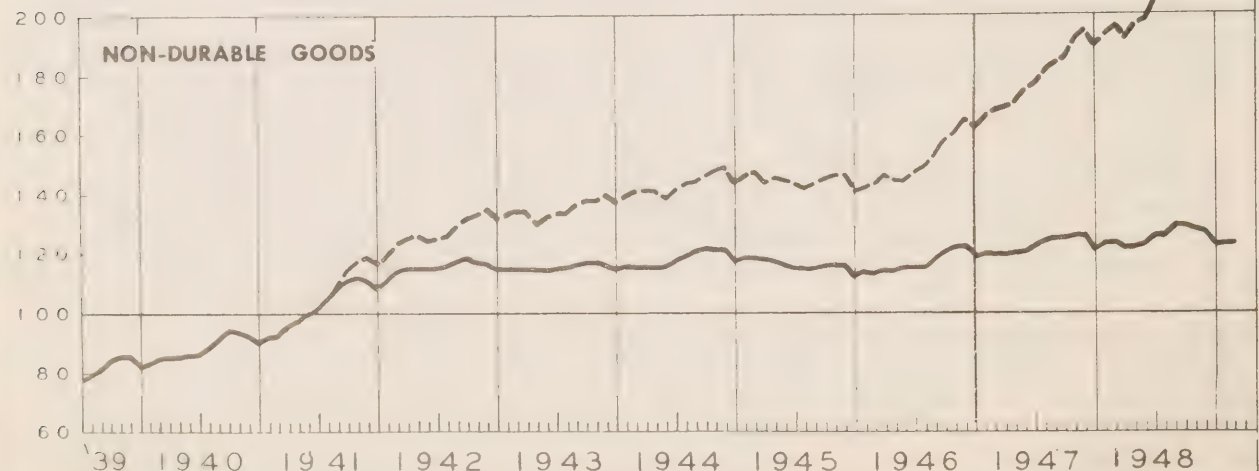
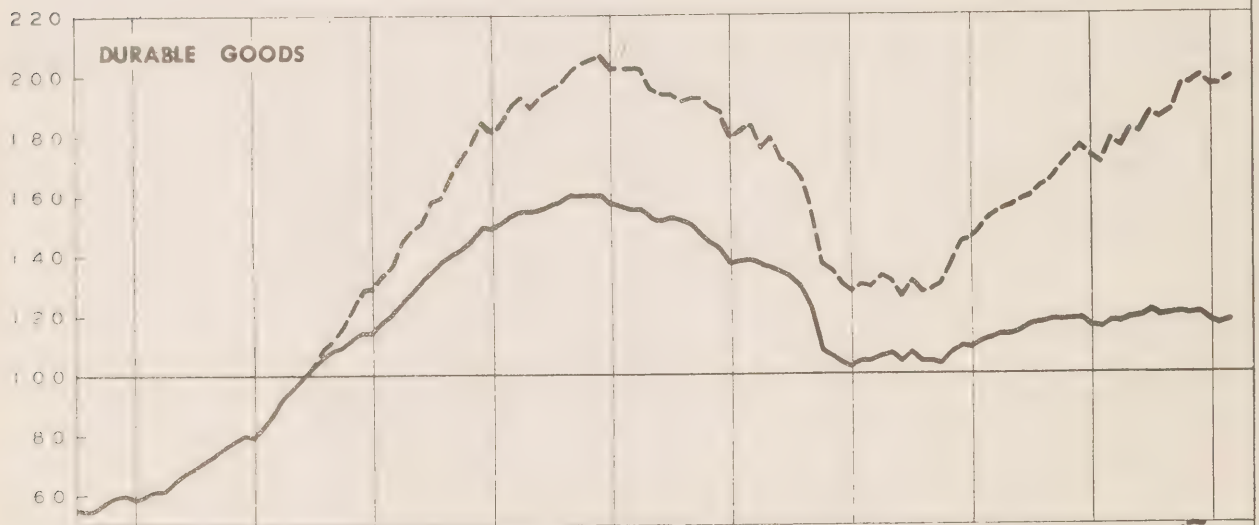
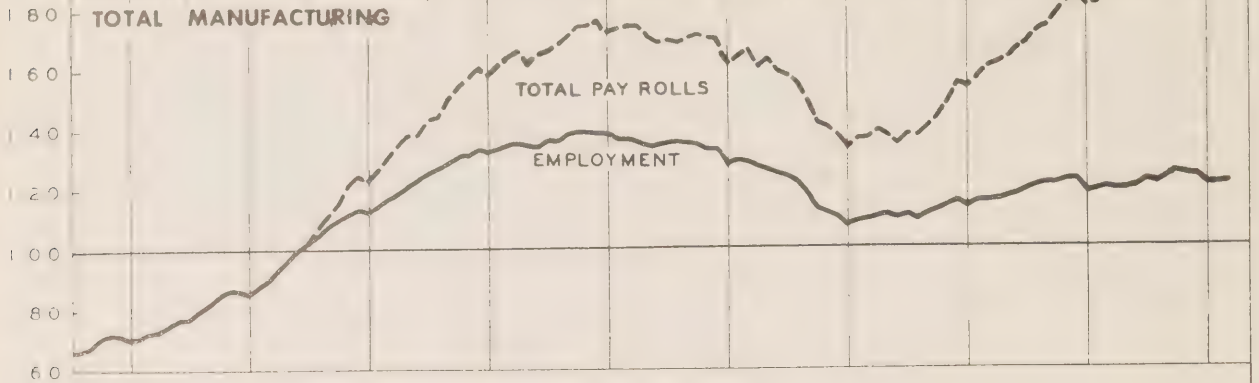
^{1/}"Strikes and Lockouts in Canada." Published as a supplement to the Labour Gazette for April, 1949.

CHART NO. 5

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

JUNE 1941=100

PER CENT



"DURABLE GOODS" INCLUDES IRON AND STEEL, NON-FERROUS METALS, ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, LUMBER AND CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS. THE REMAINDER, "NON-DURABLE GOODS" INCLUDES TEXTILES, FOOD, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO, RUBBER, LEATHER, CHEMICALS AND FUELS.

Table V gives the index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the cities for which statistics are segregated.

TABLE V.- CITY INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING IN 1948,
WITH COMPARABLE FIGURES FOR 1947 AND 1946 (1926=100).

	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	Change in 1948 as Compared with 1949 <u>P.C.</u>
	(decrease indicated by the minus sign)			
Montreal	184.2	191.0	193.2	1.2
Quebec	169.4	184.9	195.8	5.9
Toronto	181.8	192.2	198.3	3.2
Ottawa	146.1	148.7	154.2	3.7
Hamilton	162.7	182.7	193.2	5.7
Windsor	258.2	288.3	293.5	1.8
Winnipeg	163.4	166.3	172.4	3.7
Vancouver	238.5	251.5	265.5	5.6
Halifax	246.9	206.6	183.6	-11.1
Saint John	169.0	178.3	154.4	-13.4
Sherbrooke	212.1	218.8	219.0	0.1
Three Rivers	117.7	133.0	138.2	3.9
Kitchener - Waterloo	196.5	223.9	222.6	- 0.6
London	173.9	188.0	191.7	2.0
Fort William - Port Arthur	253.3	282.2	288.5	2.2
Regina	229.7	225.2	226.0	0.4
Saskatoon	365.3	368.5	371.1	0.7
Calgary	167.7	169.1	181.7	7.5
Edmonton	230.3	226.0	242.9	7.5
Victoria	301.3	296.3	263.8	-11.0

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- With a continued high level of activity in manufacturing, and further widespread increases in wage and salary rates, the annual index number of payrolls¹ in 1948 reached a new peak, at 192.4. This exceeded by 15.3 p.c. the post war maximum index of 166.9, recorded in 1947, and was 14.7 p.c. above the wartime high figure of 167.8 in 1944, when the index of employment was 8.7 p.c. above the latest annual average. During the year under review, the month-to-month trend of payrolls was upward from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, with only one exception at Apr. 1, when the loss was due to the observance of the Easter holidays. The figure of 208.3 indicated at the beginning of December was 25 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year and 12.8 p.c. above the Dec. 1, 1947, figure of 184.6. In 1947, the index number of payrolls had risen by 30.5 p.c. from the opening of the year to Dec. 1, a period in which the index number of employment had advanced to a rather greater extent than in the year under review. (The index numbers of payrolls are based on the amounts distributed in the week of June 1, 1941, by the reporting firms as 100 p.c.)

The percentage gains in the salaries and wages reported in the heavy and the light manufactured goods industries in 1948 as compared with 1947 were quite similar, amounting in the former to 15 p.c. and in the latter class to 14.9 p.c. The disbursements of leading establishments in almost all branches of manufacturing were higher in the year under review. An exception was the steel shipbuilding industry, in which the index number of payrolls fell by 7.3 p.c., accompanying a decline of

¹The Bureau's preliminary estimate of total salaries and wages paid in all manufacturing establishments during 1948 was \$2,423 millions, as compared with \$2,101 millions in 1947. See the "Monthly Estimates of Canadian Labour Income".

11.8 p.c. in the index of employment. The salaries and wages in shipyards also fell below the 1946 levels, but in all other manufacturing industries for which data are segregated they were higher. To an appreciable extent, the increases in the year under review resulted from the payment of higher wage and salary rates, although moderately greater employment in many industries as compared with 1947 was also a factor; on the average, the hours worked showed little change.

Average Earnings in Manufacturing. The sums released in payrolls by the larger manufacturers provided a weekly average of \$40.9 for their wage-earners and salaried employees in 1948. This figure exceeded by 11.9 p.c. the 1947 per capita of \$36.57, previously the maximum in the record. In earlier years for which data are available, the averages were as follows: 1946, \$32.51; 1945, \$32.65; 1944, \$32.66; 1943, \$31.80, and 1942, \$28.17. In 1939, the employees of the reporting establishments had received weekly salaries and wages averaging \$23.11. Since then, the average earnings of members of their staffs have risen by 77 p.c. The cost-of-living index has advanced by approximately 82.7 p.c. in this period, during which the rates of income tax have also increased, while the incidence of the tax is broader than in pre-war days.

The per capita weekly earnings reported monthly in manufacturing in 1948 showed successive increases from Jan. 1, with only two exceptions at Apr. 1, when the observance of Easter was a factor, and again at June 1, when the moderate decline resulted from the working hours lost on the Victoria Day holiday. The weekly figures were uniformly higher in each month of 1948 than in the same month in any preceding year. At the annual high point at Dec. 1, the average was 11.4 p.c. above the 1947 peak, also reached at the beginning of December.

Hours Worked in Manufacturing. Although there was a moderate increase in the aggregate hours worked in leading manufacturing establishments in 1948 as compared with the preceding year, the average hours reported were fractionally lower, standing at 42.2 per week. The 1947 weekly average was 42.6, and that in 1946, 42.7 hours. These figures were considerably below the 1945 average of 44.3 per week. Even more striking was the falling-off from the average of 46.3 hours recorded in the late months of 1944, when the current series on man-hours and hourly earnings was established. The reductions in the more recent averages in that comparison were due not only to a general lowering in the length of the standard working week but also to substantial curtailment in overtime work as compared with the war years. On the other hand, there have been steady declines in the proportions of women engaged in factory work, and probably also in the employment of part-time workers, as compared with the latter years of the war, factors which tend to raise the general average of working hours.

The average hourly earnings of the factory wage-earners for whom precise information on hours worked is available stood at 91.3 cents in 1948, as compared with 80.3 cents in 1947, 70 cents in 1946, and 69.4 cents in 1945. The weekly wages rose in the year by 12.9 p.c. to \$38.53 in 1948, as compared with \$34.13 in 1947, \$29.87 in 1946, and \$30.91 in 1945. At the peak at Dec. 1, 1948, the average of \$41.47 was 27.1 p.c. above the figure recorded four years earlier, when the series was established.

The average earnings in practically all branches of manufacturing continued to move upward during 1948. In plants in the durable manufactured goods industries, there was an increase of 11.8 p.c. as compared with 1947, while in the non-durable manufactured goods category, the advance in the average salaries and wages amounted to 12.1 p.c. The general gain in the manufacturing figure was 11.9 p.c. Since the monthly record of weekly earnings was commenced at June 1, 1941, the average salaries and wages of employees reported in the heavy manufactured goods plants showed an increase of 57.4 p.c., as compared with a rise of 63.7 p.c. in the non-durable goods industries.

1/ See the bulletin entitled "Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of Persons Employed in Manufacturing, Mining and Logging, in 1939 and in 1942-47" (Report 9-7010).

in 1948. Between 1939 and 1948, the weekly earnings rose by 78.3 p.c. and 74.5 p.c. in those two classes, respectively; the gain in manufacturing as a whole in the nine years amounted to **77 p.c.**

The annual high point in the weekly earnings was indicated in 1948 as in immediately preceding years, at Dec. 1: the per capita figure then showed an increase from 1939 which amounted to 91.8 p.c. in the heavy manufactured goods division, and to 85.1 p.c. in the light manufacturing industries. In connection with the 1939 comparisons, it may be noted that, in addition to important upward adjustments in the wage-rates, greater regularity of employment during the war and in the post-war period, has undoubtedly been a factor contributing to the higher levels of average earnings in industry.

Since the latter part of 1944, current statistics of man-hours, average hourly earnings and average weekly wages have been available for the wage-earners for whom leading manufacturers keep a record of hours worked. The following table summarizes the data for the last four years:

TABLE VI. -- ANNUAL AVERAGE STATISTICS OF HOURS WORKED PER WEEK, HOURLY EARNINGS AND WEEKLY WAGES OF HOURLY-RATED WAGE-EARNERS EMPLOYED IN LEADING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1945-1948.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Hours per Week</u> No.	<u>Hourly Earnings</u> ¢	<u>Weekly Wages</u> \$
1945	44.3	69.4	30.71
1946	42.7	70.0	29.87
1947	42.5	80.3	34.13
1948	42.2	91.3	38.53

In the comparatively short record, the average hourly earnings in the larger manufacturing plants have risen by 31.6 p.c., and the weekly wages, by 25.5 p.c. The declines indicated in the average working hours in the last three years partly result from a diminution in the amount of overtime worked following the cessation of hostilities, and partly from a reduction in the standard number of hours of work in many establishments and industries in the post war period. The statistics of payrolls and average earnings in manufacturing and other industries are discussed in greater detail later on in this Review.

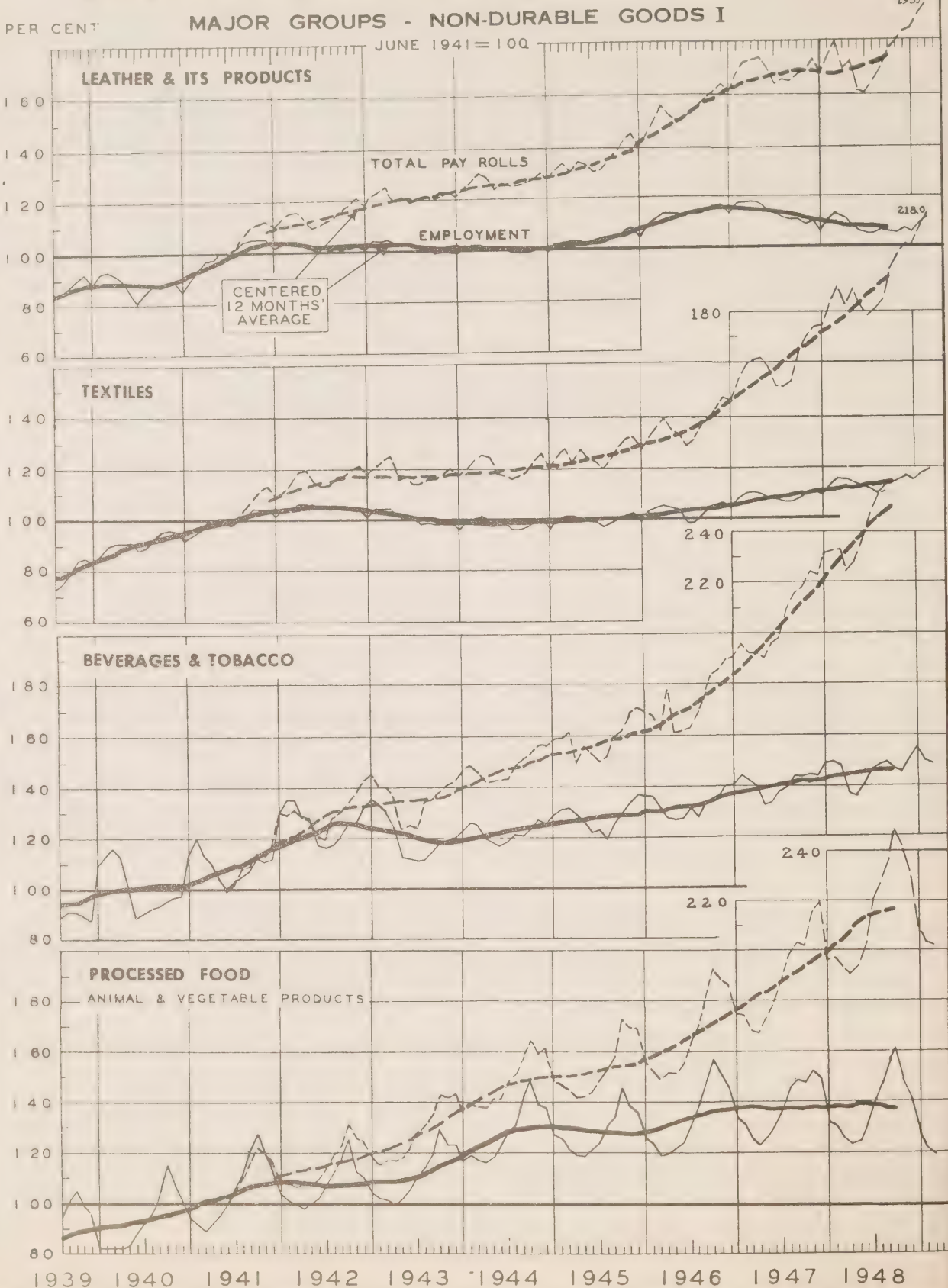
The following paragraphs deal with the situation reported in the various branches of manufacturing in 1948. Succeeding pages are devoted to a brief analysis of the statistics for the non-manufacturing classes included in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. The distribution of the employees for whom statistics were compiled in 1948 is shown in Tables I and II, on pages 2 and 4.

Animal Products - Edible. -- The volume of employment afforded in the animal food industries was somewhat larger in 1948 than in any earlier years for which information is available. The index of employment in these industries rose from 227.8 in 1947 to 235.3 in 1948, when the average was slightly above the previous maximum figure of 234.0 recorded in 1946. It will be recalled that the situation in 1947 had been seriously affected by labour-management disputes in the meat packing industry. In that division, there was an increase of 5.5 p.c. in 1948 as compared with 1947, bringing the latest figure to 232.3. It was then lower than in the years 1944-1946, but was otherwise the highest in the record.

In the fish packing group the index number, at 278.0, was 2.6 p.c. below the

CHART NO. 6

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING



all-time peak figure reached in 1947, but was higher than in 1946 and earlier years of the record. Employment in the third group within the animal products industry - dairy products - was in rather greater volume in the 12 months under review than in any other period for which data are available. At 230.7, the index was slightly above the 1947 figure of 227.3, and that of 217.4 in 1946.

The working forces reported by the 482 firms furnishing statistics in the animal food industries in 1948 consisted of 806 men and 194 women per 1,000 employees. In 1947, the indicated ratio of women was 188, a figure which was similar to that recorded in the preceding year.

Employment in the animal foods industry reached its annual high point at Aug. 1, when the index number was 256.8. The trend in succeeding months was downward, and by Dec. 1 the figure was seven p.c. below the peak, although it was still 5.1 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1948.

The index of weekly salaries and wages in the edible animal products division in 1948 was 17.5 p.c. higher than in 1947. The weekly average per person in recorded employment was \$39.36, as compared with \$35.09 in 1947, and \$31.88 in 1946. The corresponding figure in 1939 was \$23.61. The latest annual index of aggregate weekly payrolls, at 214.9, exceeded by 17.5 p.c. that of 182.9 in 1947, previously the maximum in the record, in spite of prolonged disputes in the meat packing industry. The average hourly earnings in this group of industries advanced from 75.9 cents in 1947, to 87.7 cents in 1948. In the meat products division, the average in the latter year was 96.7 cents per hour, as compared with 84.1 cents a year earlier.

Leather and Products - The trend of employment in the leather-using industries during 1948 was unfavourable, the general index declining from its maximum of 155.5 in 1947, to 147.5 in 1948, when the figure was higher than in any year in the period, 1921-1946. The payroll index in the year under review was at a maximum in the period for which data are available. This information was based on returns furnished by an average of 465 leading manufacturers of leather products. The weekly earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners averaged \$30.12, as compared with \$27.76 in 1947. In 1939, the employees of the reporting establishments were paid an average of \$16.75 per week.

Activity in the footwear group was lower in 1948 than in 1947, and there were also declines in the production of other leather goods. The reduction in the index of employment in the former division, which amounted to 2.8 p.c., was accompanied by an increase of 4.8 p.c. in the index number of payrolls in 1948 as compared with a year earlier. The average weekly salaries and wages of persons employed in boot and shoe plants then stood at \$26.64, as compared with the latest annual figure of \$28.78 per week.

The average hourly earnings reported in the leather-using industries as a whole were 70.9 cents in 1948, as compared with 63.5 cents in 1947. In the footwear division, the hourly earnings averaged 67.6 cents, 12.7 p.c. higher than the 1947 annual average of 60 cents.

Fur and Fur Products. - Employment in leading fur and fur products factories during 1948 reached a higher level than in 1947; the index number then stood at 152.4, advancing to 167.3 in 1948. The staffs of the 113 co-operating manufacturers consisted of 366 women and 734 men per 1,000 employees of both sexes. The proportion of women in this industry was considerably above the general average. Accompanying the increase of 9.8 p.c. in the index number of employment in 1948 over 1947, was a rise of 21.2 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. The salaries and wages reported in the year under review averaged \$38.31 per worker, as compared with \$34.34 in 1947, \$30.42 in 1946, \$29.80 in 1945, \$29.40 in 1944, \$28.50 in 1943, and \$26.37 in 1942. The 1939 mean was \$24.41.

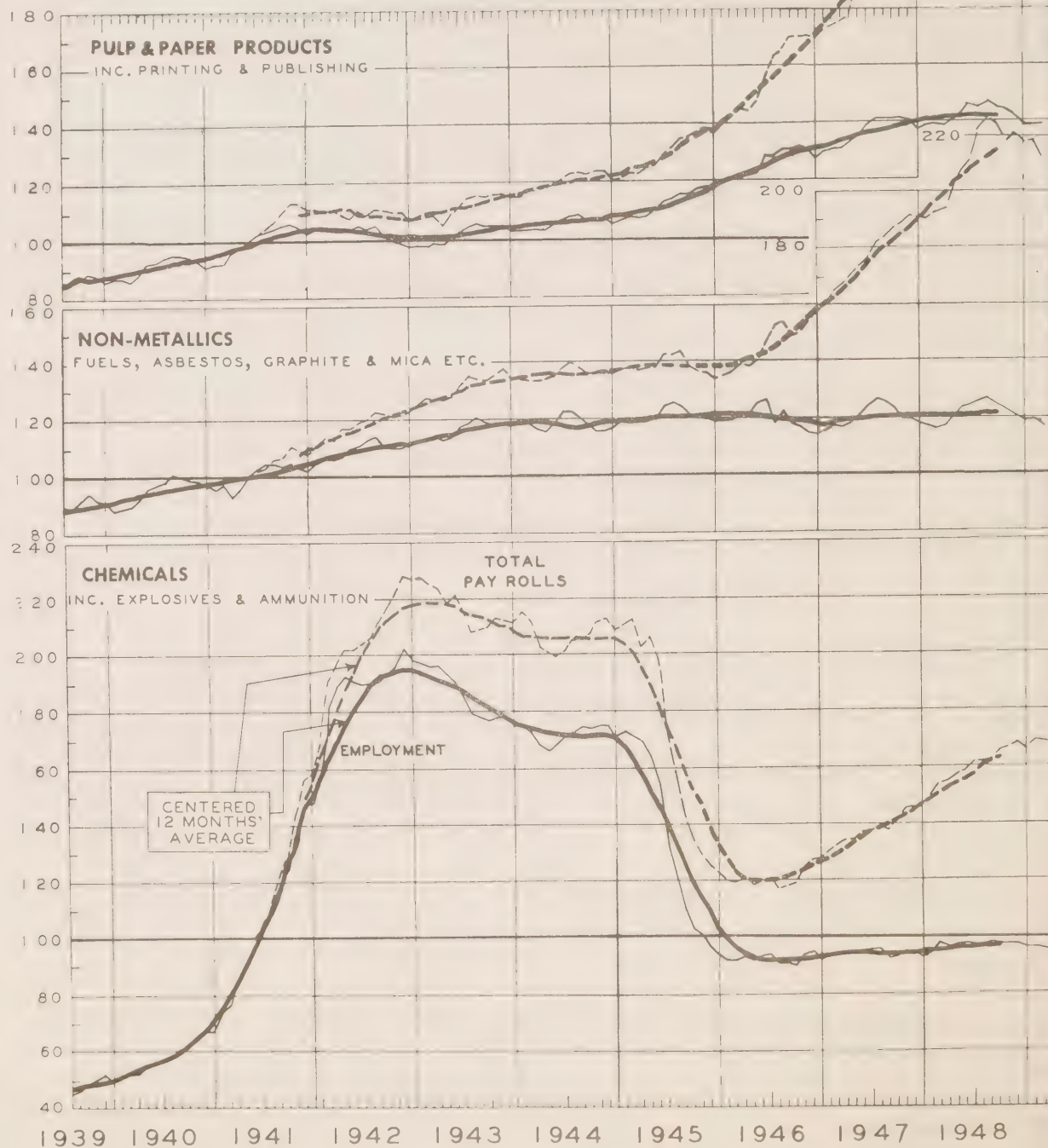
CHART NO. 7

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

MAJOR GROUPS - NON-DURABLE GOODS II

JUNE 1941 = 100

PER CENT



Lumber Products - The larger lumber using establishments reported a rather higher level of employment in 1948 than in 1947, the index number mounting by 3.5 p.c. to a new maximum of 148.9 in the year under review. The rough and dressed lumber and furniture groups showed moderate improvement, but the trend in the remaining classes taken as a whole was downward. These statements are based on data furnished by an average of 1,506 manufacturers of lumber and lumber products.

The annual **index** of payrolls showed an increase of 13.2 p.c. in 1948 as compared with 1947, previously the peak figure in the record. The weekly salaries and wages reported in 1948 averaged \$35.86 per person on the staffs of the larger manufacturers, as compared with the per capita figures of \$32.66 in 1947, \$29.12 in 1946, \$27.67 in 1945, \$27.63 in 1944, \$26.00 in 1943, and \$23.94 in 1942. In 1939, the employees of the same establishments had received a weekly average of \$19.13. During the year under review, the pay of hourly-rated wage-earners reported in these industries averaged 83.5 cents per hour, as compared with 73.6 in 1947, 64.2 cents in 1946, and 60.5 cents in 1945.

Plant Products - Edible - Activity in plants producing vegetable foods was slightly less, on the whole, in 1948 than in 1947, when the index of employment had stood at 190.4, falling by 0.7 p.c., to 189.0 in the year under review. Continued improvement was shown in the sugar and syrup, bakery and chocolate and confectionery divisions, but the trend was unfavourable in the flour and cereal and fruit and vegetable preserving industries. The decline in the latter division was associated with unsatisfactory crop conditions in some areas.

Statistics were received during 1948 from an average of 728 leading establishments in the edible plant products division, whose weekly salaries and wages were higher by 10.9 p.c. than in 1947. The persons on the payrolls of these firms earned a weekly average of \$33.99 in 1948, as compared with \$30.54 in 1947, \$27.99 in 1946, \$26.54 in 1945, \$25.68 in 1944, \$25.23 in 1943, and \$23.48 in 1942. The corresponding figure in 1939 was \$21.05. The hourly-rated wage-earners reported in the vegetable food industries received an average of 71.6 cents per hour in 1948, as compared with 64.4 cents in 1947, and 57.3 cents in 1946. There was considerable variation in the averages indicated in the different divisions of this group. Thus in 1948, the earnings reported in the chocolate and confectionery industry, (which normally employs large proportions of women and girls) averaged 62.1 cents per hour, while in flour and cereal mills, the mean was 87.3 cents; the proportion of men in the latter category is high.

When recorded employment in the vegetable food industries was at its minimum for 1948, at May 1, the index of employment was 185.2. From then until Oct. 1, there were successive increases, bringing the index at the latter date to 235.6. Although seasonal curtailment was indicated in subsequent reports, the Dec. 1 figure was 9.8 p.c. higher than at the first of January. It was, however, three p.c. lower than at Dec. 1, 1947. During 1948, the proportion of women on the staffs of leading manufacturers of vegetable food products was 339 per 1,000 workers of both sexes, as compared with 340 in 1947. Considerable variation in this respect was indicated in different classes within the edible plant group as a whole. In the flour and cereal, the sugar and syrup, the fruit and vegetable preserving, the bakery and the chocolate and confectionery sub groups, the proportions of women per 1,000 employees of both sexes in 1948 stood at 141, 131, 410, 301, and 563, respectively.

Pulp and Paper - Continued expansion in employment was indicated in these industries during 1948, when improvement was reported in pulp and paper mills, paper products plants and in printing and publishing. The salaries and wages disbursed by 656 of the larger establishments in these industries considerably exceeded those reported in any earlier year. The average earnings of their employees also reached a new all-time high.

Information was furnished by 125 pulp and paper mills, in which the index number

of employment, at 165.9, was 3.9 p.c. higher than in 1947, previously the all-time maximum. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by these firms rose in 1948 by 15.2 p.c. The average earnings of their employees were \$44.24 as compared with \$48.30 in the preceding 12 months. In earlier years of the record, the per capita figures were:- 1946, \$40.63; 1945, \$37.08; 1944, \$36.56; 1943, \$34.92, and 1942, \$33.93. The 1939 mean was \$28.25. The average hourly earnings of wage-earners in pulp and paper mills in 1948 were 107.0 cents, as compared with 93.6 cents in 1947, 78.9 cents in 1946, and 71.8 cents in 1945. In regard to the figures of earnings, it may be noticed that the proportion of women employed in pulp and paper mills is low, average only 48 per 1,000 salaried and wage-earners reported in the year under review. In 1947, the ratio was 56 per 1,000.

In the paper products division, the index of employment advanced by 2.2 p.c. in the year, to a new all-time peak of 265.0 in 1948. The latest index number of aggregate weekly payrolls rose by 18.7 p.c. from 1947. The weekly salaries and wages of persons employed by the 220 co-operating firms averaged \$37.03 in 1948, exceeding any per capita figure previously reported. In earlier years of the record, the averages were as follows: 1947, \$32.84; 1946, \$28.40; 1945, \$26.91; 1944, \$26.15; 1943, \$25.76 and 1942, \$25.52. The comparable figure in 1939 was \$23.12.

In the printing and publishing division, data were obtained from 511 of the larger establishments, which reported 772 men and 228 women per 1,000 employees. The 1948 index of employment, at 175.2, was higher by 6.6 p.c. than in 1947, previously the maximum. The latest index of payrolls exceeded by 17.7 p.c. the figure indicated in the preceding 12 months. The employees of the larger firms in these industries received an average of \$42.48 per week before deductions for taxation, unemployment insurance, etc. Earlier per capita figures were as follows: 1947, \$38.07; 1946, \$34.61 and 1945, \$33.49. In 1939, the average was \$28.35. The hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners reported in the printing and publishing industry averaged 101.7 cents in 1948, as compared with 88.2 cents in 1947, 78.6 cents in 1946, and 75.8 cents in 1945.

Rubber Products.- Curtailment in employment was indicated in rubber factories in 1948, when the index number, at 132.2, was 6.6 p.c. lower than 1947. Information was received monthly from 56 establishments, in which 257 per 1,000 of the employees were women. In spite of the decline in the personnel reported in the 12 months under review, the index of payrolls showed an increase of 2.6 p.c. over 1947. The annual average weekly earnings of the workers reported by the co-operating manufacturers were decidedly higher, standing at \$42.99 in 1948, as compared with \$39.12 in 1947, \$32.61 in 1946 and \$32.46 in 1945. In 1939, the weekly average had amounted to \$21.46. The average earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners on the staffs of leading rubber factories stood at 98.8 cents per week in 1948, as compared with 87.7 cents, 72.3 cents and 71.9 cents per week in 1947, 1946 and 1945, respectively.

Textile Products.- Further improvement in the situation was noted in the textile industries during 1948, the number of employees and the weekly salaries and wages reported by 1,820 of the larger establishments showing increases of 4.6 p.c. and 17.8 p.c., respectively over 1947, previously the peak year. The employees in these plants consisted of 456 men and 544 women per 1,000 workers. In 1947, the ratios were 452 men and 543 women. Expansion in employment was shown in the year in the cotton, woollen, silk, hosiery and knit goods, and garment and personal furnishings divisions of the textile group; activity in the production of miscellaneous textile products, however, was at a rather lower level in 1948.

The average weekly salaries and wages of persons employed by leading manufacturers in the textile industries stood at \$31.41, as compared with \$27.91 in 1947. In earlier years of the record, the per capita figures were as follows: 1946, \$24.98; 1945, \$23.85; 1944, \$23.14; 1943, \$21.92 and 1942, \$20.51. In 1939, the mean was

\$17.33. The earnings of the wage-earners for whom the co-operating plants kept record of hours worked averaged 71.9 cents in 1948, as compared with 62.1 cents in 1947, 54.6 cents in 1946, and 50.9 cents in 1945.

Tobacco.- Activity in the tobacco group was rather less than in the year under review according to information from 52 leading establishments. The index number of employment stood at 127.0 in 1948, as compared with 130.4 in 1947. The maximum index in the record was 149.6 in 1942. The decline of 2.6 p.c. in the latest index number of employment as compared with 1947 was accompanied by a rise of 19 p.c. in the index of payrolls, which in 1948 was the highest in the record. The per capita weekly earnings then stood at \$34.76, as compared with \$28.43 in 1947, \$28.20 in 1946, \$24.35 in 1945, \$23.25 in 1944, \$20.90 in 1943, and \$18.17 in 1942. The 1939 average was \$17.62. The proportion of women employed in this industry, like that in textiles, is substantially above the general average; in 1948, the reported women constituted 564 per 1,000 employees of both sexes. The 1947 ratio was 561 per 1,000.

The hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in the larger establishments averaged 76.6 cents in 1948, as compared with 61.3 cents in 1947, 53.9 cents in 1946, and 51.3 cents in 1945.

Beverages.- The trend of employment in the beverage industries continued upward during 1948. The index number, computed from material furnished by 174 of the larger manufacturers, then stood at 341.3, exceeding by 7.4 p.c. the previous high figure, recorded in 1947. In the year, the annual index of aggregate weekly payrolls rose by 20.3 p.c. The persons employed by the co-operating establishments received an average of \$44.37 in weekly salaries and wages, as compared with \$39.68 in 1947, \$35.45 in 1946, \$34.74 in 1945, \$34.68 in 1944, \$33.56 in 1943 and \$31.53 in 1942. In 1939, the employees of the larger manufacturers were paid a weekly average of \$28.28. The hourly earnings reported in 1948 averaged 91.2 cents, as compared with 80.5 cents in 1947, 69.4 cents in 1946, and 66 cents per hour in 1945.

Chemicals and Allied Products.- Greater activity was indicated in chemical manufacturing during 1948, when employment was nevertheless in substantially smaller volume than during the war years. The 1948 index of employment, at 339.6, exceeded by 2.8 p.c. the annual figure for 1947. The index number of payrolls rose by 15.8 p.c. in the year. The persons on the paylists of the 440 co-operating chemical plants earned an average of \$44.74 in the 12 months under review, as compared with \$39.16 in the preceding year. In 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the per capita figures were \$34.96, \$33.84, \$32.07, \$30.69 and \$28.55, respectively. The 1939 mean was \$28.21. The wage-earners for whom the larger chemical plants furnished statistics of man-hours in 1948 then received an average of 91.7 cents per hour, as compared with 79.9 cents in 1947, 69.4 cents in 1946, and 68.4 cents in 1945.

Clay, Glass and Stone Products.- Further expansion in employment was noted in the clay, glass and stone industries during 1948. At 191.1, the index number was 3.9 p.c. higher than in 1947, previously the all-time high. The accompanying increase in the index number of payrolls amounted to 18 p.c. The weekly salaries and wages paid to the men and women employed by the 281 manufacturers furnishing statistics in 1948 gave a weekly average of \$41.67. In earlier years, the per capita figures were as follows: 1947, \$36.68, 1946, \$31.69, 1945, \$30.00, 1944, \$30.80, 1943, \$29.36 and 1942, \$27.43. In 1939, the comparable figure was \$22.88. The average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners in these industries rose from 78.7 cents in 1947, to 89.6 cents in 1948. In 1946 and 1945, the averages were 67.5 cents and 64.4 cents per hour, respectively. All main branches of the clay, glass and stone industry shared in the upward movement in employment, payrolls and average earnings indicated in 1948.

Electric Light and Power.- Employment in central electric power stations continued to increase, according to data obtained in 1948 from 148 leading producers.

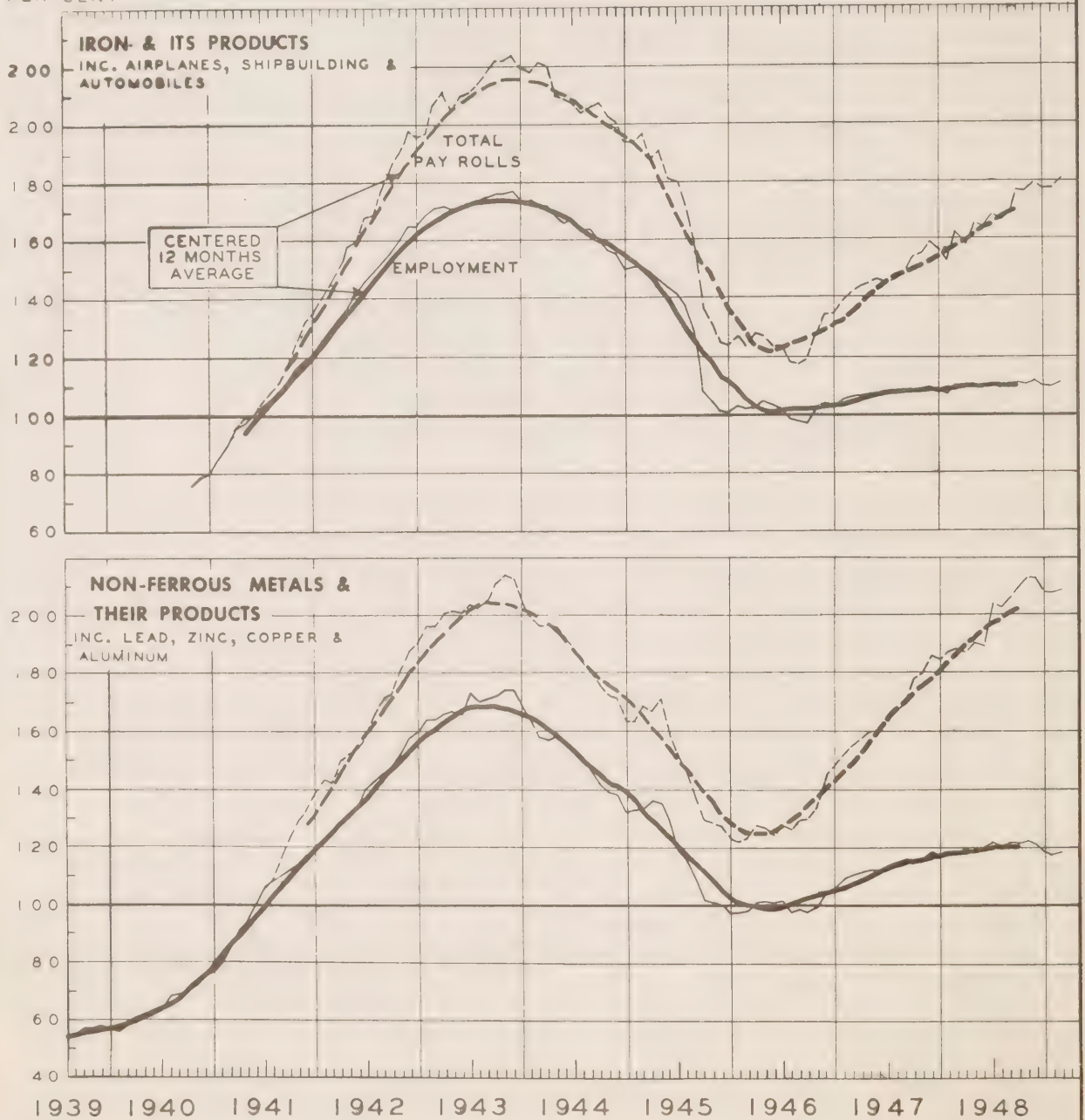
CHART NO. 8

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

MAJOR GROUPS - DURABLE GOODS II

JUNE 1941=100

PER CENT



The annual index number rose to a new all-time maximum of 221.7, as compared with 190.8 in 1947. In the year, the index number of weekly salaries and wages increased by 28.3 p.c. The payrolls disbursed by the reporting employers represented an average of \$45.43 for members of their staffs. In 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the weekly averages were \$41.30, \$38.40, \$37.15, \$37.23, \$35.92, and \$34.37, respectively. In 1939, the per capita figure for employees of the larger operators was \$29.22 per week.

Electrical Apparatus. - Further improvement in employment was recorded, on the whole, in plants producing electrical apparatus and supplies in 1948, when the month-to-month trend was nevertheless unfavourable on seven occasions. The annual index rose by 2.8 p.c. from 1947, to a new all-time high of 354.3 in the year under review. The latest annual index number of payrolls also reached a peak, being 18.9 p.c. above the 1947 figure. These index numbers were computed from statistics furnished monthly by 212 leading manufacturers in the industry, whose employees were paid an average of \$43.26 in weekly salaries and wages. In earlier years of the record, the per capita figures were as follows: 1947, \$37.71; 1946, \$33.20; 1945, \$33.52; 1944, \$32.66; 1943, \$31.86, and 1942, \$30.59. The comparable 1939 average was \$24.29.

The average hourly rate reported in the electrical apparatus industries in the year under review was 99.1 cents, as compared with 84.7 cents in 1947, 71.5 cents in 1946, and 70.5 cents in 1945. The rates paid in the heavy electrical apparatus and machinery industry (in which the employees are largely male) produced a higher average, the 1948 figure being 108.1 cents, as compared with 92.3 cents in 1947, 75.1 cents in 1946, and 75.3 cents in 1945.

Iron and Steel. - Activity in the iron and steel industries was generally at a rather higher level in 1948 than in 1947, there being a rise of 2.7 p.c. in the index, which nevertheless continued lower than during the war years. The 1948 figure was 218.9. In immediately preceding years, the index numbers were as follows: 1947, 213.2; 1946, 202.8; 1945, 267.4; 1944, 330.6; 1943, 343.3; 1942, 284.6, and 1941, 200.3. The 1939 index number was much lower, at 97.6. The most recent index is calculated from information received from 1,491 of the larger manufacturers of iron and steel products, whose staffs consisted of 827 men and 73 women per 1,000 of both sexes.

Curtailment in employment was indicated at Jan. 1, Feb. 1, and at the beginning of four other months during the year. The movement in the remaining months of 1948 was upward, but at Dec. 1, the index was only 2.7 p.c. higher than at the opening of the year. Improvement over 1947 was noted in the crude, rolled and forged, machinery, agricultural implement, railway rolling stock, heating appliance, **structural iron** and steel, and foundry and machine shop divisions; the gains were generally moderate. Automobiles and parts, aircraft, shipbuilding and some other classes showed reductions in employment.

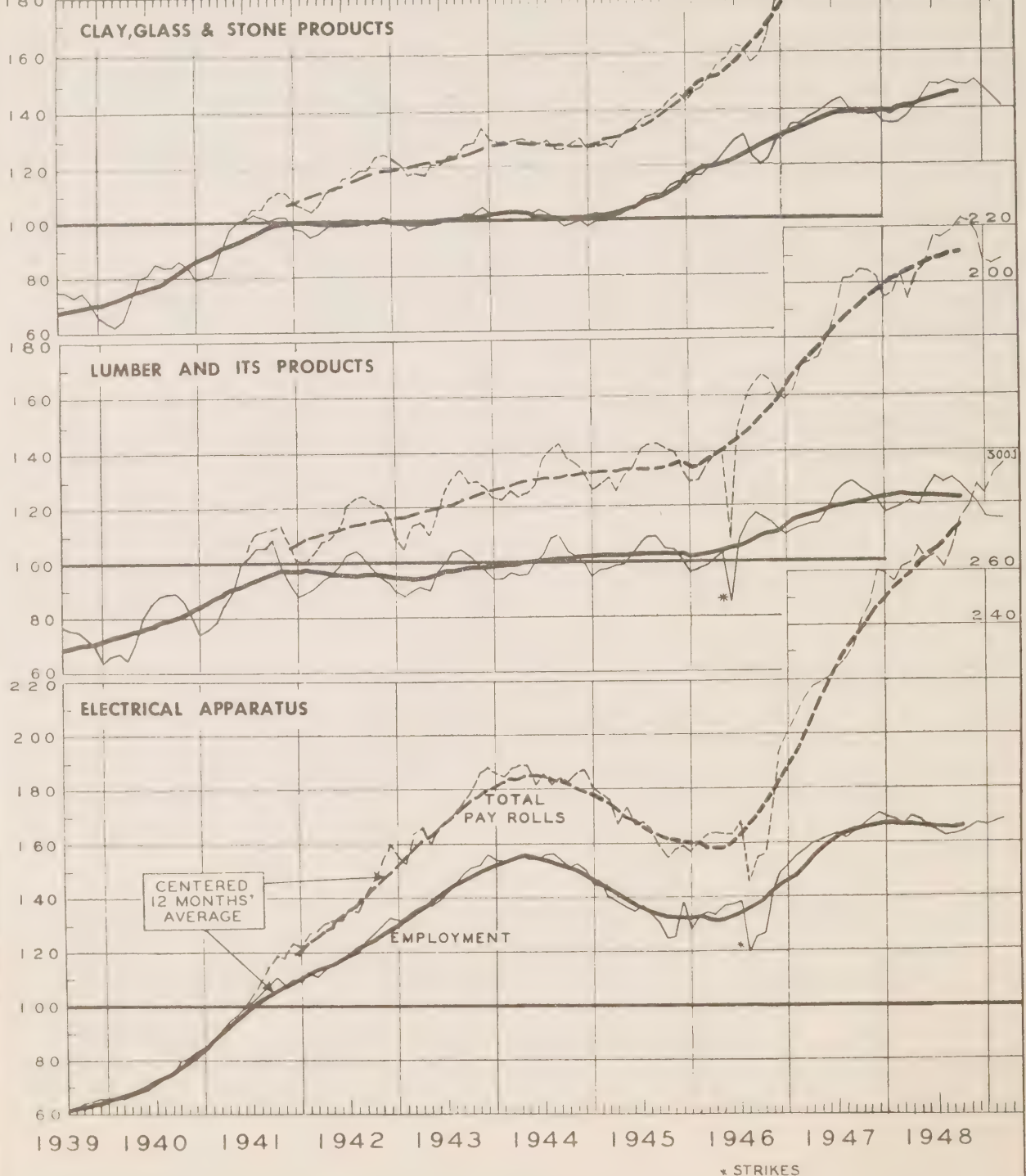
The index number of aggregate weekly salaries and wages in the larger manufacturing plants in the iron and steel division showed a gain of 13.8 p.c. in 1948 from 1947. The latest figure was lower than in 1945, 1944 or 1943, but was otherwise the highest in the comparatively brief record of weekly payrolls. The average weekly earnings of persons employed by the co-operating firms in 1948 stood at \$45.53, the highest yet reached. In 1947, the per capita earnings were \$41.12, as compared with \$36.51 in 1946, \$37.64 in 1945, \$37.39 in 1944, \$35.50 in 1943 and \$34.03 in 1942. The comparable 1939 figure was \$25.98. When the weekly figure was at its 1948 maximum of \$48.95 at Dec. 1, it was 7.3 p.c. above the 1948 annual figure, and 11.1 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1947.

The hours reported for the hourly-rated wage-earners of the reporting iron and steel-using plants averaged 42.7 per week in 1948. In 1947, 1946 and 1945, the averages

CHART NO. 9

EMPLOYMENT AND PAY ROLLS IN MANUFACTURING MAJOR GROUPS - DURABLE GOODS I JUNE 1941=100

PER CENT



were 43, 42.7 and 45 hours, respectively. The 1948 figure had included substantial quantities of overtime work, particularly before the cessation of hostilities. The average hourly earnings in the 12 months under review stood at 103.2 cents, as compared with the means of 92 cents in 1947, 81 cents in 1946, and 81.2 cents in 1945. The trend in hourly earnings was steadily upward in 1948, the monthly figure rising from 96.4 cents at Jan. 1, to 108.8 cents at Dec 1, or by 12.9 p.c.

Non-Ferrous Metal Products. The 226 establishments furnishing data in the non-ferrous metal industries during 1948 increased their personnel by 6.7 p.c. as compared with 1947. The index number of employment, at 349.0, was also higher than in 1946, but was lower than in the period of intensified activity in the years, 1942 to 1945. The peak figure was that of 489.4 in 1943. The 1948 index number of payrolls showed a rise of 20 p.c. over 1947, and was also higher than in any earlier year with the exception of 1943. The latest per capita figure, at \$45.19, reached an all-time peak, exceeding by 13.1 p.c. the 1947 mean. The averages in preceding years were as follows: 1947, \$39.96; 1946, \$35.64; 1945, \$35.31; 1944, \$34.68; 1943, \$33.30, and 1942, \$31.78. In 1939, the comparable figure was \$26.93. The average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners reported by leading employers in these industries stood at 98.9 cents in 1948, as compared with 86.8 cents in 1947, 75.9 cents in 1946 and 73.8 cents in 1945. In the major branches of the non-ferrous metal products group, the earnings reported in the year under review ranged from an average of 95.5 cents per hour in the brass and copper products division, at 110 1 in the smelting and refining industry.

Non-Metallic Mineral Products. Slightly greater activity was indicated in employment in the miscellaneous non-metallic mineral products group in 1948. At 218.0, the index number was then 1.1 p.c. above that recorded in 1947, and was also a little higher than in any earlier year of the record. The index of weekly payrolls rose by 18.8 p.c. in the year under review, also to a new maximum.

Statistics were tabulated from 109 of the larger establishments in these industries in the year under review, when their employees received a weekly average of \$50.04. In earlier years, the per capita figures were \$43.57, \$38.74, \$38.78, \$38.10, \$37.15 and \$35.70, in 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively. In 1939, the larger firms in the non-metallic mineral products industries reported an annual average weekly figure of \$32.34.

The average earnings of the hourly-rated wage-earners in this division stood at 107.8 cents per hour in 1948, as compared with 91.9 cents, 82.8 cents and 79.5 cents in 1947, 1946 and 1945, respectively. In the petroleum products group, the latest average was 116 cents, as compared with 101.1 cents, 91.3 cents and 86.4 cents one, two and three years earlier.

Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries. Minor improvement in the level of employment in the miscellaneous manufacturing industries was noted as compared with 1947, there being a gain of 1.6 p.c. in the index number in 1948, when the annual figure was 298.7. The all-time peak index was that of 380.2 in 1943. The index number of payrolls in the year under review showed an advance of 14.5 p.c. over 1947. Information was supplied by the 265 of the larger employers in the miscellaneous manufactured products industries, whose employees earned a weekly average of \$34.70 in salaries and wages; in 1947 and 1946, the weekly figures had been \$31.89 and \$29.24, respectively. The 1939 mean was \$20.35.

2. THE NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

1. LOGGING.

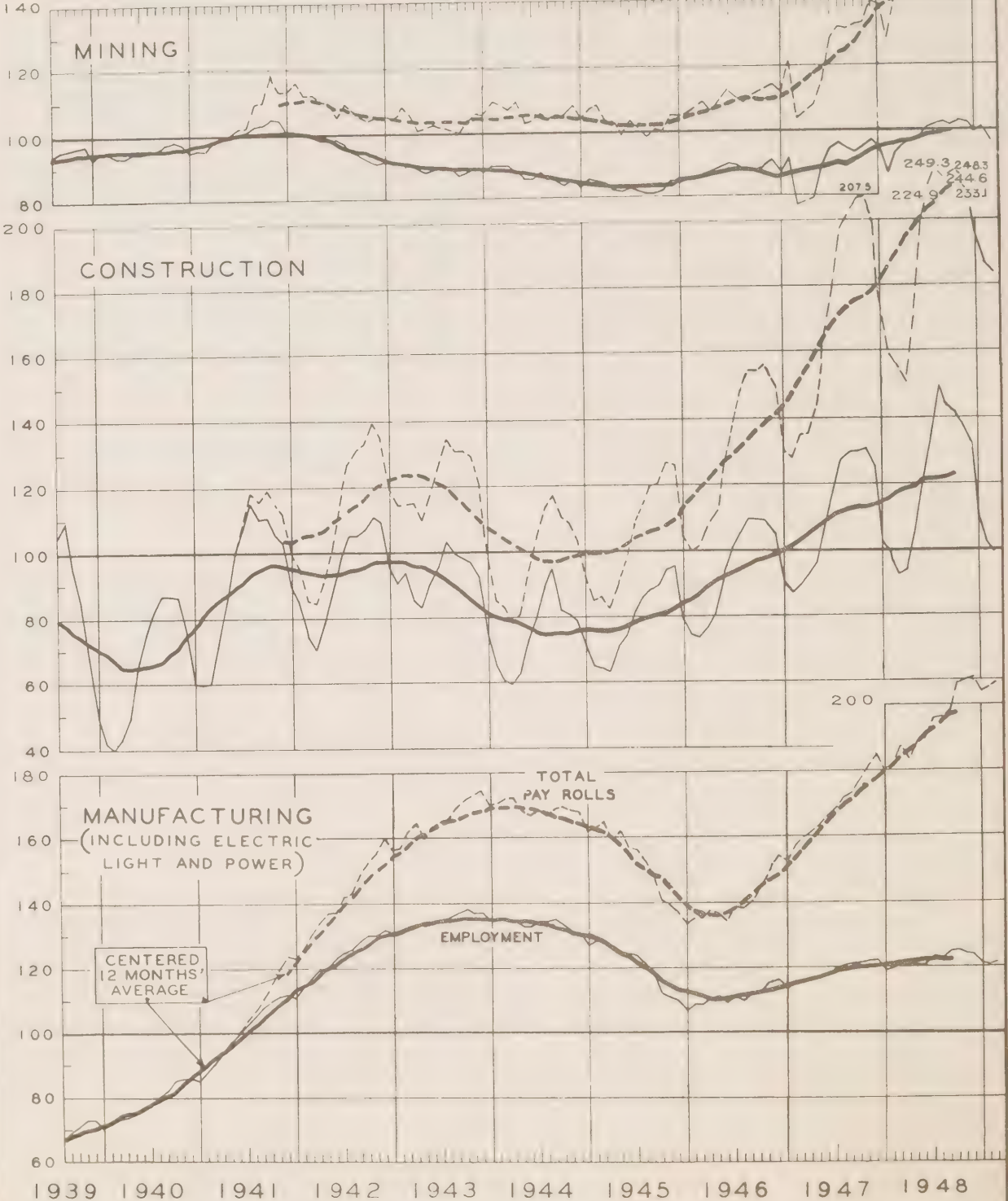
The volume of employment afforded in logging was lower than in 1947, but was

CHART NO. 10

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS MINING, CONSTRUCTION, MANUFACTURING

JUNE 1941=100

PER CENT



greater than in any earlier year. The annual index was 287.9, falling from 309.1 in 1947, the all-time maximum in the record of 28 years. In spite of this decline of seven p.c., there was an increase of 24.8 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls, which in the year under review reached a new maximum. The annual high point in employment was recorded in 1948 at Jan. 1, followed by important losses until May 1. With two exceptions, the trend in the remaining months was favourable, but at Dec. 1, the index was 15.3 p.c. lower than at the opening of the year. The Dec. 1 figure was also lower than at that date in any earlier year since 1945. Curtailment in activity in the woods was noted in 1948 in most provinces, the exception being British Columbia, in which there was an increase of 4.4 p.c. over 1947.

Information was furnished by a monthly average of 673 of the larger operators. Their staffs consisted mainly of men, women making up only 18.1 p.c. of the reported personnel. The earnings of their employees averaged \$39.11 in 1948, as compared with \$35.42 in 1947, \$29.03 in 1946 and \$26.89 in 1945. In 1939, the weekly earnings of persons employed by the larger logging firms were \$17.32. Thus the rise in the last decade in this industry was considerably above average. To some extent, this results from increasing mechanization of the work. It should be noted that these averages do not make allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently a part of the remuneration of men engaged in bush work. Another of the factors affecting the monthly statistics of weekly earnings in logging, particularly in the Eastern and Central provinces, is the practice of withholding part of the earnings until the men leave the camp at the end of the season. The high labour turnover characterizing the industry in many parts of the country tends to produce unduly low averages. Another point to which attention may be drawn is the higher figure of average earnings indicated in logging in British Columbia than in other parts of Canada; to some extent, this is due to differences in the nature of the work carried on in that province as compared with other sections of the Dominion. It may also be noted that only in British Columbia are the average earnings reported in this industry above the general provincial levels for workers on the pay lists of the larger industrial establishments in the major industrial groups.

2. MINING.

Activity in the mining group was greater in 1948 than in 1947 or any earlier year except 1941. The latest annual index number of employment, at 173.6, was 9.8 p.c. higher than in the preceding 12 months. In part, this improvement was due to better labour management relations in the industry, the situation in 1947 having been seriously affected by disputes, particularly in coal mining. This factor was of greatly lessened importance in 1948.

Accompanying the expansion in employment recorded in the year under review in mining as a whole, was a rise of 24.2 p.c. in the weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 663 leading operators from whom statistics were received in 1948. Their employees were then paid a weekly average of \$48.77, as compared with \$43.03 in 1947, \$39.21 in 1946, \$38.80 in 1945, \$38.05 in 1944, \$36.09 in 1943, and \$34.79 in 1942; the comparable 1939 figure was \$28.68. The hourly earnings of the wage earners in mining for whom monthly data on man-hours were available averaged 111.1 cents, as compared with 98 cents in 1947, 87.3 cents in 1946 and 85 cents in 1945.

Coal Mining. The larger coal mine operators reported a considerable increase in their staffs in 1948 as compared with 1947. As already stated, a reduction in the losses suffered in industrial disputes in the year under review contributed to the improved situation then indicated. It must also be noted, however, that with the exception of 1947, the time loss in man-working days in this industry was greater in 1948 than in any earlier year since 1921. Although the index of employment, at 86.5, was 10.9 p.c. higher than in 1947, it was lower than in any preceding year since 1933.

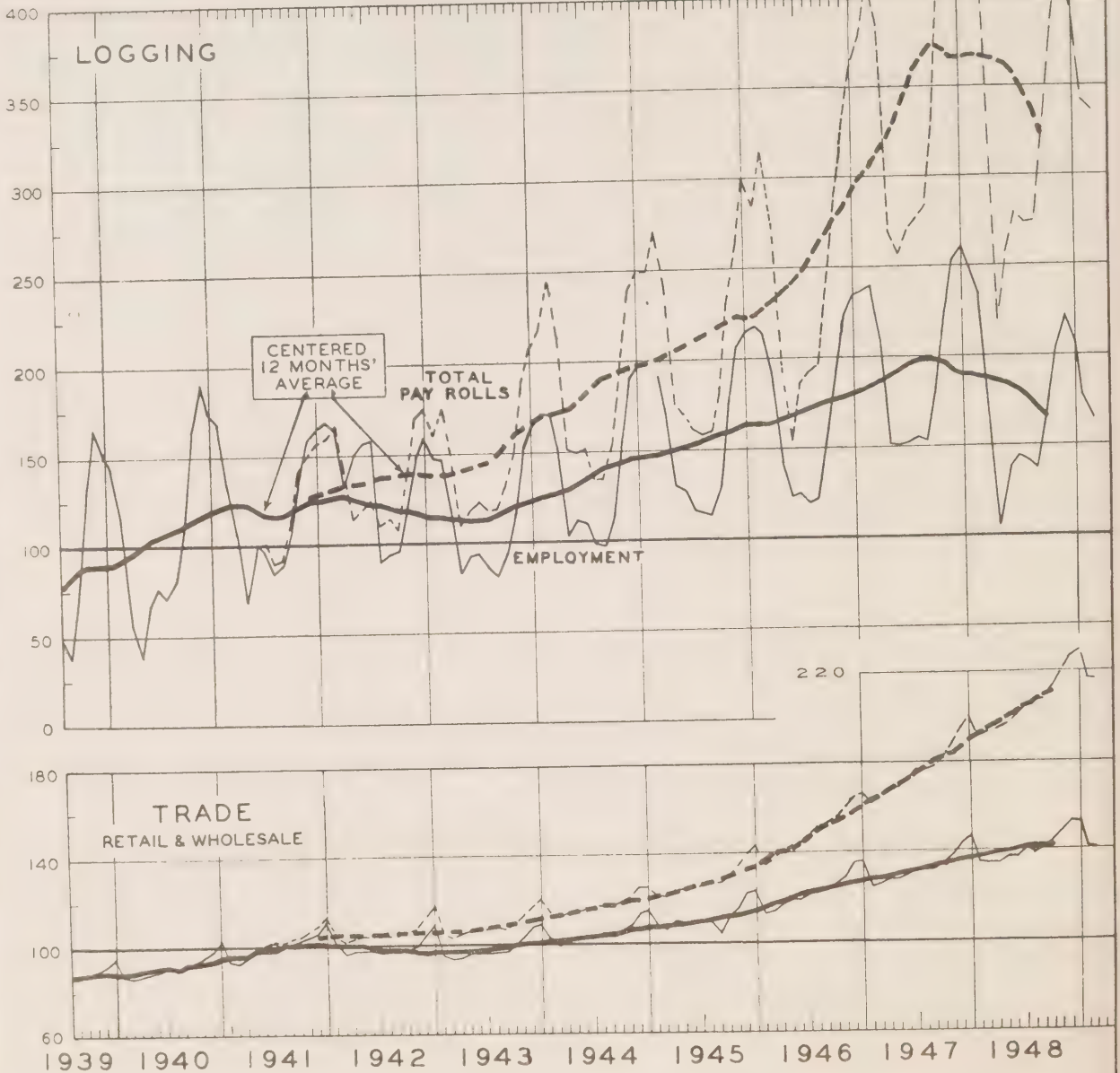
1/See "Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During 1948" issued as a supplement to the Labour Gazette for April, 1949.

CHART NO. 11

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS TRADE AND LOGGING

JUNE 1941=100

PER CENT



The sums disbursed in weekly salaries and wages by the reporting employers showed an advance of 28.3 p.c. in 1948 as compared with 1947. The most recent payroll index was the highest in the monthly record, established only in the spring of 1941. The average earnings of their employees stood at \$47.81, as compared with \$41.61 in 1947 and \$39.03 in 1946. In 1939, the weekly earnings of persons employed by the same operators averaged \$22.16.

The wage-earners for whom records of hours worked were available received an average of 123.5 cents per hour in 1948, as compared with 110.4 cents, 95.9 cents and 93.8 cents in 1947, 1946 and 1945, respectively. The average hours worked per week rose from 36.9 in 1947, when losses due to strikes were especially heavy, to 38.2 hours per week in 1948. In both 1946 and 1945, the average had been 40.2 hours per week.

Metallic Ores.- The volume of employment in the larger metal mines in 1948 was greater than in 1947 or any earlier year since 1942. At 326.0, the latest index number exceeded the 1947 figure by 8.6 p.c. The accompanying increase in the index number of payrolls was 19.8 p.c., bringing the 1948 figure to its highest position in the record.

The weekly salaries and wages reported by the 332 co-operating mines averaged \$51.12 per employee, as compared with \$46.25 in 1947. The previous annual average weekly earnings were: 1946, \$41.63; 1945, \$41.02; 1944, \$40.68; 1943, \$39.70, and 1942, \$38.60. The comparable figure in 1939 was \$33.46. During 1948, the hours worked by the wage-earners employed in these establishments averaged 44.7 per week, as compared with 44.4, 45.1 and 45.8 in 1947, 1946 and 1945, respectively. The average hourly rate in 1948 was 110.2 cents, as compared with 99.4 cents in 1947, 87.4 cents in 1946, and 85 cents in 1945.

Non-Metallic Minerals other than coal.- The trend of employment in the extraction of miscellaneous non-metallic minerals continued upward in 1948, when activity in construction work again reached a high level. The index number of employment in quarries, asbestos mines, oil wells, etc., stood at 241.2 in 1948, exceeding by 12 p.c. the previous high figure of 215.4 in 1947. In the year, the index of payrolls rose by 33 p.c., also to a new all-time maximum. The sums expended in weekly salaries and wages by the 180 larger firms in the miscellaneous non-metallic mineral mining group represented a weekly average of \$44.06 for their employees. In 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, the per capita figures were \$36.88, \$32.77, \$32.64, \$32.34, \$30.84 and \$28.51, respectively. The comparable figure in 1939 was \$24.17.

3. TRANSPORTATION.

Further moderate increases in employment were recorded in transportation during the year under review; at 140.5, the annual index was then higher than in any earlier period, exceeding by 2.6 the previous peak figure of 136.9 in 1947. The accompanying gain in the payroll index was 13.3 p.c. Improvement was indicated without interruption from May 1 to Oct. 1, 1948, a period in which the index rose by six p.c. to its annual maximum of 146.6. These statements are based on material furnished by 854 of the larger transportation companies and their branches. Of their employees, 6.1 p.c. were women, a proportion which showed a slight decline from that of 6.4 p.c. indicated 12 months earlier. The earnings of members of their staffs averaged \$46.81 in 1948. In preceding years, the per capita figures in transportation were as follows: 1947, \$44.16; 1946, \$40.07; 1945, \$38.52; 1944, \$37.97; 1943, \$35.86, and 1942, \$34.69.

Steam Railways.- There was a slight increase in the index number of employment in the operation departments of steam railways in 1948, when the annual figure was 115.7, - 2.3 p.c. higher than in 1947, previously the peak index in the record. The index of payrolls rose by 12.3 p.c. in the year. The weekly salaries and wages of

CHART NO. 12

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS COMMUNICATION, TRANSPORTATION, SERVICES

JUNE 1941 = 100

PER CENT
200

COMMUNICATION

180

160

140

120

100

80

160

180

200

220

240

260

270.9

TRANSPORTATION

140

120

100

80

CENTERED
12 MONTHS'
AVERAGE

TOTAL
PAY ROLLS

EMPLOYMENT

220

200

240

SERVICES

HOTELS RESTAURANTS & LAUNDRIES

180

160

140

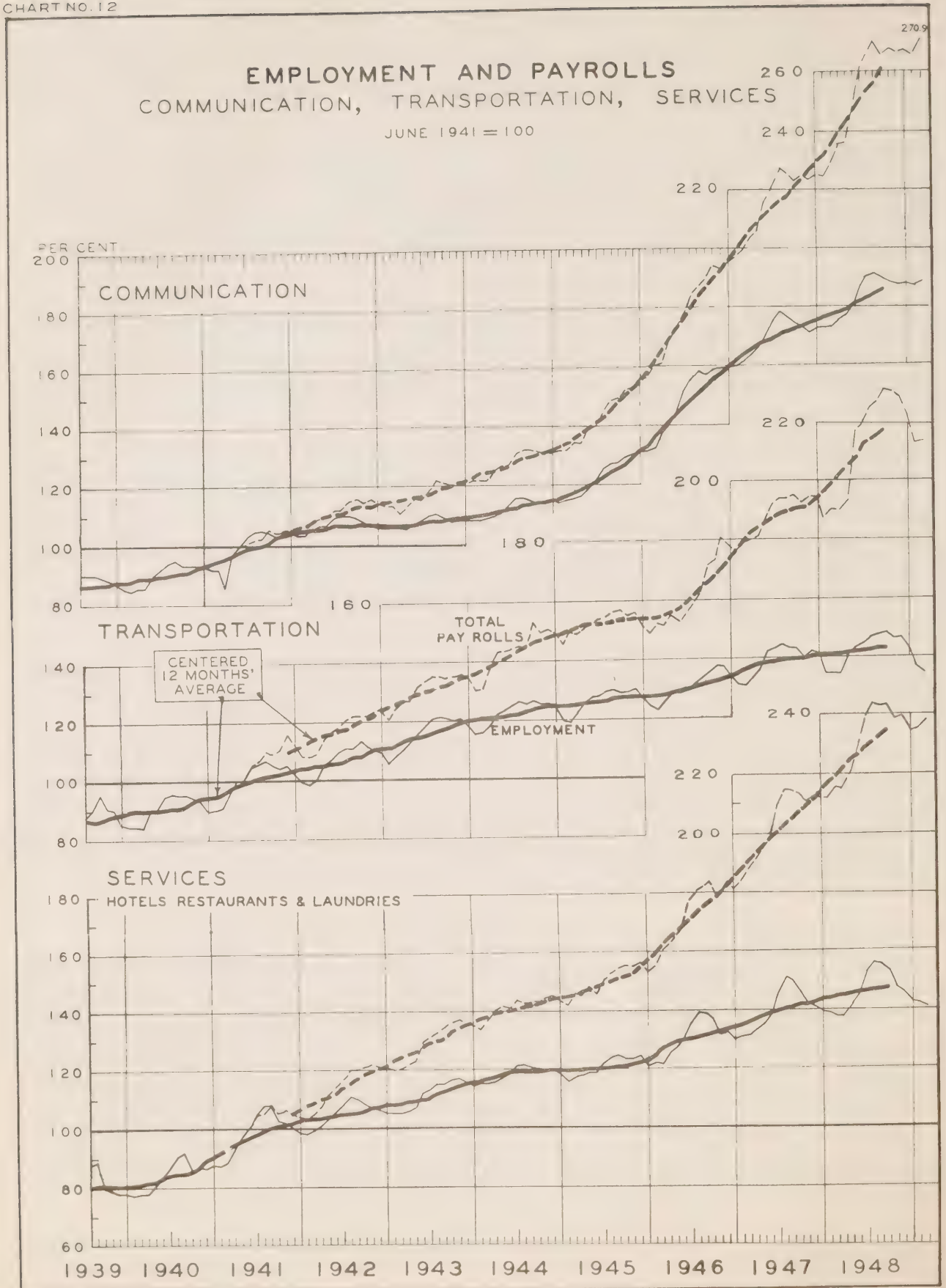
120

100

80

60

1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948



persons employed in this group, in which only 6.1 p.c. of the reported employees were women, averaged \$54.61, as compared with \$49.79 in 1947, \$45.33 in 1946, \$43.94 in 1945, \$40.53 in 1944, \$38.79 in 1943 and \$37.99 in 1942.

Street Railways and Cartage and Storage.- Little general change in the level of employment in the local transportation and storage industries was indicated in 1948. The index number, computed from material obtained from 518 leading employers, then stood at 225.0 p.c. of the 1926 average; this was 0.6 p.c. above the 1947 figure. In that comparison, there was an increase of 11.2 p.c. in the index number of weekly payrolls. The per capita rose by 10.6 p.c. in the year, to an all-time maximum of \$42.82. The average reported in 1947 was \$38.70; those in 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, had been \$35.07, \$34.25, \$33.43, \$32.59 and \$31.02, respectively.

Shipping and Stevedoring.- Expansion in employment was recorded in the shipping and stevedoring industry during 1948. The annual index, at 129.1, exceeded by 7.9 p.c. the figure of 119.6 reported in the preceding year, while the index of **payrolls rose by** 21.9 p.c. in the same comparison, according to data from 233 of the larger industrialists in these lines of business. The weekly earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners averaged \$41.75 in 1948. In earlier years of the record, the per capita figures were as follows: 1947, \$37.17; 1946, \$32.80; 1945, \$32.15; 1944, \$31.48; 1943, \$31.04, and 1942, \$29.29.

4. COMMUNICATIONS.

The upward trend indicated for a lengthy period in the communications division continued in evidence during 1948, when the annual index, at 177.0, was 7.7 p.c. higher than in 1947. Of the total personnel reported by the 96 co-operating companies and branches, 52.6 p.c. were women. The 1947 ratio was 53.7 p.c. The salaries and wages distributed weekly by the co-operating firms rose in 1948 by 16.8 p.c.; the latest index number of payrolls was the highest in the record. The disbursements reported in 1948 represented an average of \$37.66 per employee. The per capita figures in earlier years for which ^{data} are available were \$34.42 in 1947, \$32.76 in 1946, \$31.48 in 1945, \$30.81 in 1944, \$29.36 in 1943 and \$28.13 in 1942.

The employment afforded by telegraph companies showed an increase of 2.5 p.c. in 1948 over 1947, bringing the index number in the year under review to 141.8, the highest in the record. The payroll index advanced by 15.7 p.c. in the same comparison, also to a new all-time peak. The average weekly earnings stood at \$42.68 in 1948, as compared with \$37.89 in the preceding 12 months, \$33.50 in 1946, and \$31.04 in 1945.

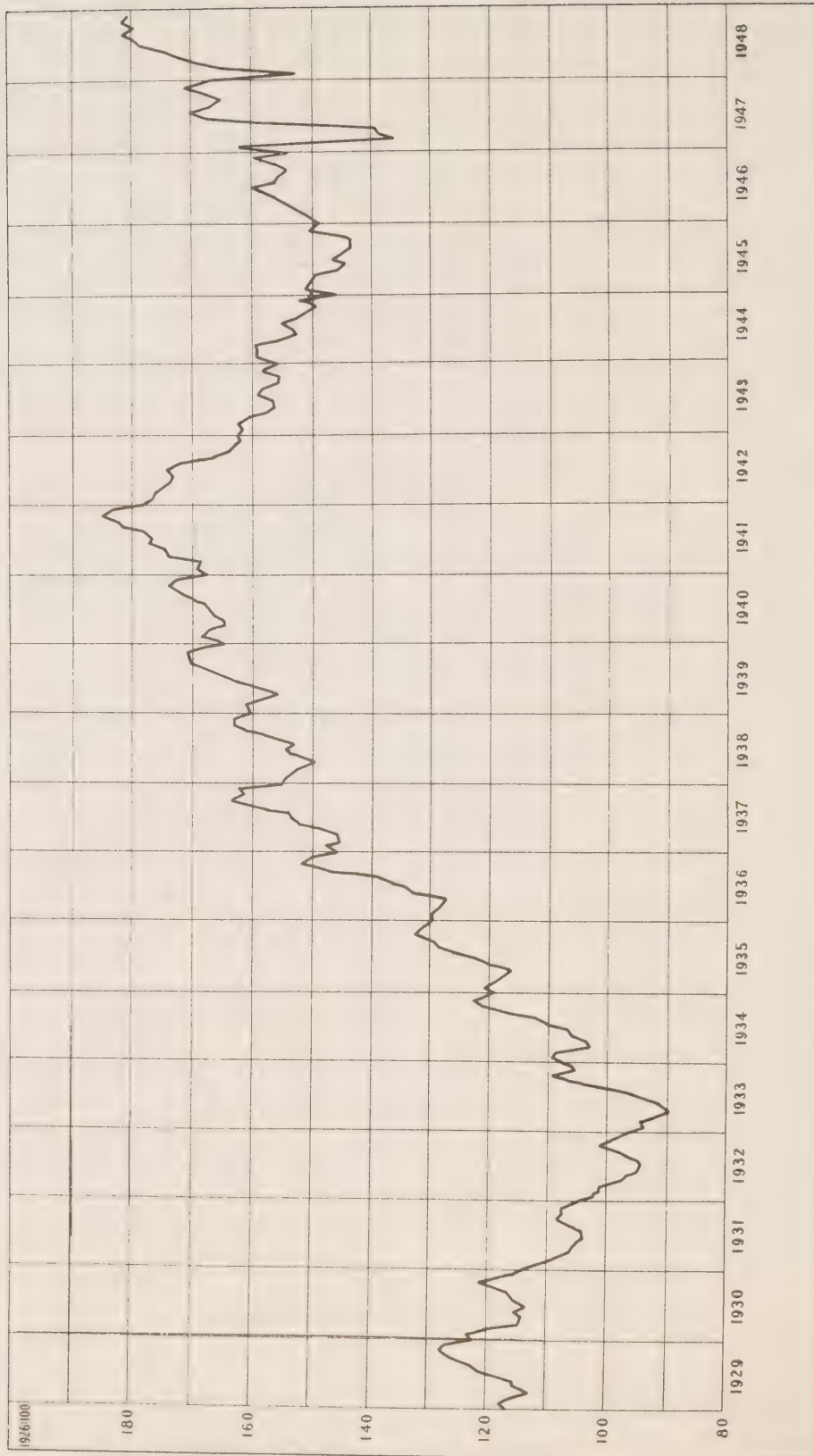
Telephone companies reported an 8.4 p.c. expansion in their 1948 staffs. At 184.2, the index number of employment was the maximum in the period since 1920. The weekly salaries and wages rose by 16.9 p.c. from 1947, also to a new high. The employees reported received a weekly average of \$36.59, as compared with \$33.63 in 1947. In previous years of the record, the averages were as follows: 1946, \$32.57; 1945, \$31.62; 1944, \$31.37; 1943, \$29.64, and 1942, \$28.20. In considering these averages with those in other industries, it is important to note that the proportion of women employed in telephone communications is substantially above the general average, the ratio being 60.2 p.c. in 1948, when the general proportion in the larger establishments was 22 p.c.

5. CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

Employment as reported by the larger firms in the construction and maintenance division in 1948 showed an increase of 10.3 p.c. over 1947, the gain being associated with improved supplies of labour and materials in some areas. The index stood at 168.6, as compared with 152.9 in 1947. The accompanying advance in the index of payrolls was 21.1 p.c. The sums disbursed in weekly salaries and wages by the 2,347 co-operating employers in the construction group represented an average of \$38.31 for

Chart 13

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS
1929 - 1948



their employees. In 1947, the per capita figure was \$34.86.

Building Construction.- Large gains were indicated during 1948 in building, in which the index of employment rose from 180.8 in 1947, to 211.6 in 1948, the highest figure in the record. Statements were received in the year under review from 1,788 leading contractors, whose employees were in the ratio of 747 men and 140 women per 1,000. The trend was favourable from Apr. 1 to Nov. 1, 1948, when the index of employment was 28.1 p.c. above the Jan. 1 figure.

The weekly payrolls distributed by the firms furnishing data in this industry were 23.5 p.c. higher in 1948 than in 1947, when the payroll index exceeded any earlier figure. The salaried employees and wage-earners for whom data were available in the year under review were then paid an average of \$41.41 per week, as compared with \$37.41 in 1947, \$33.97 in 1946, \$34.03 in 1945, \$34.12 in 1944, \$34.36 in 1943, and \$31.20 in 1942.

The wage-earners reported by the larger contractors worked an average of 39.9 hours per week in 1948; this was seven-tenths of an hour longer than in 1947. The 1946 and 1945 averages were 38.7 and 40.4 hours per week, respectively. The average hourly earnings were given as 100.9 cents, considerably above the earlier figures of 91 cents in 1947, 83.4 cents in 1946, and 80.9 cents in 1945. The latest average of weekly wages was \$40.26 per week, 12.9 p.c. above the 1947 figure of \$35.67. In regard to the figures of earnings in this industry, it should be recalled that numerous unskilled and casual workers are employed, as well as large numbers of highly-skilled tradesmen.

Road Construction and Maintenance.- Employment in road work showed an upward movement in 1948. The annual index number of employment, at 194.6, was 10.8 p.c. above the 1947 figure, which was the highest since 1939. In the 12 months, the payroll index rose by 17.7 p.c., to a new maximum in the period for which monthly statistics of payrolls are available. The 627 employers whose returns were tabulated reported that members of their staffs received a weekly average of \$33.51 in 1948, as compared with \$31.61 in 1947, \$29.11 in 1946, \$27.77 in 1945, \$27.73 in 1944, \$28.73 in 1943 and \$22.91 in 1942.

In the highway construction group, the hours worked by the wage-earners for whom the leading establishments keep record of hours worked averaged 37.7 per week in 1948, as compared with 39.3 in 1947, 37.7 in 1946, and 36.7 in 1945. The average hourly rate rose from 70.7 cents in 1947, to 79.3 cents in the year under review; the earlier averages were 65.7 cents in 1946 and 63.2 cents in 1945.

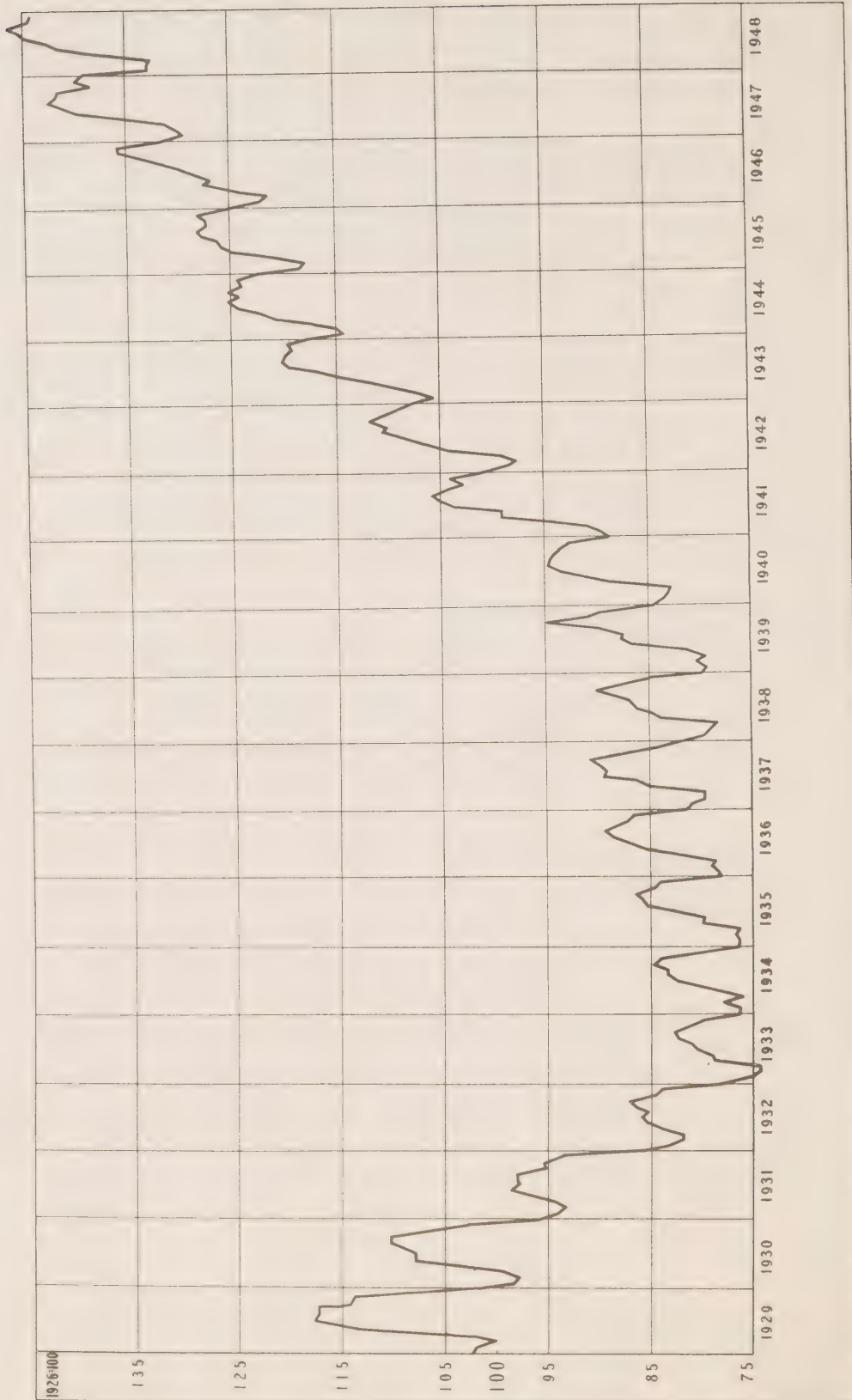
Railway Construction and Maintenance.- There was a small increase in the index number of employment in railway construction and maintenance work in 1948, when the figure, at 92.1, was 4.8 p.c. above its 1947 level. The latest index was also higher than in 1946. The reported payrolls exceeded those in any earlier period, being 20.4 p.c. greater than in 1947. The average earnings of the indicated employees stood at \$40.11 per week in 1948. In preceding years, the averages were as follows: 1947, \$35.11; 1946, \$31.40; 1945, \$28.37; 1944, \$27.73; 1943, \$28.01, and 1942, \$23.87.

6. SERVICES.

Information on employment and payrolls was furnished monthly by 3,108 leading establishments in a few branches of the service industries, notably hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. In this division taken as a whole, the index number of employment rose by 4.8 p.c. from 1947, to an all-time high of 251.6 in 1948. The annual index number of payrolls advanced in the year by 14 p.c., also to a new maximum. The employees of the 30 operating firms averaged

Chart 14

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS
1929 - 1948



\$25.87 per week, as compared with \$23.48, \$21.06, \$19.87, \$19.41, \$18.58 and \$17.37 in 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943 and 1942, respectively. In comparing these averages with those in other industries, it should be recalled that normally large numbers of part-time workers are employed in hotels and restaurants and also in laundries and dry-cleaning establishments, the proportions of women workers in both these classes are also unusually large. In the year under review, the ratio of such employees was 518 per 1,000 workers of both sexes on the staffs of the larger firms. In 1947, the indicated proportion of women was 534 per 1,000, and that in 1946, 552 per 1,000. The general ratio in the nine major industries in the year under review was 220 per 1,000, as compared with 223 in 1947. It may also be noted that the monthly data on weekly earnings do not make allowance for the value of board and lodging, frequently provided employees in the hotel and restaurant group.

The hourly earnings of the hourly-rated wage-earners reported in the service industries in 1948 averaged 58.4 cents, as compared with 52.9 cents in 1947, 46 cents in 1946, and 43 cents in 1945. The hours per week in 1947 and 1948 showed little change, at 42.5 and 42.3, respectively, but were lower than the 1946 and 1945 figures of 43.2 hours and 43.8 hours, respectively.

7. TRADE.

The movement of employment in trade continued favourable, the general index rising by 6.9 p.c. to 221.4 in 1948. The accompanying increase in the index number of payrolls amounted to 16.8 p.c. The weekly earnings of the salaried employees and wage-earners for whom current statistics were reported by 3,747 leading merchandising establishments in the year under review then averaged \$34.38, as compared with \$31.29 in 1947. The earlier per capita figures were \$28.45 in 1946, \$26.85 in 1945, \$26.21 in 1944, \$25.23 in 1943, and \$24.07 in 1942. The higher figure of average weekly earnings in 1948 resulted not only from upward revisions in the salary and wage rates, but was also due in part to higher commissions on sales, as more normal supplies of consumers' goods became available.

In retail trade, the index number of employment advanced from 213.9 in 1947 to 228.9 in 1948, or by seven p.c. The reported salaries and payrolls rose by 17.5 p.c. in the same comparison. The personnel of the 2,345 leading retailers furnishing data in the year under review consisted of 458 women per 1,000 workers of both sexes. In 1947, their ratio was 474 women per 1,000. Their employees were paid a weekly average of \$32.03, as compared with \$28.99 in 1947, \$26.33 in 1946, \$24.62 in 1945, \$24.03 in 1944, \$23.08 in 1943, and \$22.08 in 1942. It will be recalled that many part-time workers are employed in retail stores, a fact which has an important effect upon the general per capita figure in the industry.

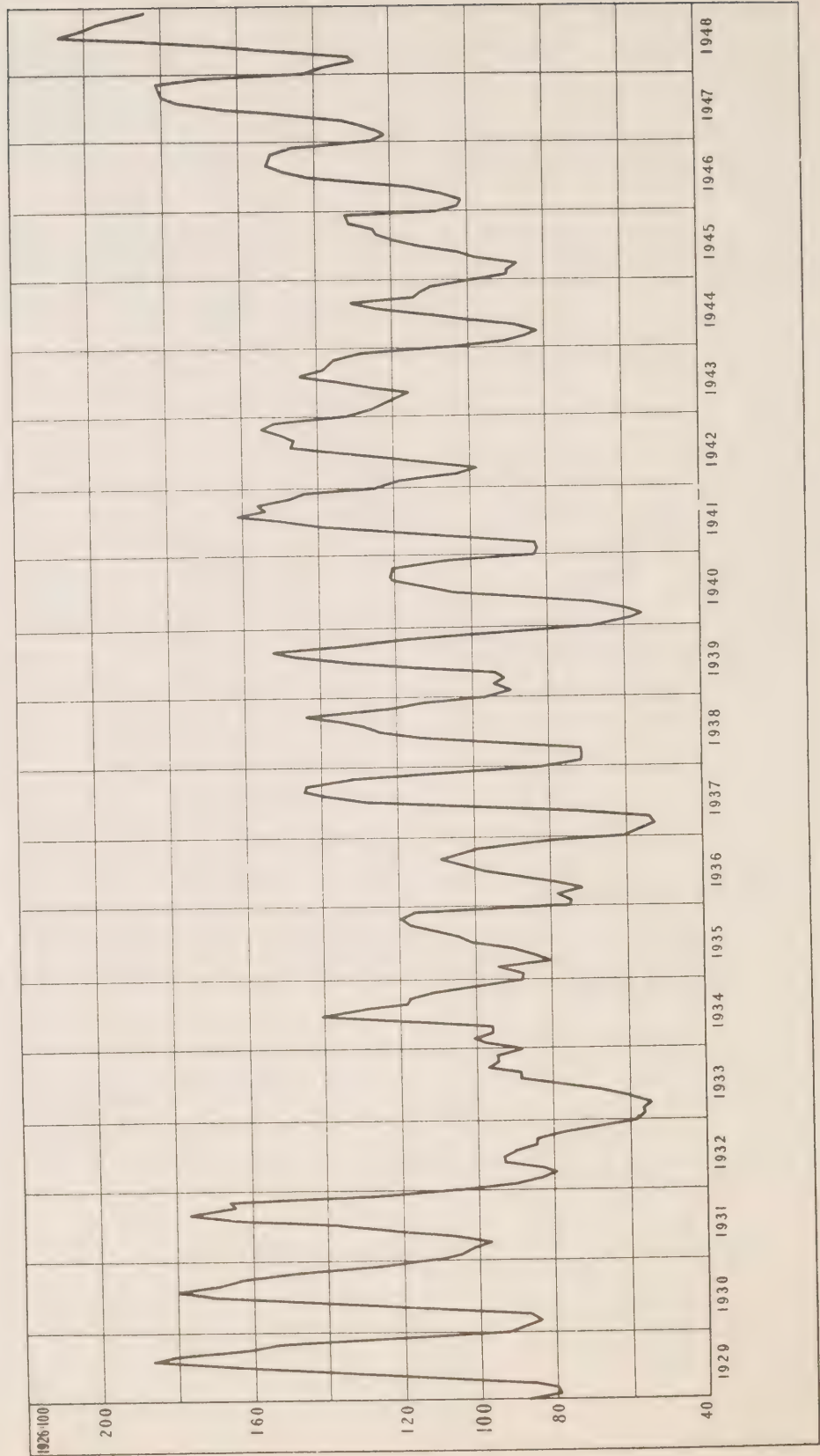
Employment in retail trade showed improvement on seven monthly occasions in 1948, when the increase from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, amounting to two p.c., was less than that indicated in the same comparison in 1947 or 1946. The trend of employment for men was rather more sharply upward than that for women in 1948, repeating the situation indicated in 1947. In the year under review, there was a gain of 3.3 p.c. among workers of the latter sex as compared with 1947, and of 10.4 p.c. among men.

In wholesale establishments, the advance in recorded employment over 1947 was 6.7 p.c., bringing the 1948 index to a new high of 204.6. Material was compiled from 1,402 firms in this industry, whose payrolls were higher by 15.5 p.c. than in 1947. The proportion of women was then rather lower than the 1948 ratio of 237 per 1,000 workers of both sexes on the reported payrolls.

The annual average of weekly earnings in 1948 was \$40.26, as compared with \$37.14 in 1947, \$34.16 in 1946, \$33.07 in 1945, \$32.75 in 1944, \$32.07 in 1943, and \$30.53 in 1942.

Chart 15

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS
1929 - 1948



8. FINANCE.

Further improvement in employment was reported by financial institutions in 1948, when the index number exceeded the 1947 figure by 4.9 p.c. This increase was on a smaller scale than that indicated in 1947 over 1946, or in 1946 over 1945. The latest figure, at 161.9, was nevertheless the highest in the record of some nine years. The index number of weekly salaries and wages also reached a new high level, being 9.3 p.c. above the previous maximum in 1947. The payroll disbursements reported by the 1,009 firms furnishing data in these industries in 1948 averaged \$38.80 per employee. In preceding years, the per capita figures were \$37.09 in 1947, \$34.85 in 1946, \$33.51 in 1945, \$32.35 in 1944 and \$31.19 in 1943.

The staffs reported during 1948 were made up of 531 men and 469 women per 1,000 persons. The latter proportion was larger than that of 482 per 1,000 employees indicated in 1947, but was smaller than the ratio of 483 in 1946. The proportion of women employed in financial houses, however, considerably exceeds the general ratio of such employees in the major industrial divisions.

TABLES SHOWING EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES

Table 3 gives monthly index numbers of employment for the main industrial groups in the last two years, together with annual averages since 1921, while the figures for some 60 industries monthly during 1948 appear in Table 4. In these tables, the columns headed "relative weight" show the percentage distribution of the employees for whom statistics were available in the various industries at June 1; the average numbers of workers reported by leading employers in the major industries in 1948 are given in Tables I and II on pages 2 and 4.

III.- EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS.

The 1948 index numbers of employment in the eight leading industries were higher in all provinces than in 1947. The increases varied from 1.2 p.c. in New Brunswick and 2.1 p.c. in Saskatchewan, to 6.4 p.c. in Alberta, 8.4 p.c. in Nova Scotia, and 11.3 p.c. in Prince Edward Island. The index numbers of payrolls showed important increases in the 12 months, while the average weekly earnings in all areas considerably exceeded any previously reported. The advances in the average salaries and wages in 1948 were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 9.4 p.c.; Nova Scotia, 10.6 p.c.; New Brunswick, 8.7 p.c.; Quebec, 11 p.c.; Ontario, 11.3 p.c.; Manitoba, 10.7 p.c.; Saskatchewan, 10.2 p.c.; Alberta, 11.9 p.c., and British Columbia, 10 p.c.

Employment in manufacturing in each of the provinces showed an upward movement in the year under review as compared with 1947. The provincial index numbers were generally lower than during the period of intensified activity in the production of munitions during the war, but were otherwise the highest on record. In several provinces, logging afforded less employment than in recent preceding years. In the remaining non-manufacturing industries, activity generally reached new high levels.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported in 1948 by establishments usually employing 15 persons and over, in the main industrial divisions in the various areas and provinces.

1. MARITIME PROVINCES.

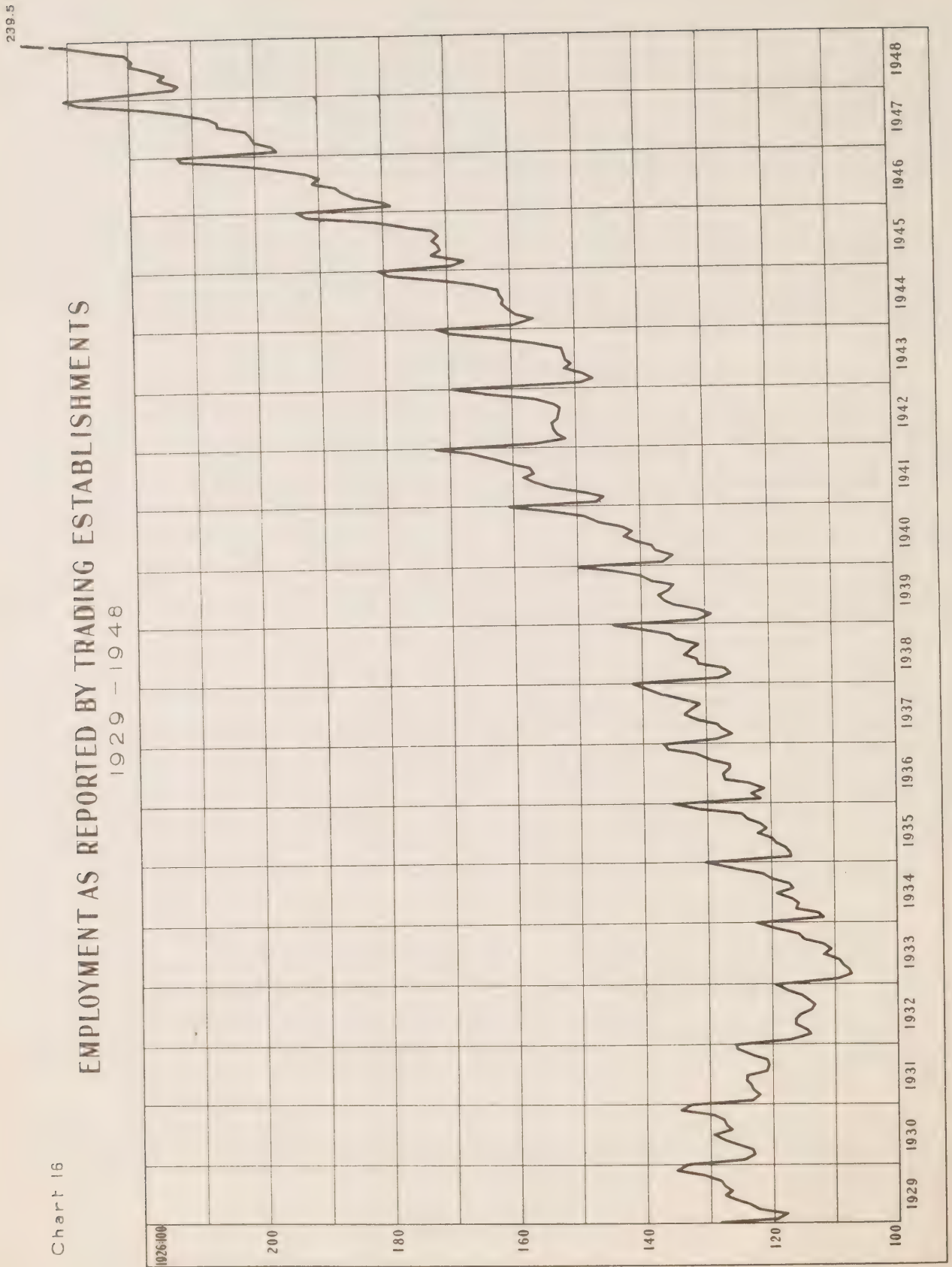
The general index number of employment in the Maritime Provinces at a whole

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

Chart 16

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS

1929 - 1948



in 1948, at 182.6, showed a rise of 5.4 p.c. as compared with 1947, and was also slightly higher than in any other year of the record except 1944. The movement was unfavourable until May 1, after which there were month-to-month increases, interrupted only at the beginning of September, when a small decline was indicated.

Manufacturing showed a minor gain over 1947 in this Area, but the index was lower than in any preceding year since 1941. There were reductions as compared with 1947 in lumber and iron and steel products, while pulp and paper, textile and other branches of manufacturing showed improvement. Curtailment on the whole was indicated in five months of 1948, when the general index of factory employment was 0.6 p.c. higher than in 1947; activity in that industry, however, was quieter than in immediately preceding years since 1941. The situation in mining was more favourable in the year under review, when the increase of 28 p.c. in the annual index of employment was largely due to more normal conditions in the coal fields, which in 1947 had been seriously affected by prolonged industrial disputes. Activity in transportation, construction, trade and in those branches of the service industries for which statistics are available, also reached a higher level in the year under review.

The weekly payrolls reported by leading industrial establishments in the Maritime Provinces in 1948 were higher than in any earlier year, the index of salaries and wages rising by 15.8 p.c. as compared with 1947. There were widespread gains except in logging, in which the indicated disbursements fell by 6.2 p.c. in the year.

At \$35.98, the general average of weekly earnings of persons employed in leading establishments in the major industries was 9.7 p.c. above the 1947 figure, previously the maximum in the record of 7½ years. From June 1, 1941, when the monthly payroll series was instituted, the average weekly earnings of members of the staffs of the 1,388 larger industrialists co-operating in the monthly surveys in the Maritime Area have mounted by 69.1 p.c. The general increase in Canada in the same comparison in 1948 was 58.9 p.c.

Prince Edward Island.- There was a rise of 11.3 p.c. in the general index number of employment in Prince Edward Island in 1948 as compared with 1947, bringing the latest annual average to 160.1. This was the highest in the record for that province, going back to 1937. Improvement was indicated in manufacturing, but trade was quieter than in 1947.

The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 74 leading employers in Prince Edward Island were 21.7 p.c. higher in amount than those reported in 1947, previously the maximum in the period for which data are available. The average weekly earnings also reached a new all-time high, standing at \$32.20 in 1948, as compared with \$29.42 in 1947, \$27.31 in 1946, \$26.30 in 1945, \$26.06 in 1944, \$24.01 in 1943, and \$21.91 in 1942. From June 1, 1941, when the payroll series was introduced, the average weekly salaries and wages reported in this province in 1948 showed an advance of 49.7 p.c.

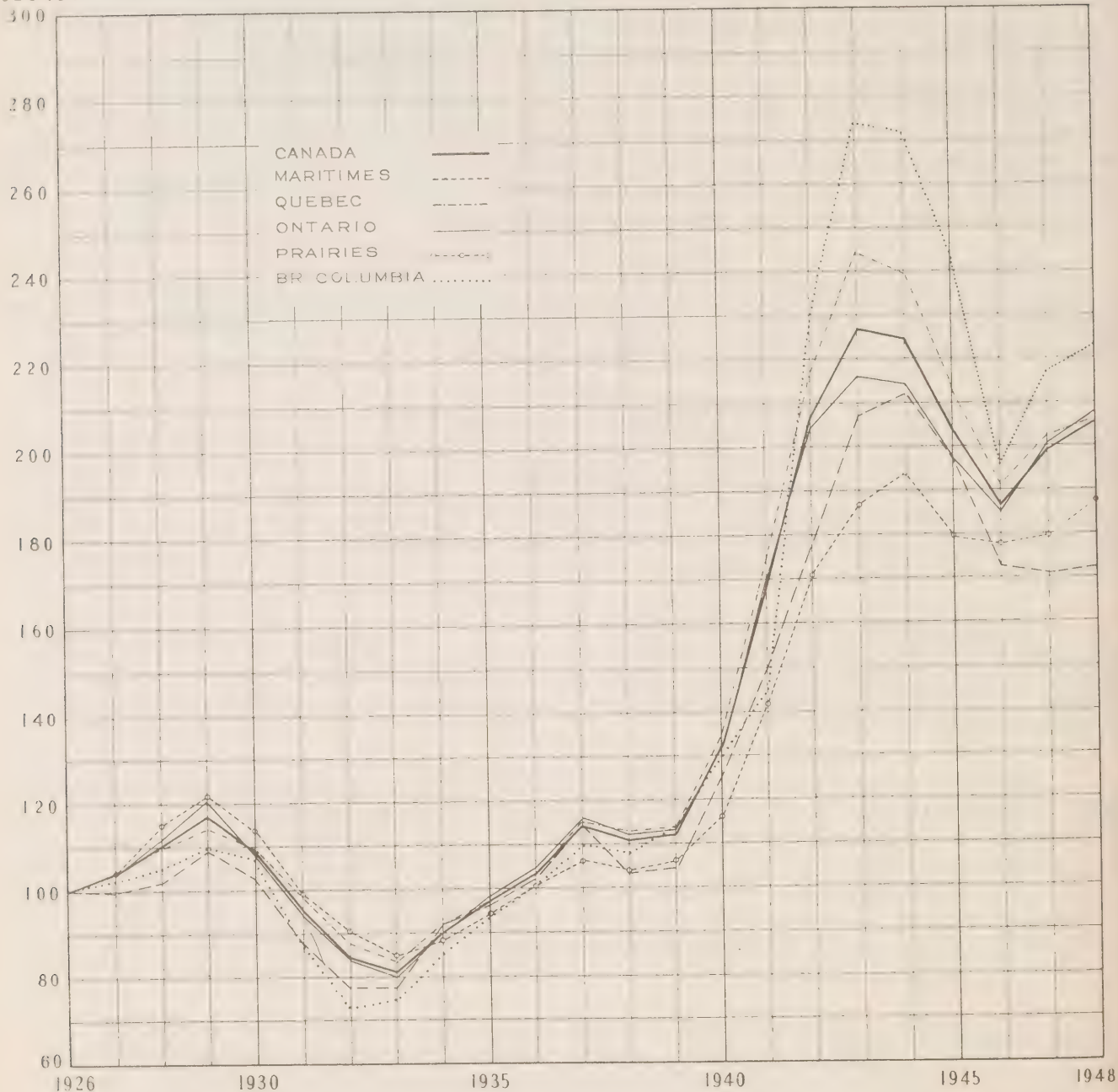
Nova Scotia.- In part, the increase of 8.4 p.c. in the index number of employment in Nova Scotia in 1948 was due to the fact that the situation in 1947 had been seriously affected by long drawn out labour-management disputes in coal mines, which had resulted in considerable declines in industrial activity in that year, when the index had fallen by 3.7 p.c. as compared with 1946. The most recent annual figure was also higher than in 1946, but was lower than in preceding years since 1941. The firms furnishing data in the major industrial groups in Nova Scotia in the period under review averaged 730.

The level of employment in manufacturing showed little general change in 1948, when the index number, was only fractionally higher than in 1947. There were further losses in the iron and steel products division, but animal food processing and some

Chart 17

COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS IN THE MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES IN THE FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE 1926-1948

1926=100



other classes showed moderate improvement. The trend was generally favourable in the non-manufacturing industries for which data are available. The most important increase in employment took place in coal mining, in which, as already stated, production had been greatly curtailed in 1947 as a result of industrial disputes. Construction firms reported a gain of 12.8 p.c. in the 12 months under review.

Accompanying the increase in employment in the principal industries in 1948 was a rise of 20 p.c. in the index number of weekly salaries and wages as compared with 1947, when the figure had exceeded any earlier indicated. The payroll disbursements reported by the co-operating firms during 1948 averaged \$35.95 per week for members of their staffs. This figure was 10.6 p.c. above that recorded in 1947. In the period for which the monthly statistics of payrolls are available, (i.e. since June 1, 1941) the average weekly earnings of persons employed by the larger industrial establishments in this province have mounted by 64.9 p.c. This rate of gain was higher by 10 p.c. than the general rise of 58.9 p.c. indicated in Canada in 1948.

New Brunswick. The index number of employment in New Brunswick in 1948 was 1.2 p.c. above its 1947 level, previously the maximum in the record. The index of weekly salaries and wages advanced by 10.3 p.c. in the year, according to information furnished by 584 leading employers in the main industrial groups, whose payroll expenditures also reached a new all-time peak. The weekly earnings of their employees averaged \$36.23 in 1948, as compared with \$33.33 in 1947. These two per capita figures are the highest in the record of 7½ years. From June 1, 1941, when the series was instituted, to Dec. 1, 1948, the weekly figure advanced by 85.6 p.c. In spite of this considerable increase, the average in New Brunswick continued below the general average throughout the Dominion. This situation partly arises from the industrial distribution of the workers in recorded employment, there being usually large numbers engaged in logging and lumbering, and in certain other industries in which the rates in many areas tend to be lower than average. In connection with the logging group, it should be mentioned that the statistics of earnings do not make allowance for the value of board and lodging, often provided by employers in this industry.

2. QUEBEC.

The index number of employment in Quebec showed a rise of 3.2 p.c. in 1948 over 1947, and was slightly higher than in any earlier year except 1943, when war employment generally reached its maximum. The index for each month of 1948 was higher than at the corresponding date 12 months previously, but the percentage increases diminished as the year advanced, and the figure for Dec. 1, 1948, exceeded by only 0.9 p.c. that recorded at Dec. 1, 1947. At Jan. 1, the gain in the year had amounted to 5.4 p.c. The 1948 annual index number was computed from information received monthly from an average of 5,071 leading establishments in the eight major industries.

Reflecting the generally higher level of industrial activity, accompanied by continued increases in wage and salary rates, the index number of weekly payrolls in 1948 rose by 14.7 p.c. from 1947, previously the peak in the period since June 1, 1941, when the monthly statistics of payrolls were instituted. Practically all areas and industries for which data are currently obtained from leading employers in Quebec shared in the upward movement in disbursements; this was so even in cases where the index numbers of employment declined from 1947.

The sums disbursed by the larger establishments in weekly salaries and wages in Quebec in 1948 averaged \$38.45, as compared with \$34.64 in 1947, and \$31.24 in 1946. In the year, the per capita figure rose by 11 p.c. From the institution of the payroll record, the increase in 1948 amounted to 64.1 p.c., as compared with a general gain of 58.9 p.c. in the Dominion average.

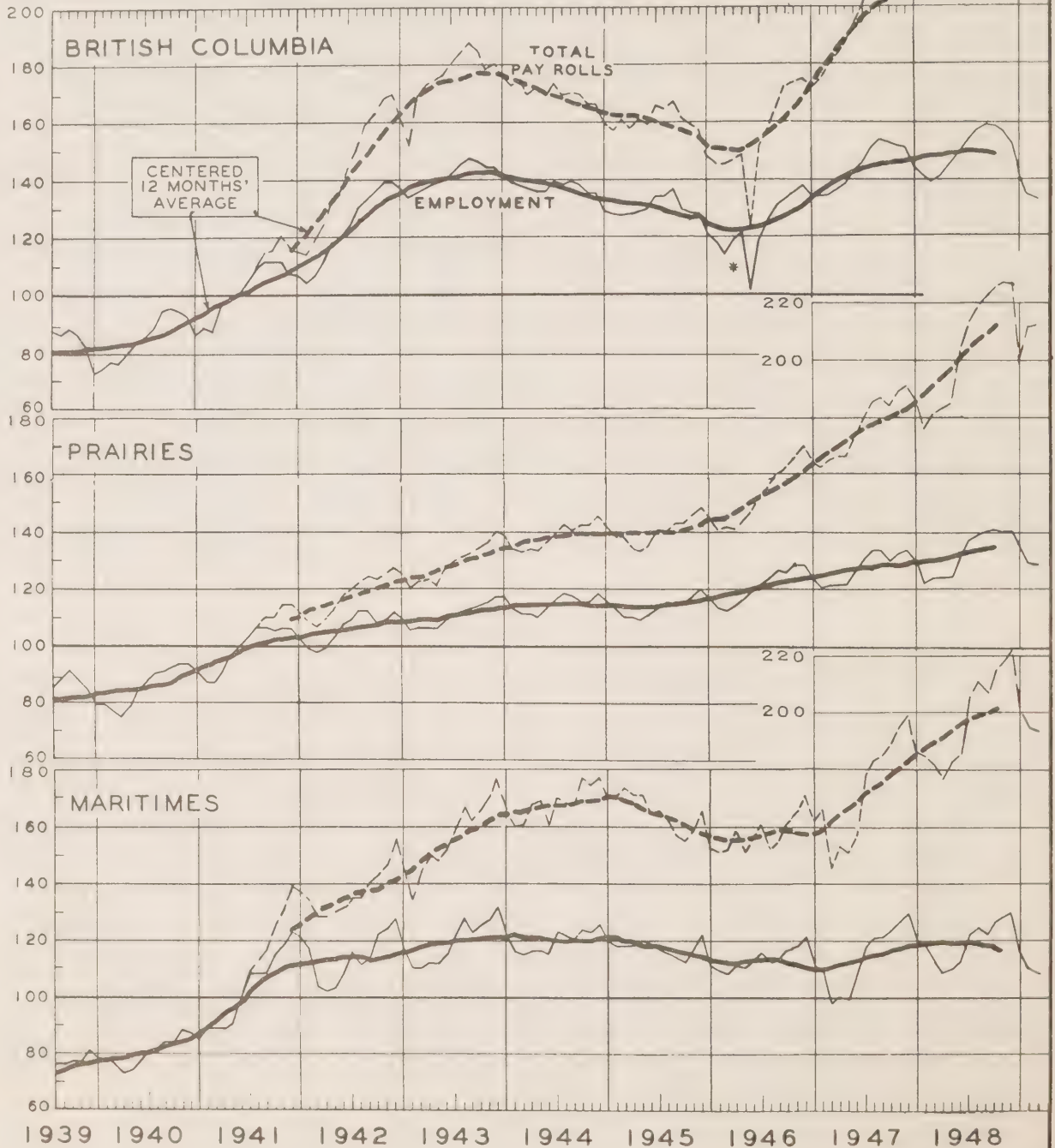
On the whole, there was slight improvement in manufacturing in Quebec in 1948,

CHART NO. 18

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE BRITISH COLUMBIA, PRAIRIES, MARITIMES

JUNE 1941 = 100

PER CENT



* LOGGING STRIKE

when the index number was two p.c. higher than in 1947. At 206.4, the latest index was lower than those recorded in 1942-45, but was otherwise the highest in the record. There were moderate advances in six months of the year under review; at Dec. 1, however, the index was only four p.c. higher than at Jan. 1. In 1947, the rise from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 had amounted to 6.6 p.c. Curtailment in employment in 1948 as compared with a year earlier was reported by manufacturers of lumber, chemical and iron and steel products, although the losses were moderate. The trend was favourable in the pulp and paper, textile, and several other divisions. The increases were not particularly large. In logging, there was a decline of 7.1 p.c. in the 1948 index number, while gains were indicated in the remaining non-manufacturing classes for which data are available. These ranged from 3.4 p.c. in transportation and 5.7 p.c. in trade, to 11.2 p.c. in construction and 12.5 p.c. in mining.

The average hourly earnings reported by leading manufacturers in Quebec for the wage-earners of whose hours they kept record, rose from 72.7 cents in 1947 to 82.8 cents in 1948; the 1946 and 1945 averages had stood at 64.4 cents and 64.1 cents respectively. The month-to-month trends were consistently upward in the year under review, the provincial averages advancing from 78.6 cents at Jan. 1, to 86.8 cents at Dec. 1, when it was 12.4 p.c. higher than at Dec. 1, 1947.

3. ONTARIO

Moderate expansion as compared with a year earlier was noted in most branches of industrial activity in Ontario in 1948, when the index number of employment, at 203.0, was 4.6 p.c. higher than in 1947, previously the maximum in the record. Partly as a result of shortages of power and gas due to unusually inclement weather, and partly as a result of other factors, the movement with only one exception was unfavourable from Jan. 1 to May 1. There was also a decline at Aug. 1, while the trend in the remaining months was upward. At the end of the year, the index was 3.8 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, and 2.6 p.c. above its level at Dec. 1, 1947, when recorded employment had also reached its annual peak.

The current expenditures in weekly salaries and wages reported by the leading establishments in the major non-agricultural industries in Ontario in 1948 exceeded by 16.3 p.c. their disbursements in 1947. The latest index number of payrolls, at 191.8 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, base, was also higher than in any earlier year of the record.

The weekly earnings of salaried employees and wage-earners for whom data were available in the year under review averaged \$41.29, as compared with \$37.11 in 1947, \$32.68 in 1946, and \$32.49 in 1945. The gain as compared with the preceding 12 months amounted to 11.3 p.c. As compared with the figure recorded at June 1, 1941, when the series was instituted, there was a rise of 53.7 p.c. in the general per capita figure in Ontario. This advance was somewhat lower than the increase of 58.9 p.c. indicated in the Dominion figure in the same comparison.

Moderate improvement was shown in most industries for which statistics are segregated in Ontario; the exception was logging, in which there was a decline of 7.5 p.c. from 1947. On the whole, the increases in the other divisions were rather small. In manufacturing, the general advance amounted to 3.8 p.c. There were gains in numerous branches of factory employment, that of 5.4 p.c. in iron and steel products being the largest. In the non-manufacturing groups in which the movement was upward, the increases in the index numbers in 1948 varied from 3.8 p.c. in transportation and four p.c. in those branches of the service industries for which data are available, to 8.6 p.c. in trade and 9.7 p.c. in construction.

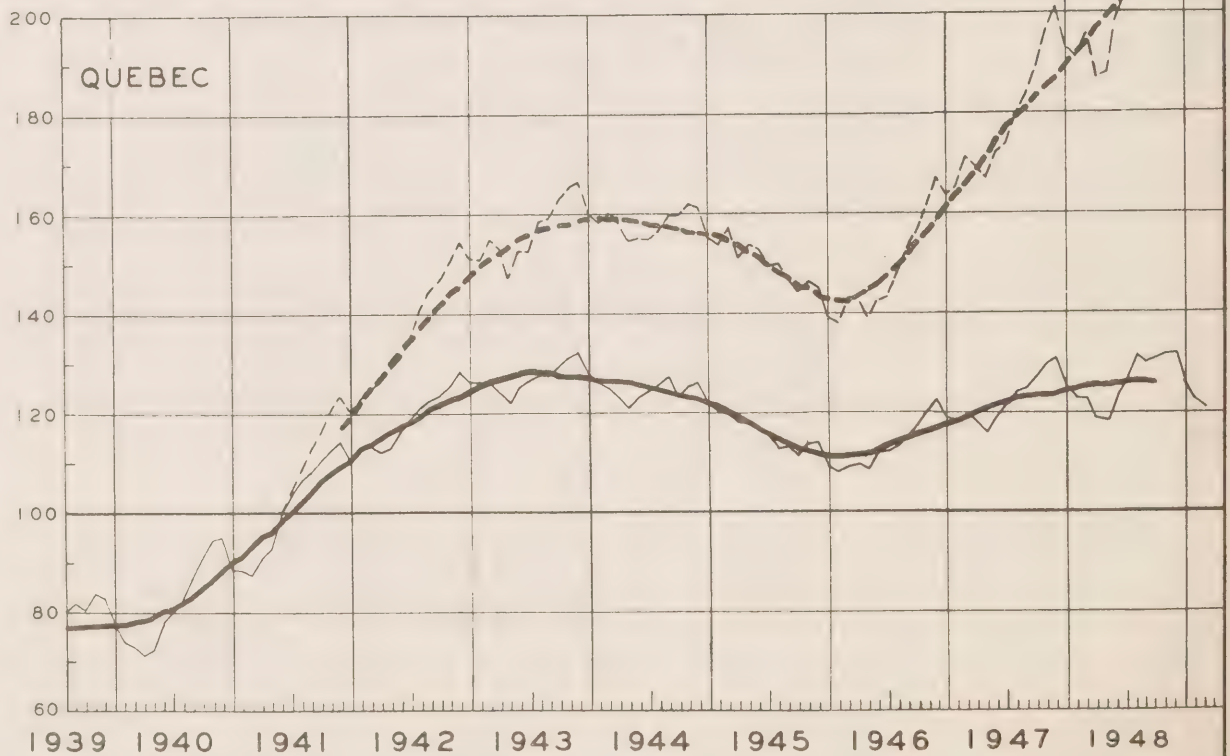
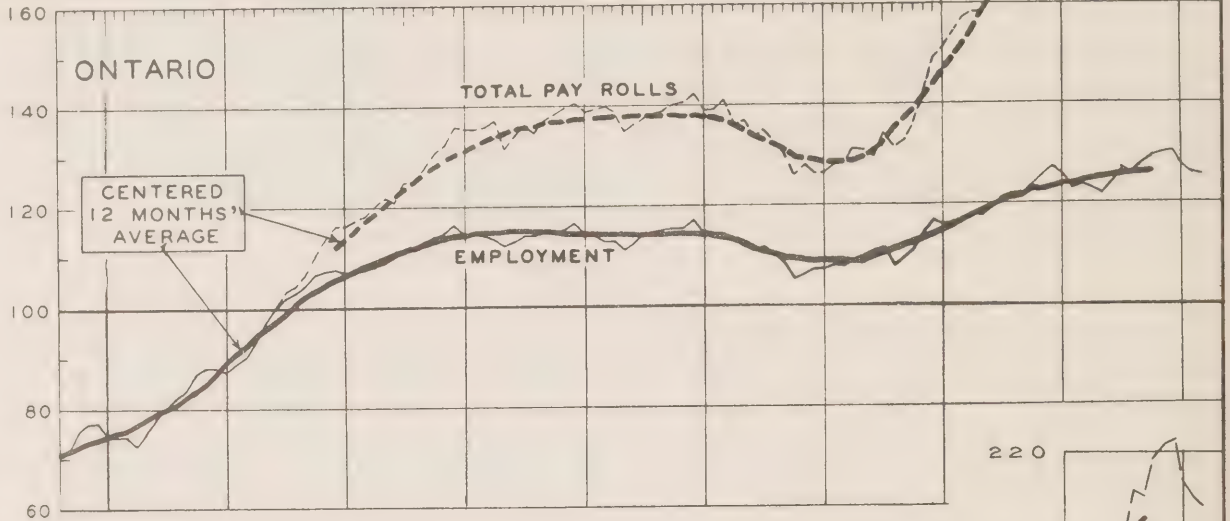
The average hourly earnings of the hourly-rated wage-earners employed by leading manufacturers in Ontario stood at 95.8 cents in 1948, as compared with 84.2 cents in 1947, 72.2 cents in 1946, and 71.3 cents in 1945. There were uninterrupted increases from month to month during the year under review, the general figure rising

CHART NO. 19

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE ONTARIO, QUEBEC

JUNE 1941 = 100

PER CENT



from 90.5 cents at Jan. 1. to 100.9 at Dec. 1. Most branches of manufacturing shared in the upward movement, as did the non-manufacturing divisions. Within the latter category, the average earnings in building in Ontario rose by 9.5 p.c., to 102.6 cents per hour in 1948; in 1946 and 1945, the averages were 85.3 cents, and 83.1 cents, respectively.

4. PRAIRIE PROVINCES.

The volume of industrial employment in the Prairie Area in 1948 was greater than in any year, the annual index, at 170.6, being 4.4 p.c. above that in 1947, previously the maximum. The accompanying gain in the index number of payrolls was 16.1 p.c. During the year, an average of 2,595 leading establishments in the eight major industries furnished monthly data on employment and payrolls. The average salaries and wages of their employees averaged \$40.50 per week, as compared with \$36.46 in 1947, and \$33.28 in 1946. The advance over 1947 amounted to 11.1 p.c. In the period since the record was established at June 1, 1941, there has been a rise of 54.6 p.c. in the average weekly earnings of workers employed by the larger industrialists in the Prairie Provinces.

Manufacturers reported a gain of 4.3 p.c. in the employment they afforded in 1948 as compared with 1947. The most recent index was somewhat lower than in 1944, but was otherwise the highest in the record, standing at 187.2. Most branches of manufacturing shared in the upward movement in the year under review, when the increases among the more important classes ranged from 3.6 p.c. in lumber products, to 8.6 p.c. in the pulp and paper group as a whole. In the vegetable food division, however, there was a decline of 3.7 p.c. in the 1948 annual index as compared with 1947. Among the non-manufacturing classes, general improvement was indicated. The most important percentage gains were those of 6.9 p.c. in mining, 9.4 p.c. in communications and 10 p.c. in construction.

Manitoba.- In this province, employment rose by 3.8 p.c. from 1947 to 1948, when the index number, at 160.1, exceeded that indicated in any earlier year. The index number of payrolls, also at a peak in the record, was 15.1 p.c. higher than in 1947. The weekly salaries and wages disbursed by the 1,010 larger firms whose statistics were compiled in the year under review averaged \$40.10, as compared with \$36.23 in 1947, \$33.07 in 1946, and \$32.04 in 1945.

The trend of employment in manufacturing was upward in Manitoba in 1948, the index number rising by 4.1 p.c. in the year. A higher level of activity was noted in the food processing, textile, pulp and paper, iron and steel and other divisions of this group. Transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants, and retail trade reported heightened activity in 1948. The greatest gain over 1947 was that of 11.8 p.c. in construction. On the other hand, there was a slight decline in wholesale trade.

Saskatchewan.- Moderate gains in industrial employment were reported in Saskatchewan; the index number averaged 160.3, or 2.1 p.c. higher than in 1947. According to information furnished by 615 of the larger industrial enterprises, their disbursements in weekly salaries and wages also reached a new maximum. The 1948 index of payrolls was 12.6 p.c. above the 1947 figure. The average weekly earnings of the persons in recorded employment in the leading establishments increased by 10.2 p.c. in that comparison. The general figure was \$38.20, as compared with \$35.57 in 1947, and \$32.41 in 1946.

Employment in manufacturing showed an insignificant change from 1947, the index number rising by only 0.6 p.c. in 1948. Animal food processing plants were quieter, but small gains were recorded in other branches of manufacturing. Moderate improvement was indicated in most branches of the non-manufacturing classes for which data are available. The advances ranged from two p.c. in steam railway operation and

3.4 p.c. in wholesale trade, to 4.5 p.c. in construction. Employment in local transportation and storage showed some curtailment.

Alberta.— Further expansion in industrial employment was noted in Alberta in 1948, in spite of losses due to labour-management disputes in coal mining early in the year. The higher level of activity was largely associated with developments in the oil fields. The general index number of employment, at 193.2, was 6.4 p.c. above the 1947 figure, while that of payrolls showed a gain of 19.1 p.c. in the same comparison. The employees of the 970 co-operating firms were paid an average of \$41.71 per week in salaries and wages in the 12 months under review, as compared with \$37.27 in 1947, \$34.06 in 1946 and \$33.41 in 1945.

In manufacturing, the index number of employment in Alberta showed a rise of 6.3 p.c. in 1948 over 1947, accompanied by an advance of 21.2 p.c. in the index number of weekly payrolls. The animal food, iron and steel, petroleum refining and other branches of the industry reported improvement in the year. Largely as a result of activity in the oil fields, there was a gain of 6.7 p.c. in mining as a whole, in spite of a loss of seven p.c. in employment in coal mining. The trend in transportation, construction, hotels and restaurants and trade was also upward. A noteworthy increase over 1947 was that of 12.8 p.c. in construction.

5. BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The level of industrial activity in British Columbia reached a new high in 1948. At 202.6, the index number of employment in the major industries was 4.6 p.c. above the 1947 figure. Industrial disputes in coal mines and certain other industries, shortages of power due to physical conditions, and floods had a considerable effect on the situation during the year under review, particularly in the earlier months. The peak of employment was recorded at Sept. 1, when the index was 11.4 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, and exceeded by 4.2 p.c. the figure at Sept. 1, 1947. The index number of payrolls in the year under review advanced by 15 p.c. from its previous peak in 1947. The salaried employees and wage-earners on the staffs of the 2,346 larger employers in the major industrial divisions from whom data were tabulated received a weekly average of \$42.62 in 1948, as compared with \$38.74 in 1947, and \$35.30 in 1946. As in earlier years of the record, the general per capita figure in British Columbia was greater than in any other province, being 6.3 p.c. above the Dominion average.

Employment in leading manufacturing establishments in British Columbia in 1948 was 2.8 p.c. higher than in 1947, while the annual index of payrolls rose by 14.2 p.c. in that comparison. Lumber mills, pulp and paper and paper-using plants, non-ferrous metal and textile factories reported improvement in the year, but food, iron and steel products and certain other classes of manufacturing were slacker in 1948. Among the major non-manufacturing industries, the tendency was favourable in logging, mining, communications, construction and in hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and trade. The increase in these groups ranged from three p.c. in hotels and restaurants, laundries and dry-cleaning plants and 3.1 p.c. in mining, to 7.1 p.c. in construction, 11.6 p.c. in trade and 11.8 p.c. in communications.

During the year under review, the hourly earnings of the hourly-rated wage-earners employed by leading manufacturers in this province averaged 108.8 cents, as compared with 96.3 cents in 1947, 84.1 cents in 1946, and 83 cents in 1945. The maximum figure was recorded at Dec. 1, when the average was 115.7 cents, as compared with 105.4 cents at Jan. 1. The general average in British Columbia was 19.2 p.c. above the corresponding figure in manufacturing in Canada as a whole in 1948. To a considerable extent, this is due to the industrial distribution of factory workers in the province, there being unusually large proportions of workers employed in the heavy manufactured goods industries.

IV. - EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY LEADING FIRMS^{1/} IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS IN THE LARGER CITIES.

1. General.

For many years, monthly statistics of employment have been published for the eight cities in which the populations exceed 100,000, viz., Montreal, Quebec, Toronto, Ottawa, Hamilton, Windsor, Winnipeg and Vancouver. Commencing in the spring of 1941, comparable data on weekly salaries and wages and average earnings have also been available. From the summer of 1944, the record was extended to include the 12 centres in which the populations range from 35,000 to 100,000.

An examination of the material for 1948 shows that the firms furnishing returns in the eight larger industrial centres employed 43.2 p.c. of the total personnel of the reporting establishments throughout Canada; the salaries and wages paid such persons made up 42.7 p.c. of the Dominion total of salaries and wages disbursed by leading employers in the major industrial divisions. These percentages do not greatly differ from the 1947 figures of 43.2 p.c. in the case of the employees, and 42.8 p.c. in the case of the payrolls, and are similar to those indicated in recently preceding years. In 1944, the proportions had reached their maximum, standing at 46.1 p.c. in the case of employment, and 46.7 p.c. in the case of the payrolls. In 1939, 42.2 p.c. of the employees included in the monthly surveys had been reported by firms in the eight larger metropolitan areas.

As already stated, the increase in the general index number of employment in Canada in 1948 as compared with 1947 amounted to 4.2 p.c. A composite index for the eight cities with populations exceeding 100,000 shows an advance of four p.c. in the same comparison, while the indicated rise in industrial employment in the smaller centres and the rural areas amounted to 4.3 p.c. From the peak of wartime activity, recorded in 1943, the Canada figure in 1948 had mounted by 6.4 p.c., but the index for the larger cities taken as a unit had fallen by 0.8 p.c.

The trends of employment in the last 20 years in the major industrial divisions in Canada as a whole, in the larger centres and in the remaining sections of the country are indicated in Table VIIA. It is interesting to note in recent years the comparatively high degree of similarity in the general index numbers in the Dominion, the more populous cities and the other parts of Canada, as compared with the situation revealed in the figures for the war years, and in the period prior to the outbreak of hostilities.

TABLE VIIA. - Annual Average Index Numbers of Employment in Canada as a Whole, in the Eight Leading Cities taken as a Unit, and Elsewhere in the Dominion, 1929 - 1948.

(1926=100)

Year	Canada	Eight Leading Cities	Else- where	Year	Canada	Eight Leading Cities	Else- where
1929	119.0	119.3	118.9	1939	113.9	107.8	118.8
1930	113.4	114.2	112.9	1940	124.2	118.9	128.1
1931	102.5	104.3	101.1	1941	152.3	149.0	155.0
1932	87.5	90.2	85.3	1942	173.7	177.7	170.7
1933	83.4	83.0	83.7	1943	184.1	196.0	175.2
1934	96.0	88.2	102.1	1944	183.0	195.9	173.3
1935	99.4	93.1	104.5	1945	175.1	180.9	170.7
1936	103.7	97.7	108.4	1946	173.2	173.5	173.1
1937	114.1	105.8	120.8	1947	187.9	186.9	188.6
1938	111.8	105.7	116.7	1948	195.8	194.4	196.8

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II.

The proportion of women in recorded employment in the larger centres of population at Oct. 1, 1948, at 57.6 p.c., was the same as in 1947, and was slightly lower than the proportion of 58.5 p.c. indicated in 1946. When employment for female workers was at the wartime high level, at Oct. 1, 1944, the ratio in the eight leading cities was 59 p.c. At Oct. 1, 1948, 39.4 p.c. of the total number of men reported by the co-operating firms were employed in these centres, as compared with 38.9 p.c. at the same date in both 1947 and 1946.

Annual index numbers of employment in the last four years given in Table VIIB for specified industries in the eight largest centres taken as a unit, as compared with those for Canada as a whole. (1926=100).

TABLE VIIB.- Average Index Numbers of Employment in Certain Industrial Groups in the Dominion, and in the Leading Industrial Cities taken as a Unit, 1945-48.

Industry	Eight 1945		Eight 1946		Eight 1947		Eight 1948	
	Leading Cities	Dominion	Leading Cities	Dominion	Leading Cities	Dominion	Leading Cities	Dominion
Manufacturing	202.1	203.6	184.0	186.3	194.4	199.0	200.1	205.0
Communications	96.0	117.6	121.0	141.9	140.9	164.3	150.3	177.0
Construction	87.7	109.1	117.5	129.6	146.1	152.9	159.4	168.6
Building	101.4	101.6	145.2	145.7	185.4	190.6	202.1	212.6
Services	196.4	205.7	214.3	224.2	229.9	240.1	239.9	251.6
Trade	166.7	174.7	182.8	191.2	198.0	207.1	211.2	221.4
Eight Leading Industries	180.9	175.1	173.5	173.2	186.9	187.9	194.4	195.8

The increase over 1947 in the most recent annual index number of employment in manufacturing in the larger cities was 2.9 p.c., slightly below the gain indicated in other parts of the country; the general advance in the Dominion was three p.c. The expansion in the building industry in the larger cities was also on a smaller scale than that in other parts of the country. The improvement in communications, however, was decidedly greater in the eight metropolitan areas. The percentage increases in the remaining industries for which data appear in the table were quite similar.

The index number of aggregate weekly payrolls in the larger centres averaged 196.2 in 1948, as compared with 170.1 in 1947; these index numbers are based on the disbursements of the co-operating employers at June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. The increase in the 12 months amounted to 15.3 p.c., as compared with the gain of 15.6 p.c. recorded in the same comparison in Canada as a whole.

The earnings of persons employed by leading firms in the larger municipalities averaged \$39.77 per week in the year under review, as compared with \$35.85 in 1947, \$32.26 in 1946, \$32.22 in 1945, and \$32.29 in 1944. The increase in the year was 10.8 p.c., as compared with that of 11 p.c. in the general per capita figure in Canada. The latest average was 0.8 p.c. below the figure of \$40.11 recorded in the Dominion as a whole. This was due to several factors, among which may be mentioned the concentration of women workers and of part-time workers in the metropolitan areas, differences in the industrial distributions, and a tendency towards shorter working hours than in other parts of the country.

The following paragraphs deal briefly with the situation reported in the year under review in the eight largest cities. The trends of employment and payrolls in the 12 cities of medium size are dealt with in succeeding pages. Table I on Page 2 of this Annual Review shows the annual averages of the employees and the weekly

salaries and wages reported monthly by leading establishments in the larger cities in 1948, together with index numbers of employment and payrolls, and annual average per capita figures in the last four years.

1. Montreal.

There was a small increase in employment in Montreal in 1948 as compared with 1947, according to data furnished by 2,875 representative establishments in the major industrial divisions, whose staffs rose by 2.7 p.c. in the year. The latest annual index number was also higher than any earlier recorded except those in 1944 and 1943. The advance indicated in the 12 months' comparison in 1948 was nevertheless lower than the general gain of 4.2 p.c. in the Dominion index in the same comparison. This was also the case in the index number of payrolls, which rose by 13.9 p.c. in the year under review as compared with 1947, previously the maximum. The level of employment in Montreal showed an upward movement on eight monthly occasions in 1948; by the end of the year, the index was 6.8 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1.

Slightly greater activity was noted in manufacturing generally in 1948, but the index number, at 193.2, was only fractionally higher than in 1947. The latest figure was lower than in the period of intensified production of munitions in 1942-1945, but was otherwise the highest on record. There were increases in the year in numerous branches of manufacturing; among the more important classes, the gains ranged from one p.c. in beverages and tobacco to 7.9 p.c. in the vegetable food division. The trend was also favourable in the paper product and printing and publishing, textile and many other groups. The exception was the iron and steel industry, in which there was a further loss of 2.9 p.c. in the employment afforded by leading firms in 1948.

Improvement was also recorded in 1948 in the non-manufacturing classes. Communications, transportation, construction and trade reported gains over 1947 as follows:- 8.2 p.c., 2.1 p.c., 8.4 p.c., and six p.c., respectively. In each case, the advance was on a smaller scale than that indicated in 1947 over 1946.

The general index number of payrolls rose by 13.9 p.c. in 1948 as compared with the preceding year. Industrially, there were widespread increases in the expenditures in salaries and wages, new all-time high figures being indicated in each of the major divisions. The earnings per person in recorded employment in Montreal averaged \$38.71 in 1948, as compared with \$34.92 in 1947. In the period in which monthly statistics of average weekly earnings have been collected, (i.e., since June 1, 1941) the figure has risen by 57.2 p.c. The general advance in Canada in 1948 amounted to 58.9 p.c. in the major industrial divisions.

The hourly earnings reported in manufacturing in Montreal in 1948 averaged 87.1 cents, rising almost without interruption from 82.6 cents at Jan. 1, to 91.6 cents at the beginning of December. The averages in 1947, 1946 and 1945 were 77.1 cents, 69.1 cents and 69.5 cents, respectively.

2. Quebec City.

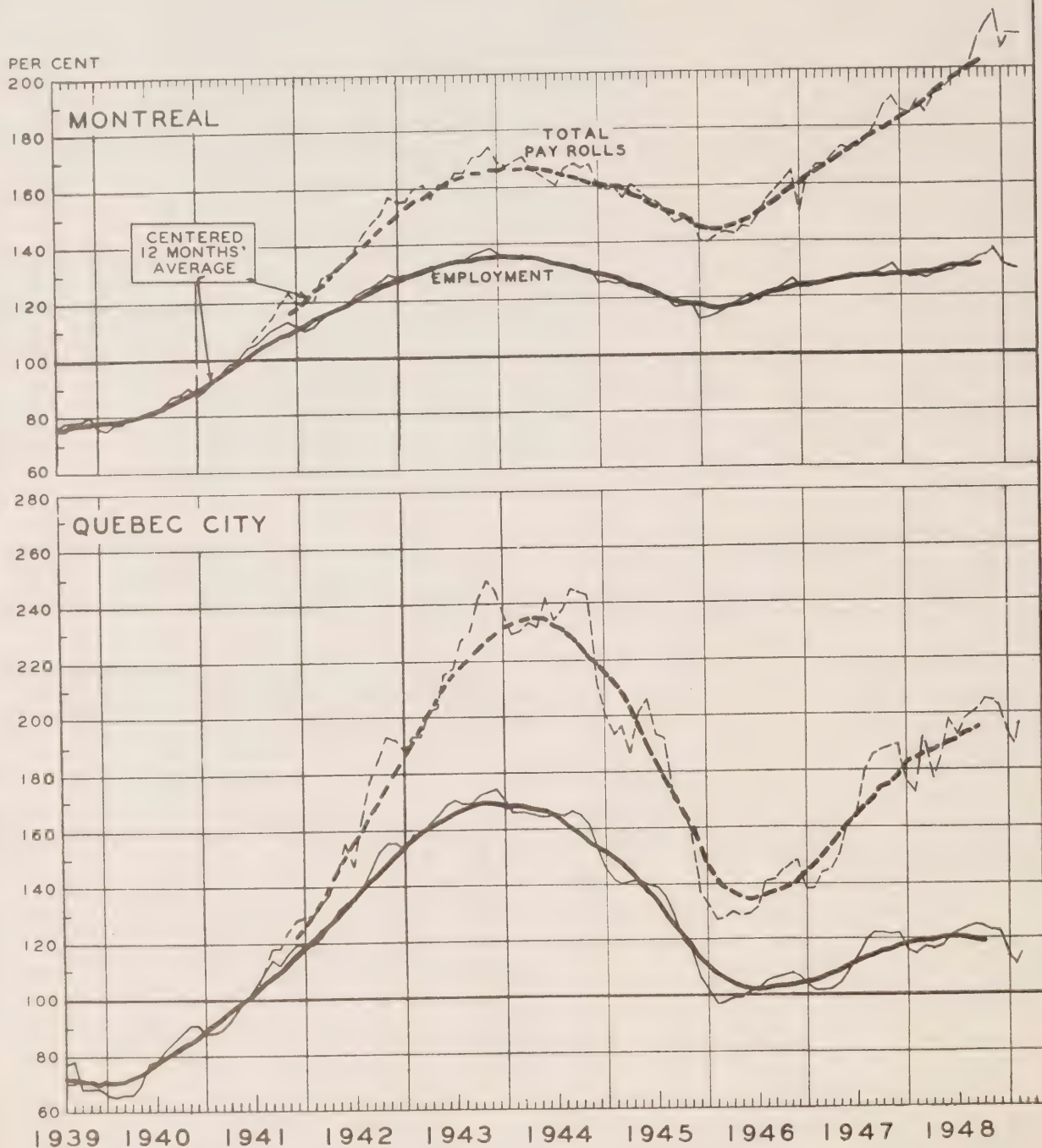
The level of employment in the main industries in Quebec was 7.5 p.c. higher than in 1947, the index advancing from 183.2 in that year, to 197.0 in the period under review. The latter figure was computed from material furnished by 345 of the larger industrial concerns in the city. The trend from month to month was favourable on six occasions in 1948; the peak of employment was recorded at Sept. 1, when the index exceeded the Jan. 1 figure by 7.4 p.c. The general increase in 1948, however, was on a smaller scale than in the preceding year.

There was a gain of 5.9 p.c. over 1947 in the latest annual index number of employment in manufacturing in this city. Lower than in the period, 1942-45, the 1948

CHART NO. 20

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE MONTREAL, QUEBEC

JUNE 1941 = 100



figure, at 195.8, was higher than in any other year of the record. At the wartime peak in 1943, the index was 368.0. Curtailment was noted in the leather division in the year under review as compared with 1947, the index falling by 5.5 p.c. Employment in the iron and steel products group was 10.3 p.c. above its 1947 level; at Dec. 1, however, activity in these industries was less than in any earlier month of 1948, and was also lower than at Dec. 1, 1947. The non-manufacturing industries, with the exception of transportation, showed improvement in the year under review. The advance in construction was particularly noteworthy, the index number rising by 25 p.c. The decline in transportation was slight, amounting only to 0.8 p.c.

The disbursements of the co-operating establishments in Quebec in weekly salaries and wages during 1948 were higher by 16 p.c. than in 1947. At 190.4, the latest figure of payrolls, on the June 1, 1941, base, was exceeded by the index numbers in 1943 and 1944, in a series established in 1941. The earnings per person in recorded employment in 1948 averaged \$33.38, as compared with \$30.77 in 1947, previously the maximum. These figures are lower than those in the other larger cities, a fact which is associated with the industrial distribution of the workers for whom monthly statistics are available. The employment of unusually high proportions of women workers is also a factor; the ratio in Quebec in 1948 was **265 per** 1,000 employees of both sexes, as compared with the general proportion of 20.9 p.c. in Canada. It may also be noted that since the monthly record of average salaries and wages was instituted, the weekly figure in 1948 had risen by 60.9 p.c. The gain throughout the Dominion amounted to 58.9 p.c.

3. Toronto.

Leading employers in Toronto reported a higher level of industrial activity than in any earlier year. The latest annual index, at 198.8, was 4.4 p.c. above the 1947 figure, and slightly exceeded the previous peak index of 197.7 indicated in 1944. The weekly salaries and wages reported by the 2,702 representative establishments co-operating in the monthly survey also reached a new all-time high, being 15.9 p.c. above their 1947 expenditures. The average weekly earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners were \$40.88 in 1948, exceeding the 1947 per capita figure of \$36.76 by 11.2 p.c. The annual average weekly earnings in the year under review showed a gain of 54.3 p.c. from June 1, 1941, when the monthly record of payrolls was commenced.

As in other years for which data are available, the per capita earnings of employees reported by the larger establishments in Toronto in 1948 were above the corresponding figure for Canada as a whole. This fact deserves particular attention in view of the unusually high proportions of women in recorded employment in that city, in which the 1948 ratio was **308** per 1,000 employees on the staffs of leading firms, as compared with the Dominion proportion of **209** per 1,000 workers indicated in the same period.

The average hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners employed in leading manufacturing plants in Toronto averaged 95.5 cents in 1948, when the movement, with only one exception, was steadily upward from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1. In 1947, 1946 and 1945, the annual averages were 83.3 cents, 72.3 cents and 72.5 cents, respectively.

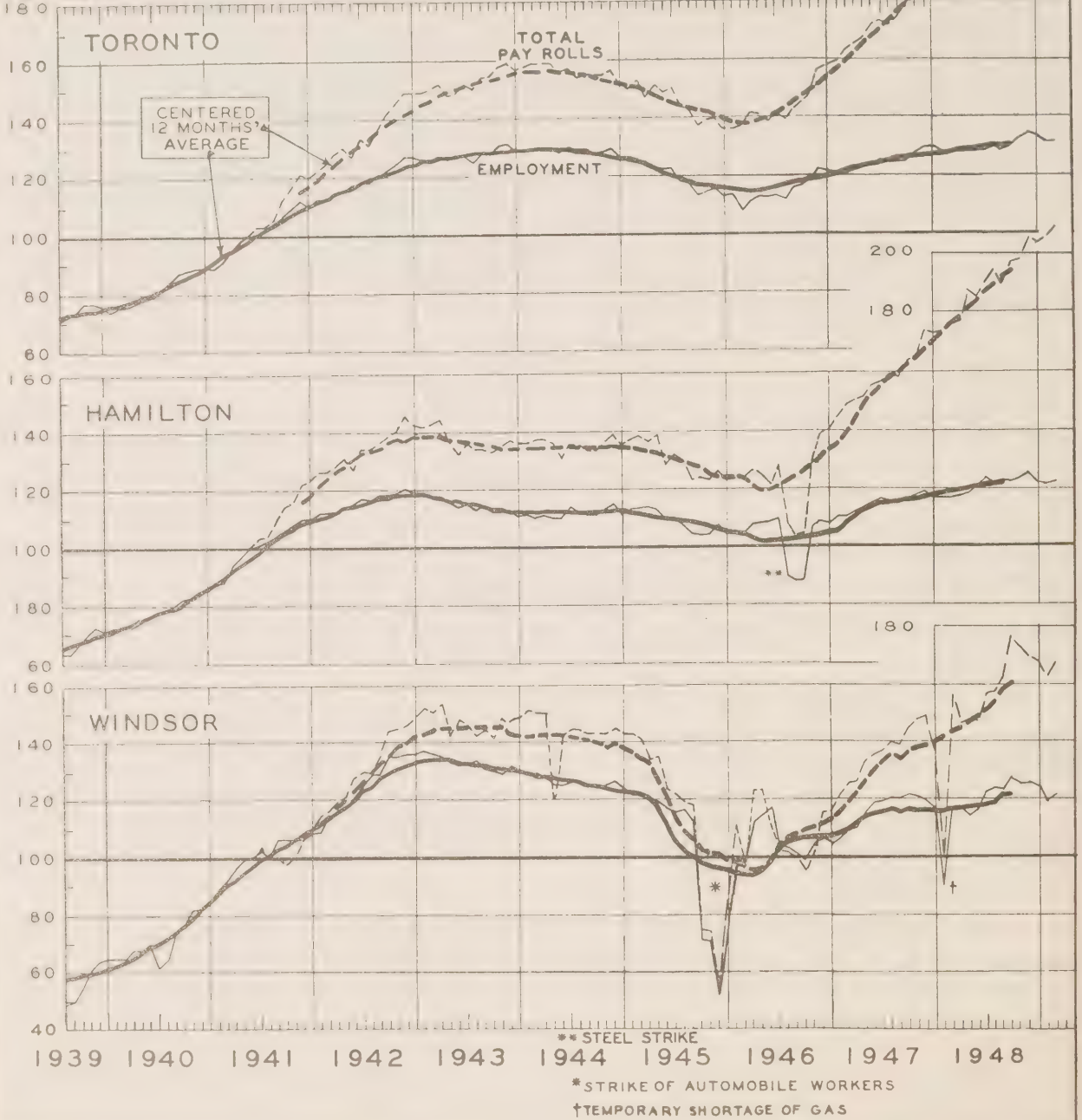
Increases in employment were reported in numerous industries in Toronto in 1948. The index of employment in manufacturing averaged 198.3, - 3.2 p.c. higher than in 1947, and also exceeded the 1946 figure, but was lower than in the period 1942-1945. The printing and publishing, paper product, textile, iron and steel, electrical apparatus, chemical and other branches of manufacturing showed improvement in the year under review. The non-manufacturing industries for which data are available also indicated generally greater activity, the index numbers of employment in communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade, and the hotels-and-restaurants and laundries-and-dry-cleaning groups rising by 3.1 p.c., 2.3 p.c.,

CHART NO. 21

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR

JUNE 1941=100

PER CENT



4.3 p.c., 8.3 p.c. and 4.8 p.c., respectively, as compared with 1947.

4. Ottawa.

Industrial employment in Ottawa in 1948 reached a somewhat higher level than in preceding years, according to information furnished by 323 of the larger establishments in the principal industrial divisions, whose working forces were 5.7 p.c. greater than in 1947. The salaries and wages which were disbursed rose by 14.8 p.c. The monthly index numbers in the year under review averaged 191.8, the highest in the record. The month-to-month trend was favourable on six occasions; at Dec. 1, the index number was 9.4 p.c. above its level at the beginning of the year.

The per capita earnings of the employees for whom statistics were available in 1948 were \$34.48, as compared with \$31.69 in the preceding 12 months. From the institution of the monthly record of earnings at June 1, 1941, the average had advanced in 1948 by 49.3 p.c. This gain was not equal to that generally indicated throughout Canada. The fact that the average in Ottawa is lower than in the other larger centres of population is due, in part, to the industrial distribution of the workers reported in the city.

The index number of employment in manufacturing in Ottawa during 1948 rose by 3.7 p.c. as compared with 1947; the figure also exceeded those indicated in 1946 and 1945, but was lower than in immediately preceding years. Improvement was noted in the year under review in pulp and paper mills, iron and steel plants and in other factories. In the more important non-manufacturing divisions, there were gains of 15 p.c. in construction, 5.7 p.c. in trade, and 1.4 p.c. in those branches of the service division for which information is obtained each month.

The above statements do not relate to employees of the Dominion Civil Service, for whom information is obtained by the Public Finance Division. The number of persons employed by the Government of Canada in Ottawa in September of 1948 and preceding years were as follows:-

<u>Years</u>	<u>Employees in September</u>	<u>Years</u>	<u>Employees in September</u>
1939	11,934	1944	33,890
1940	17,514	1945	34,208
1941	22,293	1946	32,046
1942	29,210	1947	26,909
1943	32,191	1948	28,091

In September, 1948, civil servants in Ottawa received average weekly earnings of \$40.57. A year earlier, the per capita weekly figure was \$37.31, and that in September, 1946, \$34.61. The most recent data are subject to revision.

5. Hamilton.

There was an increase of six p.c. in employment in the major industrial groups in 1948 as compared with 1947, bringing the latest index number to its all-time maximum of 195.2. The movement was upward on eight monthly occasions in 1948, when the Dec. 1 index was 7.1 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1. This increase was not equal to that of 9.7 p.c. indicated in a similar comparison in 1947.

The sums distributed in weekly salaries and wages by the 453 larger establishments furnishing data in 1948 were 20.6 p.c. higher than in the preceding 12 months. This advance exceeded that reported in any other of the larger centres of population. Based on the June 1, 1941, disbursements of the reporting firms as 100 p.c., the most recent annual index of payrolls was 186.5, the maximum in the record of 7½ years.

CHART NO. 22

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE OTTAWA, WINNIPEG, VANCOUVER

PER CENT
180

JUNE 1941=100

OTTAWA *

160

140

120

100

80

60

200

180

WINNIPEG

160

140

120

100

80

60

200

240

VANCOUVER

220

200

180

160

140

120

100

80

60

260

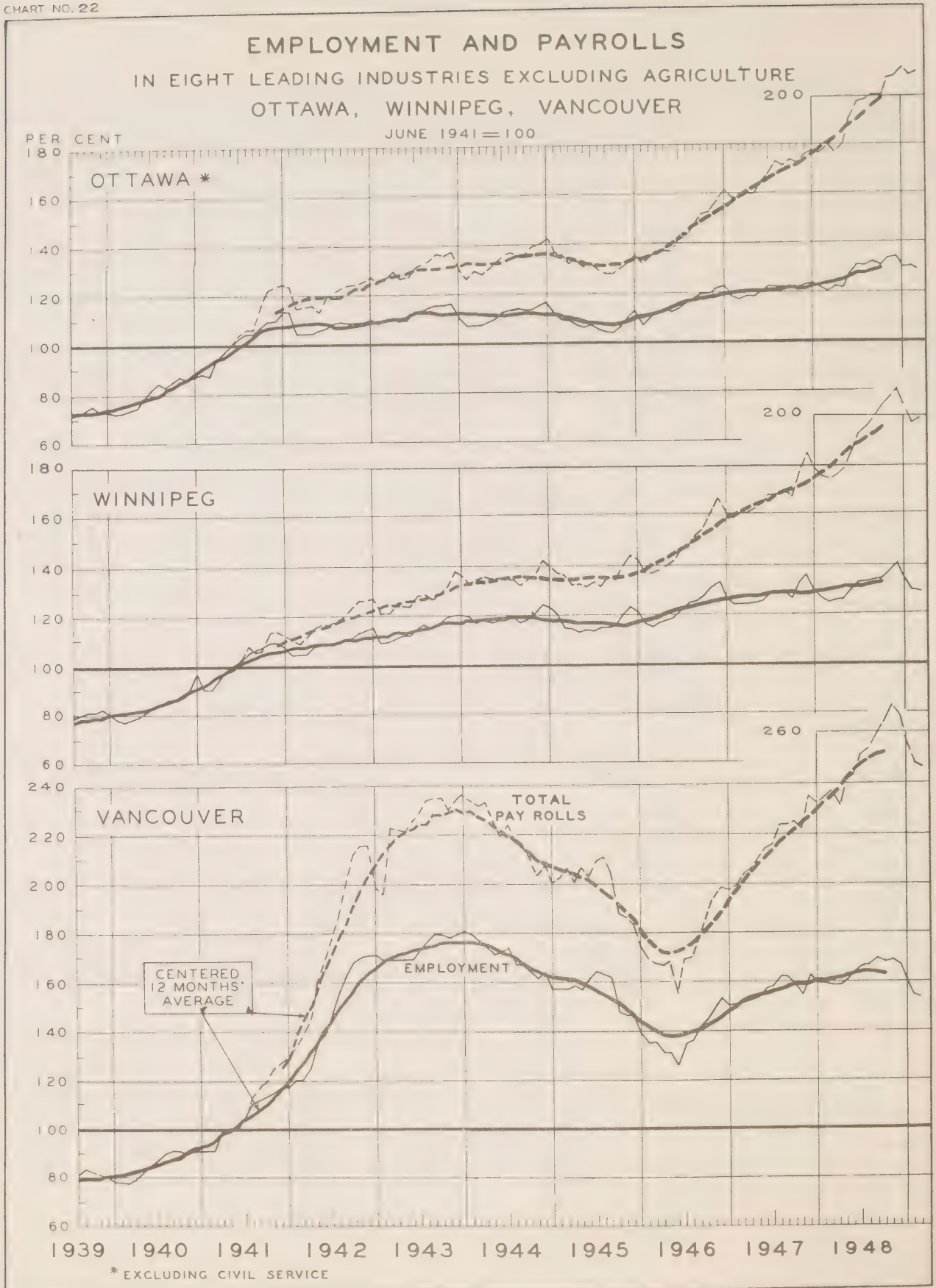
TOTAL
PAY ROLLS

EMPLOYMENT

CENTERED
12 MONTHS'
AVERAGE

1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948

* EXCLUDING CIVIL SERVICE



The average weekly earnings of members of the staffs of the leading firms in Hamilton averaged \$42.46; this was 13.8 p.c. above the per capita figure recorded in 1947, previously the all-time high. From the commencement of the payrolls series, the average weekly salaries and wages reported in 1948 had mounted by 54.5 p.c. Hourly-rated wage-earners employed by leading manufacturers in Hamilton received an average of 101.4 cents per hour in 1948, as compared with 87.1 cents in 1947, 73.7 cents in 1946, and 73.4 cents in 1945. These figures were higher than in other cities for which data are published except Vancouver, considerably exceeding the Dominion averages for manufacturing. The favourable position in Hamilton largely resulted from the industrial distribution of the factory workers included in the monthly surveys.

Manufacturers in 1948 reported a rise of 5.7 p.c. in the employment they afforded in 1948 as compared with 1947, bringing the latest index number to 193.2. It was then higher than in any earlier year of the record except 1942 and 1943. There were gains of 8.6 p.c. and 8.2 p.c. in the textile and iron and steel divisions, respectively, in the year under review as compared with 1947. Improvement on a smaller scale was noted in the electrical apparatus and other branches of manufacturing. The trend was also favourable in most of the non-manufacturing classes for which data are available. Construction firms reported an increase of 12.3 p.c., while in trade the indicated staffs rose by 5.9 p.c.

6. Windsor.

The index number of employment in Windsor reached a slightly higher position in 1948 than in 1947 or any earlier year since 1944. The increase of 2.5 p.c. in the 12 months' comparison brought ^{the} latest figure to 271.7. The accompanying advance in the index of weekly salaries and wages was 12.7 p.c.; the 1948 figure of payrolls was the maximum in the record of 7½ years.

The annual average weekly earnings of the employees on the staffs of the 279 co-operating firms in Windsor in the year under review were \$47.42, exceeding the 1947 mean by 8.9 p.c. Although the per capita figure in Windsor is higher than in any other centre for which data are segregated, it may nevertheless be noted that the earnings in that city during the period for which statistics are available have mounted only by 26.2 p.c., as compared with a general gain of 58.9 p.c. in the Dominion as a whole. The fact that employment in the production of munitions, with much premium overtime work, was a factor of unusually great importance in Windsor in 1941 is mainly responsible for the comparatively small increase in the average earnings in the intervening period. The exceptionally high earnings reported in this city largely result from the industrial distribution of employment therein, together with unusually small proportions of women workers.

The weekly salaries and wages reported in manufacturing in Windsor in 1948 averaged \$49.58, as compared with \$45.19 in 1947, \$38.99 in 1946 and \$41.87 in 1945. The hourly earnings of the wage-earners for whom records of hours worked were available in the year under review averaged 118.6 cents; this was 11.2 p.c. above the 1947 figure of 106.7 cents, also exceeding those of 94.3 cents and 92.4 cents in 1946 and 1945, respectively. The hours worked per week, on the average, were lower, standing at 38.9, as compared with 40 in 1947. To some extent, the falling-off in the latest average was due to shortages of gas and power during part of the year, brought about by inclement weather.

There was comparatively little change in the general level of employment in manufacturing in Windsor during 1948, when the index showed a gain of only 1.8 p.c. over 1947. The most recent figure was also rather higher than in 1946 or 1945, but was lower than in immediately preceding years. Firms in the iron and steel division reported a gain of 3.1 p.c. as compared with 1947. Other branches of manufacturing showed moderate curtailment in that comparison. The trend was slightly upward in construction, and in other non-manufacturing divisions.

7. Winnipeg.

Continuing the favourable movement indicated in recently preceding years in Winnipeg, there was an increase of 3.1 p.c. in the index number of employment in 1948, when the figure, at 160.5, was at a maximum in the record of 27 years. The index number of weekly payrolls also reached a new high, exceeding the 1947 figure by 14.1 p.c. The average weekly salaries and wages mounted by 10.7 p.c. in the year.

The weekly earnings of persons on the staffs of the 743 larger firms furnishing data in the major industrial groups in 1948 averaged \$36.74, as compared with \$33.18 in 1947. From the beginning of the monthly record of payrolls at June 1, 1941, the average weekly earnings in Winnipeg have risen by 45.7 p.c.

The manufacturing industries generally showed an increase of 3.7 p.c. in the employment afforded in Winnipeg as compared with 1947. There were moderate gains in animal and vegetable food processing, in printing and publishing, textiles, iron and steel and other classes. The advances ranged from 2.9 p.c. in the animal products group, to 7.8 p.c. in the vegetable foods division. The trends were also upward in the more important non-manufacturing groups, notably in transportation, communications, construction and maintenance, hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants, and in trade. The rise in construction amounted to 9.8 p.c.

8. Vancouver.

The volume of industrial employment in Vancouver in 1948 was greater than in 1947, 1946 or 1945, but was less than in 1944 or 1943. At 232.6, the annual index was five p.c. above its 1947 position. The situation in the earlier months of the year under review was affected by unsatisfactory weather conditions, producing shortages of power that seriously retarded business operations for a period of some duration. By the first of December, however, the index number was 4.4 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1.

The index of employment in manufacturing in Vancouver in the year under review, at 265.5, was 5.6 p.c. higher than in 1947, also exceeding the figure recorded in 1946, but was lower than in 1945 and earlier years since 1941. There was a continued recession in employment in iron and steel plants, in which the index fell by 1.8 p.c. in the year. The lumber products group, however, reported a gain of 13.5 p.c. in the number of employees. Moderate increases were also noted in various other branches of manufacturing. Among the non-manufacturing division, transportation showed a decrease of 10 p.c., but the trend was favourable in most other classes for which data are available. The advance of 11.1 p.c. in construction and maintenance was most pronounced.

Accompanying the rise in the employment afforded by the 1,026 leading concerns in the major industrial divisions co-operating in the monthly surveys, was an increase of 15.9 p.c. in the weekly payrolls which they distributed, bringing the index number to its highest point in the record of 7½ years. The per capita weekly earnings of their employees averaged \$40.22, as compared with \$36.32 in 1947. In the period since the record was established, the average salaries and wages in Vancouver have mounted by 56.8 p.c.

The hourly earnings reported by the larger manufacturers in Vancouver on behalf of their hourly-rated wage-earners averaged 107 cents in 1948, as compared with 95.3 cents in 1947, 83.9 cents in 1946 and 84.7 cents in 1945. The working time averaged 37.5 hours in the year under review, as compared with 38.5 hours, 39.5 hours and 41.2 hours in 1947, 1946 and 1945, respectively.

Index Numbers of Employment in the Eight Largest Cities.

Statistics for the eight largest cities are given in Tables 2 and 7, while Charts 20, 21 and 22, illustrate the fluctuations of employment in these centres during the last few years. The curves are based upon the figures given in Table 7.

Employment in the Cities of Medium Size.

Monthly statistics of employment and payrolls for the 12 centres having populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000 have been segregated since 1944. The following notes deal briefly with the situation indicated in the year under review in these cities. In the following paragraphs, the index numbers quoted in all cases are based on the June 1, 1941, figures as 100 p.c.

9. Halifax.

There was a minor increase in industrial activity in Halifax in 1948, the index number of employment showing an advance of 1.2 p.c., accompanied by a gain of 5.1 p.c. in the index number of weekly payrolls as compared with 1947. The weekly salaries and wages reported by the 265 firms whose statistics were tabulated averaged \$33.49 per employee, as compared with \$32.23 in 1947, \$29.17 in 1946, and \$30.42 in 1945.

There was a decline of 11.1 p.c. in employment in manufacturing in the year under review, in which the iron and steel products group showed a loss of 26.3 p.c. from 1947. On the other hand, the trend was favourable in vegetable food processing and some other classes. Among the non-manufacturing industries, transportation, construction, trade and those branches of the service group for which statistics are available reported a higher level of employment. The advances in transportation and construction were quite large.

10. Saint John.

No general change in the situation was indicated by leading employers in Saint John in 1948, when the annual index number of employment was the same as in 1947. The disbursements in weekly salaries and wages reported by the 187 larger industrialists in the city rose by 7.9 p.c. in the year. Manufacturing, notably of iron and steel products, was quieter. Trade also afforded less employment, but construction and certain classes showed improvement. The per capita weekly earnings of workers for whom data were furnished stood at \$33.47 in 1948; the figure in 1947 was \$31.34, and those in 1946 and 1945, \$29.18 and \$29.29, respectively.

11. Sherbrooke.

The trend of employment in Sherbrooke continued upward in 1948, according to information compiled from 117 representative industrial establishments. The gain of 4.1 p.c. in the general index number of employment was accompanied by that of 14.1 p.c. in their aggregate salaries and wages. The weekly earnings of members of their staffs averaged \$32.88 in the year under review, as compared with \$29.96 in 1947, \$26.69 in 1946, and \$26.17 in 1945. There was a small gain in employment in the textile group, while slight curtailment was noted in iron and steel plants. The non-manufacturing classes reported moderate improvement.

As has previously been pointed out, the proportions of women workers in Sherbrooke are considerably above-average, mainly as a result of the location of large textile factories in the city. In 1948, women formed 331 per 1,000 persons on the staffs of leading industrialists, as compared with 348 in 1947, and 370 in 1946. The general ratio in Canada in the year under review was 220 per 1,000 employees.

12. Three Rivers.

A slight advance in industrial employment was indicated in Three Rivers in 1948; the index number was then 1.9 p.c. higher than in 1947, while the expenditures in weekly salaries and wages rose by 15.7 p.c. in the year. The average weekly earnings of the salaried employees and wage-earners reported by the 104 leading firms co-operating in the monthly surveys in 1948 stood at \$39.85. This was 14.1 p.c. above the 1947 average of \$34.94. In 1946 and 1945, the per capita figures were \$30.92 and \$29.22, respectively. Moderate improvement was noted in manufacturing during the year under review, notably in pulp and paper mills, but there was a decline in the textile products division.

13. Kitchener - Waterloo.

Statistics received from 193 leading employers in the Kitchener - Waterloo Area in 1948 showed a small increase in employment, accompanied by a larger advance in the salaries and wages, there being a gain of 1.6 p.c. in the former index, and of 11.6 p.c. in that of payrolls as compared with 1947. The per capita earnings of members of the working forces of the co-operating establishments stood at \$38.63 in 1948, as compared with \$35.25 in 1947, \$30.02 in 1946, and \$29.78 in 1945.

Little change in the level of employment was indicated, on the whole, in manufacturing, in which the index declined by 0.6 p.c. from 1947. Improvement was shown in the animal food, lumber and textile division, but the trend was downward in the iron and steel, leather and rubber products groups. Moderate increases in activity were reported in construction and certain other non-manufacturing industries.

14. London.

Industrial activity generally in London reached a rather higher level in 1948 than in 1947, there being a slightly upward movement in manufacturing and in the major non-manufacturing industries. The general index of employment advanced by 2.7 p.c., and that of payrolls, by 16 p.c., according to information received from 294 representative employers. The salaries and wages they distributed provided a weekly average of \$38.16 for each of their employees in 1948. In earlier years for which data are available, the per capita figures were: 1947, \$33.86; 1946, \$30.60, and 1945, \$29.74.

The trend was favourable on seven monthly occasions in 1948; at Dec. 1, the general index number of employment was 5.4 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1. The annual index in manufacturing rose by two p.c. Improvement was indicated in the year under review in vegetable foods and iron and steel products, while there were losses as compared with 1947 in paper products, textile and other factories. Trade, construction and other non-manufacturing industries were brisker.

In London, the female employees reported at Oct. 1, 1948, made up 309 per 1,000 workers of both sexes on the staffs of leading establishments, as compared with 311 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1947, and 315 at Oct. 1, 1946. As compared with the ratios of 358 indicated at Oct. 1, 1945, and 373 at Oct. 1, 1944, there were considerable reductions in the later figures.

15. Fort William - Port Arthur.

The advance in the employment afforded by leading establishments in Fort William - Port Arthur was greater by seven p.c. than in 1947; the index number was also higher than in 1946. The weekly expenditures in salaries and wages reported by the 143 firms whose returns were compiled rose in the year by 18 p.c., to a new all-time high. The average earnings of their employees stood at \$43.07, as compared with \$39.09 12 months earlier, and \$35.01 in 1946.

An examination of the figures for the various industries in these cities in 1948 shows no general change in the iron and steel group. Pulp and paper mills reported larger staffs. Expansion was also noted in trade and transportation. The gains were moderate.

16. Regina.

Further improvement in industrial employment was indicated in Regina in 1948, when the index number of employment was 5.2 p.c. above its 1947 level. Computed from data furnished by 181 of the larger firms, the latest annual index number of payrolls showed a gain of 14 p.c. There was little general change in manufacturing as a whole in 1948, the index of employment rising only fractionally. A moderate advance was recorded in animal food processing, but other branches of the industry were slacker. Trading establishments reported rather greater activity than in the preceding year.

The weekly earnings of the salaried employees and wage-earners for whom monthly statistics were provided in the year under review averaged \$35.57. This was 11.2 p.c. higher than in 1947, previously the high figure in the comparatively brief record. In 1946 and 1945, the averages were \$29.27 and \$28.05, respectively.

As noted in earlier issues, the proportion of women per 1,000 employees reported in Regina is higher than in any other city for which monthly statistics are segregated. This situation, which continues in spite of significant declines in more recent years, results from the industrial distribution of the persons employed by the co-operating firms, there being a greater-than-average concentration of employment in merchandising establishments. At Oct. 1, 1948, the proportion of women reported in the leading industries in Regina was 337 per 1,000 workers of both sexes, as compared with 377 at Oct. 1, 1947, 389 at Oct. 1, 1946, and 420 per 1,000 at Oct. 1, 1945.

17. Saskatoon.

There was a minor reduction in industrial employment in Saskatoon in 1948, according to material supplied by 151 representative establishments. Although the index number of employment fell by 0.5 p.c., there was a gain of 8.3 p.c. in the salaries and wages distributed by these firms. The average earnings of their employees stood at \$34.89, as compared with \$32.25 in 1947. The tendency was upward in manufacturing as a whole, in spite of a decline in the animal food processing division. Trade was also brisker, but there was a falling-off in employment in construction and transportation.

18. Calgary.

The index numbers of employment and payrolls in Calgary continued their upward movement in 1948, the latest figures being respectively 5.2 p.c. and 16.9 p.c. higher than in 1947, previously the peak year in the short record for that city. Manufacturing showed an advance of 7.4 p.c. in the 12 months; expansion was indicated in the animal food and iron and steel products divisions, while the vegetable food industries afforded rather less employment. This was also the case in construction, but trade was more active than in 1947.

The salaries and wages disbursed by 317 larger industrial firms in the city provided a weekly average of \$38.52 for their employees in 1948. In 1947, 1946 and 1945, the per capita figures were \$34.48, \$32.06, and \$31.57, respectively.

19. Edmonton.

As in Calgary, industrial activity in Edmonton reached a new all-time high in

TABLE VIII.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers in Recorded Employment in the Provinces, the Leading Industrial Cities, and the Major Industrial Groups as at Oct. 1, 1942 - 1948.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Oct. 1, 1948				Oct. 1, 1947		Oct. 1, 1946		Oct. 1, 1945		Oct. 1, 1944		Oct. 1, 1943		Oct. 1, 1942	
	Total		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women		Men		Women	
	No.	No.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
(a) Provinces																
Maritime Provinces	151,753	21,923	85.6	14.4	85.9	14.1	85.0	15.0	83.3	16.7	83.9	16.1	84.2	15.8	86.7	13.3
Prince Edward Island	3,800	888	76.6	23.4	76.0	24.0	75.2	24.8	71.7	28.3	72.2	27.8	76.7	24.3	77.3	22.7
Nova Scotia	87,083	11,219	87.1	12.9	87.3	12.7	86.3	13.7	85.3	14.7	85.1	14.9	85.6	14.5	88.1	11.9
New Brunswick	60,870	9,816	83.9	16.1	84.3	15.7	83.9	16.1	81.3	18.7	82.7	17.3	82.2	17.8	84.8	15.2
Quebec	646,491	148,429	77.0	23.0	77.3	22.7	76.2	23.8	74.6	25.4	73.1	26.9	75.8	24.2	74.9	25.1
Ontario	914,231	216,158	76.4	23.6	76.0	24.0	74.5	25.5	71.8	28.2	69.2	30.8	69.8	30.2	73.3	26.7
Prairie Provinces	263,326	53,160	79.8	20.2	79.5	20.5	78.7	21.3	76.0	24.0	75.0	25.0	76.5	23.5	80.7	19.3
Manitoba	116,712	26,099	77.6	22.4	77.3	22.7	76.8	23.2	73.5	26.5	72.3	27.7	73.1	26.9	76.8	23.2
Saskatchewan	52,215	10,098	80.7	19.3	80.5	19.5	79.6	20.4	77.1	22.9	76.2	23.8	78.4	21.6	81.4	18.6
Alberta	94,399	16,963	82.0	18.0	81.9	18.1	80.7	19.3	78.7	21.3	77.9	22.1	80.1	19.9	83.0	17.0
British Columbia	211,678	39,697	81.2	18.8	80.9	19.1	80.0	20.0	78.7	21.3	77.4	22.6	79.4	20.6	83.5	16.5
CANADA	2,187,479	479,367	78.1	21.9	78.0	22.0	76.8	23.2	74.7	25.3	72.9	27.1	73.8	26.2	76.5	23.5
(b) Cities																
Montreal	317,606	94,513	70.2	29.8	70.2	29.8	69.1	30.9	67.4	32.6	66.7	33.3	67.1	32.9	66.3	33.7
Quebec	33,738	9,011	72.5	27.5	73.5	26.5	71.1	28.9	72.3	27.7	68.5	31.5	67.8	32.2	64.8	35.2
Toronto	289,713	92,308	68.1	31.9	67.5	32.5	66.5	33.5	62.7	37.3	59.2	40.8	59.6	40.4	63.4	36.6
Ottawa	30,319	9,917	67.3	32.7	66.0	34.0	64.9	35.1	60.6	39.4	60.8	39.2	60.9	39.1	62.8	37.2
Hamilton	67,899	17,052	74.9	25.1	75.0	25.0	69.5	30.5	69.3	30.7	67.1	32.9	68.5	31.5	71.1	28.9
Windsor	42,142	6,744	84.0	16.0	84.5	15.5	83.4	16.6	74.8	25.2	81.4	18.6	82.0	18.0	85.1	14.9
Winnipeg	74,317	22,270	70.0	30.0	69.3	30.7	69.2	30.8	64.8	35.2	64.0	36.0	65.0	35.0	71.8	28.2
Vancouver	94,205	24,153	74.4	25.6	73.9	26.1	72.1	27.9	71.5	28.5	70.1	29.9	72.7	27.3	78.7	21.3
Halifax	22,190	6,151	72.3	27.7	73.3	26.7	72.7	27.3	73.0	27.0	68.0	32.0	69.2	30.8	-	-
Saint John	13,563	3,793	72.0	28.0	73.6	26.4	72.2	27.8	68.0	32.0	69.2	30.8	-	-	-	-
Sherbrooke	10,590	3,498	67.0	33.0	65.7	34.3	62.5	37.5	59.9	40.1	59.7	40.3	-	-	-	-
Three Rivers	11,713	2,479	78.8	21.2	78.8	21.2	75.8	24.2	73.7	26.3	71.6	28.4	-	-	-	-
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,075	6,240	68.9	31.1	69.4	30.6	66.2	33.8	64.2	35.8	61.9	38.1	-	-	-	-
London	26,652	8,224	69.1	30.9	68.9	31.1	68.5	31.5	64.2	35.8	62.7	37.3	-	-	-	-
Ft. William - Pt. Arthur	13,108	1,793	86.3	13.7	86.2	13.8	85.1	14.9	82.3	17.7	70.7	29.3	-	-	-	-
Regina	11,437	3,856	66.3	33.7	62.3	37.7	61.1	38.9	58.0	42.0	54.9	45.1	-	-	-	-
Saskatoon	8,024	2,246	72.0	28.0	74.6	25.4	73.6	26.4	66.8	33.2	64.0	36.0	-	-	-	-
Calgary	22,492	5,381	76.1	23.9	76.3	23.7	75.5	24.5	71.6	28.4	70.0	30.0	-	-	-	-
Edmonton	22,561	5,970	73.5	26.5	69.5	30.5	69.1	30.9	64.5	35.5	63.7	36.3	-	-	-	-
Victoria	12,808	3,468	72.9	27.1	75.2	24.8	73.9	26.1	74.6	25.4	75.6	24.4	-	-	-	-
(c) Industries																
Manufacturing	1,094,187	247,382	77.4	22.6	77.1	22.9	75.9	24.1	74.0	26.0	71.7	28.3	72.1	27.9	74.3	25.7
Durable Goods ^{1/}	507,861	53,179	89.5	10.5	89.1	10.9	88.3	11.7	86.2	13.8	81.2	18.8	80.9	19.1	84.7	15.3
Non-Durable Goods	554,014	190,434	65.6	34.4	65.6	34.4	64.9	35.1	62.4	37.6	59.8	40.2	59.6	40.4	61.4	38.6
Electric Light and Power	32,312	3,769	88.3	11.7	89.4	10.6	89.4	10.6	87.4	12.6	87.0	13.0	87.5	12.5	88.8	11.2
Logging	80,084	1,400	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9	97.6	2.4	98.2	1.8
Mining	84,411	1,873	97.8	2.2	97.9	2.1	97.6	2.4	97.2	2.8	96.7	3.3	96.9	3.1	98.0	2.0
Communications	49,924	26,089	47.7	52.3	47.2	52.8	45.3	54.7	44.2	55.8	44.5	55.5	47.4	52.6	52.3	47.7
Transportation	189,729	11,570	93.9	6.1	93.5	6.5	93.2	6.8	91.8	8.2	91.5	8.5	92.0	8.0	94.0	6.0
Construction and Maintenance	252,661	4,819	98.1	1.9	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8	97.8	2.2	97.3	2.7	97.7	2.3	98.6	1.4
*Services	72,420	37,274	48.5	51.5	46.4	53.6	45.6	54.4	42.4	57.6	41.8	58.2	42.0	58.0	48.4	51.6
Trade	276,870	108,036	61.0	39.0	59.8	40.2	58.1	41.9	53.2	46.8	50.7	49.3	50.9	49.1	54.7	45.3
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,100,286	438,443	79.1	20.9	79.0	21.0	77.8	22.2	75.8	24.2	73.9	26.1	74.7	25.3	77.3	22.7
Finance	87,193	40,924	53.1	46.9	52.9	47.1	53.3	46.7	46.7	53.3	46.1	53.9	49.2	50.8	55.1	44.9
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,187,479	479,367	78.1	21.9	78.0	22.0	76.8	23.2	74.7	25.3	72.9	27.1	73.8	26.2	76.5	23.5

^{1/} This classification comprises the following:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

* Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

1948, the index number of employment was then 11.9 p.c. above its 1947 position. This expansion, which was greater than that shown in any other city, largely resulted from developments in the oil industry. Manufacturing firms reported improvement over 1947, when the situation had been affected by industrial disputes. The most important gains were in the oil refining, iron and steel and food divisions. Trade, construction and other non-manufacturing classes reported greater activity.

The sums disbursed in aggregate weekly salaries and wages by 264 leading establishments in 1948 exceeded by 25.7 p.c. their expenditures in payrolls in 1947. The average earnings of the men and women on their working forces amounted to \$37.58, as compared with \$32.97 in 1947, \$30.38 in 1946, and \$29.31 in 1945.

20. Victoria.

There was a slight recession in industrial employment in Victoria in 1948, according to data received from 218 representative employers. The index number declined by 2.5 p.c. as compared with 1947, although there was a rise of 5.3 p.c. in the index of weekly payrolls. Transportation and trade reported heightened activity, but curtailment was indicated in manufacturing, mainly in iron and steel plants. Lumber products showed improvement in the year.

The salaries and wages distributed by the co-operating firms in 1948 represented an average of \$38.34 per person on their staffs. The per capita figure in 1947 was \$35.29, and those in 1946 and 1945, \$31.38 and \$32.70, respectively.

V.- SEX DISTRIBUTION OF THE PERSONS EMPLOYED BY LEADING FIRMS IN THE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS.

Since 1942, periodical data on the sex distribution of employees on the payrolls of leading establishments have been collected in the current surveys of employment and payrolls. In 1942 and 1943, the enquiries into this subject were made annually at Oct. 1; in 1944 and 1945, figures were obtained at Apr. 1 and Oct. 1. Since the early part of 1946, monthly statistics have been compiled.

The information available respecting sex distribution is of comparatively short duration, and relates to a period which has been affected by many unusual factors. It is not yet possible, therefore, to determine the extent to which fluctuations in the employment of men and women result from seasonal or other causes. The changes shown in 1948 were as follows:

Table IX. - Percentage Changes in Numbers of Men and Women on the Payrolls of Leading Establishments in the Period, Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1948, with Monthly Ratios of Women Per 1,000 Persons in Recorded Employment in the Nine Leading Industries, 1948, 1947 and 1946.

(Decrease in percentage indicated by the minus sign)

First of Month	Change from Preceding Month, 1948		Proportion of Women per 1,000 Employees Reported			First of Month	Change from Preceding Month, 1948		Proportion of Women per 1,000 Employees Reported		
	Men	Women	1948	1947	1946		Men	Women	1948	1947	1946
Jan.	-3.0	-2.0	224	230	-	July	2.6	1.4	217	221	231
Feb.	-2.0	-3.0	223	226	241	Aug.	1.9	-0.7	213	217	230
Mar.	-0.0	-0.4	222	227	238	Sept.	-0.2	1.7	216	218	230
Apr.	-1.5	-0.1	225	227	237	Oct.	0.1	1.8	219	220	232
May	-0.4	-0.2	225	228	236	Nov.	0.1	0.1	219	220	228
June	3.5	0.1	219	222	234	Dec.	-0.2	1.8	223	222	231

TABLE X.- Sex Distribution of the Persons in Recorded Employment in Manufacturing at Oct. 1 in the Years 1942 to 1948, With Comparisons from the 1939 Annual Census of Industry.

I n d u s t r i e s	Current Surveys of Employment										Statistics of the Census of Industry, 1939					
	Oct. 1, 1948		Oct. 1, 1947		Oct. 1, 1946		Oct. 1, 1945		Oct. 1, 1944		Oct. 1, 1943		Oct. 1, 1942		Proportion of Men Women	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women		
MANUFACTURING*	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.	P.C.
Animal products - edible	77.1	22.9	76.8	23.2	75.5	24.5	73.7	26.3	71.4	28.6	71.8	28.2	74.0	26.0	78.0	22.0
Fur and products	79.8	20.2	81.4	18.6	81.3	18.7	79.2	20.8	76.2	23.8	77.9	22.1	80.5	19.5	88.4	11.6
Leather and products	63.3	36.7	61.7	38.3	62.4	37.6	59.9	40.1	60.6	39.4	61.7	38.3	64.1	35.9	66.5	33.5
Boots and shoes	60.9	39.1	62.0	38.0	61.2	38.8	58.5	41.5	57.5	42.5	57.6	42.4	59.2	40.8	67.9	32.1
Lumber and products	57.5	42.5	58.5	41.5	58.5	41.5	55.7	44.3	55.0	45.0	55.7	44.3	56.9	43.1	62.6	37.4
Rough and dressed lumber	91.8	8.2	92.1	7.9	91.5	8.5	88.8	11.2	86.7	13.3	85.9	14.1	90.6	9.4	95.9	4.1
Furniture	95.0	5.0	94.7	5.3	94.7	5.3	93.2	6.8	92.3	7.7	91.3	8.7	93.6	6.4	98.4	1.6
Other lumber products	87.7	12.3	90.5	9.5	90.2	9.8	85.9	14.1	83.0	17.0	84.3	15.7	90.0	10.0	93.5	6.5
Plant products - edible	86.0	14.0	86.6	13.4	85.6	14.4	81.6	18.4	79.2	21.8	76.5	23.5	77.9	22.1	90.0	10.0
Pulp and paper products	62.5	37.5	62.3	37.7	63.0	37.0	60.5	39.5	58.0	42.0	58.9	41.1	59.0	41.0	72.7	27.3
Pulp and paper	80.8	19.2	80.6	19.4	79.4	20.6	77.4	22.6	76.3	23.7	76.6	23.4	79.6	20.4	83.4	16.6
Paper products	95.2	4.8	94.8	5.2	94.2	5.8	93.0	7.0	92.1	7.9	92.2	7.8	93.9	6.1	96.3	3.7
Printing and publishing	65.7	34.3	64.4	35.6	62.0	38.0	58.7	41.3	57.2	42.8	56.9	43.1	59.8	40.2	64.3	35.7
Rubber products	71.1	28.9	71.3	28.7	70.2	29.8	68.2	31.8	67.3	32.7	67.8	32.2	71.4	28.6	78.8	21.2
Textile products	74.3	25.7	75.0	25.0	69.3	30.7	70.4	29.6	67.1	32.9	65.2	34.8	65.9	34.1	70.4	29.6
Thread, yarn and cloth	45.6	54.4	45.1	54.9	44.3	55.7	40.6	59.4	39.9	60.1	40.0	60.0	42.3	57.7	48.9	51.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	62.2	37.8	60.9	39.1	60.3	39.7	55.8	44.2	54.6	45.4	54.2	45.8	55.7	44.3	63.2	36.8
Woolen yarn and cloth	59.8	40.2	60.1	39.9	57.6	42.4	55.6	44.4	53.7	46.3	53.9	46.1	55.8	44.2	64.6	35.4
Artificial silk and silk goods	57.6	42.4	57.4	42.6	57.9	42.1	53.3	46.7	52.5	47.5	53.0	47.0	53.5	46.5	58.3	41.7
Hosiery and knit goods	67.5	32.5	64.4	35.6	64.3	35.7	59.5	40.5	57.9	42.1	56.5	43.5	58.1	41.9	64.8	35.2
Garments and personal furnishings	35.5	64.5	35.9	64.1	35.3	64.7	32.7	67.3	31.4	68.6	32.5	67.5	35.9	64.1	39.6	60.4
Other textile products	30.9	69.1	30.2	69.8	29.8	70.2	27.9	72.1	28.8	71.2	28.4	71.6	30.1	69.9	37.4	62.6
Tobacco	54.0	46.0	53.9	46.1	50.4	49.6	45.0	55.0	41.3	58.7	42.6	57.4	46.7	53.3	62.7	37.3
Beverages	42.8	57.2	42.7	57.3	42.5	57.5	38.8	61.2	31.4	68.6	33.2	66.8	33.6	66.4	49.2	50.8
Chemicals and allied products	87.7	12.3	87.0	13.0	85.7	14.3	79.7	20.3	78.5	21.5	79.2	20.8	82.8	17.2	91.7	8.3
Clay, glass and stone products	75.9	24.1	75.0	25.0	72.0	28.0	70.4	29.6	60.4	39.6	59.9	40.1	64.6	35.4	76.3	23.7
Electrical apparatus	88.0	12.0	88.3	11.7	86.1	13.9	78.9	21.1	77.2	22.8	78.8	21.2	83.3	16.7	92.9	7.1
Iron and steel products	72.4	27.6	68.4	31.6	67.7	32.3	64.2	35.8	56.9	43.1	57.5	42.5	62.8	37.2	75.8	24.2
Machinery (other than vehicles)	92.6	7.4	92.5	7.5	91.4	8.6	89.7	10.3	83.7	16.3	83.3	16.7	86.6	13.4	94.0	6.0
Agricultural implements	88.9	11.1	89.2	10.8	88.1	11.9	87.2	12.8	83.5	16.5	83.2	16.8	84.4	15.6	91.8	8.2
Land vehicles and aircraft	94.5	5.5	95.4	4.6	94.3	5.7	92.3	7.7	83.9	16.1	80.7	19.3	87.0	13.0	94.8	5.2
Automobiles and parts	94.6	5.4	94.1	5.9	94.3	5.7	91.3	8.7	82.1	17.9	82.1	17.9	87.5	12.5	96.5	3.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	89.5	10.5	89.1	10.9	90.0	10.0	84.5	15.5	85.4	14.6	85.7	14.3	89.0	11.0	92.6	7.4
Heating appliances	96.9	3.1	97.2	2.8	95.0	5.0	94.3	5.7	93.2	6.8	93.5	6.5	97.8	2.2	98.6	1.4
Non-ferrous metal products	93.5	6.5	93.3	6.7	91.4	8.6	90.9	9.1	88.9	11.1	88.8	11.2	90.6	9.4	95.2	4.8
Non-metallic mineral products	85.7	14.3	85.8	14.2	82.8	17.2	80.6	19.4	77.4	22.6	76.6	23.4	80.3	19.7	90.7	9.3
Miscellaneous	91.6	8.4	91.4	8.6	91.5	8.5	90.6	9.4	90.2	9.8	90.1	9.9	92.7	7.3	94.4	5.6
	63.8	36.2	66.3	33.7	67.1	32.9	64.3	35.7	61.0	39.0	60.9	39.1	62.4	37.6	74.2	25.8

* Excluding statistics of central electric power stations.

During 1948, there was an increase of nearly three p.c. in employment for women as compared with 1947, while the reported number of men rose by some $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. In large part, the disparities in the rates of gain result from variation in the levels of employment in the different industries included in the surveys; it will be recalled that considerable expansion took place in the year under review in construction, in which the personnel is largely male. In several of the industrial groups included in the current enquiries, however, the ratios of women were somewhat lower than during 1947. As compared with the war years, declines in the proportions of women were indicated in practically all cases. Table VIII shows the percentages of women and men recorded in the major industries, the provinces and cities at Oct. 1 in the period for which information is available, together with the figures reported at Oct. 1, 1948.

In manufacturing, including electric light and power, as shown in Tables VIII and IX, recorded employment for women rose by 0.7 p.c. in 1948 as compared with 1947, while the gain among men amounted to 3.7 p.c. The ratio of females per 1,000 workers of both sexes employed by the co-operating firms, however, fell from 229 at Oct. 1, 1947, to 226 at Oct. 1, 1948, the lowest proportion for that date in the period for which data have been obtained in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. The proportions of women salaried employees and wage-earners as reported to the Annual Census of Manufactures in the period, 1938 to 1943, together with those indicated in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls at Oct. 1 in the years, 1942-1948, are given in Table XI.

Table XI.- Proportions of Women per 1,000 Workers Reported in Manufacturing^{1/} According to the:-

<u>Period</u>	<u>Annual Census of Manufactures</u>	<u>Monthly Surveys of Employment and Payrolls</u>
<u>Annual Averages</u>		
1938	214	-
1939	220	-
1940	218	-
1941	226	-
1942	257	-
1943	282	-
<u>As Reported at</u>		
Oct. 1, 1942	-	260
Oct. 1, 1943	-	282
Oct. 1, 1944	-	286
Oct. 1, 1945	-	263
Oct. 1, 1946	-	245
Oct. 1, 1947	-	232
Oct. 1, 1948	-	229

Table XI showed the ratios of women reported in a fairly lengthy list of manufacturing industries in 1939, based on annual information collected by the Census of Manufactures, and at Oct. 1 in the period, 1942-48, as reported in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls. The figures obtained annually by the Census of Manufactures relate to practically all manufacturing establishments, irrespective of their size, while for practical reasons of economy in time and money, the monthly surveys are limited in the main to establishments usually employing 15 persons and over. The difference in the periods to which the statistics relate and the variations in coverage may have introduced some elements of incompar-

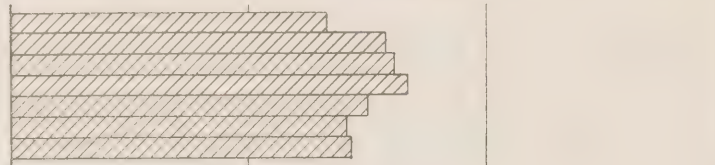
^{1/}Exclusive of central electric power stations.

Chart 23

PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT
IN THE NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES, IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS
AND IN CANADA AT OCT. 1, 1942-48

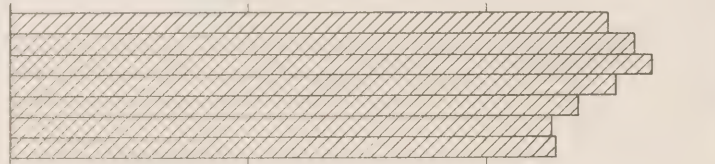
MARITIMES

OCT. 1, 1942
" " 1943
" " 1944
" " 1945
" " 1946
" " 1947
" " 1948



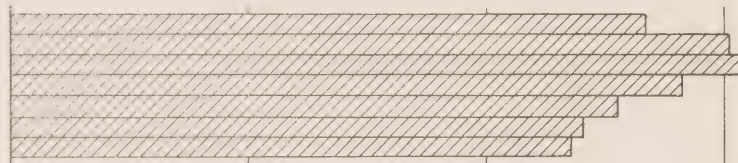
QUEBEC

OCT. 1, 1942
" " 1943
" " 1944
" " 1945
" " 1946
" " 1947
" " 1948



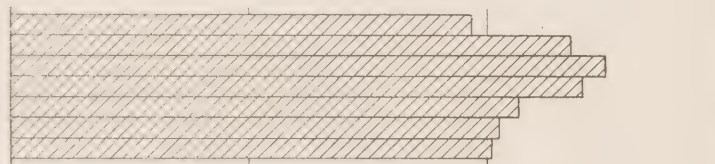
ONTARIO

OCT. 1, 1942
" " 1943
" " 1944
" " 1945
" " 1946
" " 1947
" " 1948



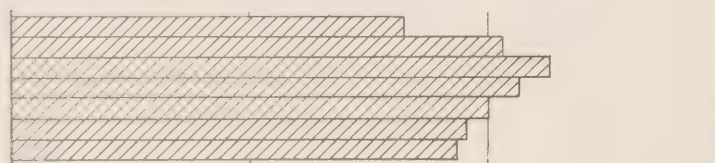
PRAIRIES

OCT. 1, 1942
" " 1943
" " 1944
" " 1945
" " 1946
" " 1947
" " 1948



BRITISH COLUMBIA

OCT. 1, 1942
" " 1943
" " 1944
" " 1945
" " 1946
" " 1947
" " 1948



CANADA

OCT. 1, 1942
" " 1943
" " 1944
" " 1945
" " 1946
" " 1947
" " 1948



PER CENT

ability in the two sets of figures. In view of the extremely high coverage of the monthly enquiries, however, it is probable that sufficient comparability in the two records exists to reflect the general trends of female employment in the important group of manufacturing industries in the decade. It is interesting to note that in spite of considerable declines in the ratios of women in manufacturing since the end of the war, their proportions per 1,000 employees of both sexes have shown important increases as compared with pre-war levels, when the volume of employment in manufacturing was decidedly smaller.

PART 2.

1. STATISTICS OF PAYROLLS IN THE DOMINION.

1. Summary.

Statistics of weekly salaries and wages have been collected monthly from the spring of 1941, complementing the current record of employment as reported by establishments normally employing 15 persons and over, available from 1920. The first data on payrolls¹ were obtained with the employment returns for Apr. 1, 1941; the material furnished in the first and second monthly enquiries, however, was incomplete for several important industries, so that the record is considered as commencing at June 1, 1941. Shortly after the establishment of the payroll series, it became evident that the figures would have to be expressed in the form of index numbers, to permit comparisons over periods of some duration, and to provide a measurement of the movements of salaries and wages with those of employment. In order to carry the record back as far as possible, the payrolls reported at June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding, were taken as the base of this index number of payrolls, and the statistics originally furnished at that date have been revised and extended for the purpose. For comparative purposes, the monthly index numbers of employment, on their original base, 1926=100, are currently converted to the base, June 1, 1941=100, and are published on this base, as well as the 1926 base. For all purposes except that of comparison with the payroll data, however, it is recommended that the index numbers of employment on the original base should be used.

The use of so short a basic period for the payroll statistics, and following such brief experience with the data, is obviously unsatisfactory, despite the unceasing care taken to ensure the maximum accuracy possible under the circumstances. Special studies are being made to carry back to 1939 the payroll statistics for the larger firms on an annual basis. This task, with that of converting the index numbers of employment and payrolls to a common basic period (1939) is now under way, and it is hoped that in a period of some months, the work will be completed².

As is indicated in the general explanatory notes at the end of this Annual Review, the monthly data show the salary and wage expenditures of the larger establishments³ on or about the first of the month, for services rendered in the week preceding. Table I on page 2 summarizes the annual average statistics of employment and payrolls currently reported in 1948, in the provinces, the leading cities and the major industrial groups. Table II on page 4 shows the industrial distribution of the employees and payrolls reported in the Dominion as a whole in the year under review,

¹From Nov. 1, 1944, the Bureau has maintained a monthly record of man-hours and average hourly earnings of wage-earners; these data are dealt with in a subsequent section.

²Preliminary figures of average earnings in certain industries were issued in Bulletin 9-7010. "Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of Persons Employed in Manufacturing, Mining and Logging, in 1939 and in 1942-47".

³For estimates of the total labour income in Canada, see the monthly bulletin entitled "Wages, Salaries and Supplementary Labour Income in Canada".

TABLE XII.- Index Numbers of Employment, Payrolls and Weekly Earnings, 1945-1948, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	
1945				\$				\$				\$
Jan. 1	117.9	137.6	118.4	30.18	118.1	138.1	119.2	30.10	126.6	147.1	118.2	30.22
Feb. 1	117.0	145.6	126.2	32.18	117.2	146.4	127.3	32.15	128.0	162.6	129.3	33.06
Mar. 1	116.5	147.9	128.7	32.81	116.7	148.8	129.9	32.81	127.6	164.7	131.2	33.56
Apr. 1	115.6	143.5	125.8	32.06	115.8	144.1	126.7	32.00	126.7	158.7	127.3	32.55
May 1	114.8	144.7	127.8	32.58	114.9	145.4	128.9	32.55	125.4	161.9	131.4	33.59
June 1	114.7	142.6	126.1	32.15	114.8	143.3	127.1	32.10	124.4	157.2	128.6	32.88
July 1	114.8	143.9	127.0	32.37	114.9	144.5	128.0	32.32	123.3	156.3	128.8	32.94
Aug. 1	114.5	142.4	126.1	32.14	114.6	143.0	127.1	32.09	121.5	152.9	128.0	32.73
Sept. 1	113.2	140.6	126.0	32.11	113.2	141.1	127.0	32.06	118.2	148.0	127.4	32.58
Oct. 1	110.7	137.7	126.2	32.16	110.5	137.8	127.0	32.08	112.1	140.4	127.3	32.54
Nov. 1	112.3	139.2	125.7	32.03	112.1	139.3	126.6	31.95	110.9	139.3	127.6	32.64
Dec. 1	113.6	139.3	124.5	31.73	113.4	139.5	125.3	31.63	109.6	136.7	126.9	32.44
Average	114.6	142.1	125.7	32.04	114.7	142.6	126.7	31.99	121.2	152.1	127.7	32.65
1946												
Jan. 1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.6	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.6	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.6	125.5	31.68	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.6	126.6	32.37
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.64	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.66
Sept. 1	115.4	146.0	128.7	32.81	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	116.6	149.8	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
Nov. 1	120.0	154.6	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.6	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	153.6	135.1	34.54
Average	113.9	142.7	127.4	32.48	113.5	142.4	128.2	32.38	110.9	138.5	127.1	32.51
1947												
Jan. 1	119.0	150.2	128.6	32.77	118.5	149.9	129.3	32.64	113.5	141.5	126.7	32.40
Feb. 1	118.8	160.7	137.7	35.09	118.3	160.6	138.7	35.03	115.4	156.8	138.2	35.34
Mar. 1	118.6	163.2	139.9	35.66	118.1	163.0	141.0	35.61	115.8	159.5	140.0	35.81
Apr. 1	118.9	163.9	140.4	35.78	118.3	163.9	141.5	35.73	116.2	160.8	140.7	35.98
May 1	118.2	163.9	141.0	35.95	117.6	163.7	142.1	35.89	116.5	162.7	141.8	36.27
June 1	121.3	168.7	141.5	36.07	120.8	168.5	142.6	36.00	117.6	165.9	143.3	36.64
July 1	124.4	173.7	142.0	36.20	124.1	173.8	143.2	36.15	119.4	167.7	142.6	36.47
Aug. 1	126.4	178.3	143.5	36.57	126.1	178.6	144.7	36.63	120.5	171.5	144.6	36.97
Sept. 1	126.9	180.1	144.3	36.79	126.5	180.3	145.6	36.76	121.0	173.3	145.3	37.16
Oct. 1	128.0	184.5	146.6	37.38	127.6	184.9	148.1	37.39	121.2	177.5	148.8	38.04
Nov. 1	129.8	189.1	148.2	37.77	129.5	189.7	149.7	37.79	122.1	181.2	150.6	38.52
Dec. 1	130.9	193.2	150.0	38.24	130.7	193.9	151.6	38.28	122.1	184.6	153.5	39.25
Average	123.4	172.5	142.0	36.19	123.0	172.6	143.2	36.15	118.4	166.9	143.0	36.57
1948												
Jan. 1	127.2	178.2	142.5	36.32	126.9	178.3	143.7	36.28	119.0	166.6	142.0	36.31
Feb. 1	124.5	185.4	151.4	38.59	124.0	185.7	153.0	38.63	119.5	181.3	154.0	39.38
Mar. 1	124.3	188.8	154.6	39.42	123.7	189.3	156.3	39.50	120.6	187.0	157.3	40.23
Apr. 1	122.7	184.7	153.1	39.02	122.2	184.8	154.6	39.04	120.2	183.3	154.9	39.60
May 1	122.7	187.8	155.6	39.65	122.1	188.0	157.2	39.70	120.1	188.7	159.5	40.78
June 1	126.4	195.2	154.3	40.01	125.9	195.4	155.7	40.02	121.2	189.6	158.9	40.63
July 1	130.1	203.0	158.7	40.45	129.7	203.5	160.3	40.48	123.3	195.7	161.0	41.17
Aug. 1	131.9	206.7	159.4	40.62	131.6	207.2	161.0	40.66	122.9	196.1	162.1	41.45
Sept. 1	132.5	208.6	160.1	40.81	132.2	209.3	161.8	40.86	124.7	199.1	162.1	41.46
Oct. 1	133.5	214.7	163.6	41.69	133.1	215.7	165.5	41.80	125.0	206.3	167.6	42.85
Nov. 1	133.7	216.9	164.9	42.03	133.3	218.0	166.9	42.15	124.0	207.1	169.7	43.38
Dec. 1	134.1	218.0	165.2	42.11	133.8	219.0	167.2	42.23	123.8	208.3	171.0	43.72
Average	128.6	199.0	157.0	40.06	128.2	199.6	158.6	40.11	122.0	192.4	160.0	40.91

while both tables contain per capita figures and annual index numbers for several years. In Table XII are given monthly and annual index numbers of employment, payrolls and average weekly earnings, together with per capita figures from 1945.

During 1948, the salaries and wages distributed by 19,090 representative employers in the eight principal industrial divisions were greater by 15.6 p.c. than in 1947; the index number of payrolls had then stood at 172.6, rising to 199.6 in the year under review. Prior to 1947, the maximum in the record was the 1944 figure of 148.2. With only one exception (at Apr. 1) the movement was uniformly upward in 1948; from the annual low point at Jan. 1 to the Dec. 1 peak, the disbursements rose by 22.8 p.c., to 219.0 at the latter date. The advance was due in part to expanding employment, the index rising by 4.2 p.c. In greater measure, however, the gains resulted from widespread and important increases in wage and salary rates, with higher commissions associated with more plentiful supplies of commodities. All areas for which data are segregated, and with rare exceptions, all the larger industrial divisions shared in the upward movement indicated in salaries and wages during 1948.

The average weekly earnings of men and women employed by the larger establishments in the eight main industries stood at \$40.11 in 1948, as compared with \$36.15 in 1947, \$32.38 in 1946, \$31.99 in 1945, \$31.84 in 1944, \$30.76 in 1943 and \$28.56 in 1942. The average index number of per capita earnings in this group of industries was 158.6 p.c. of the June 1, 1941, disbursements of the reporting firms; in 1947, the figure was 143.2.

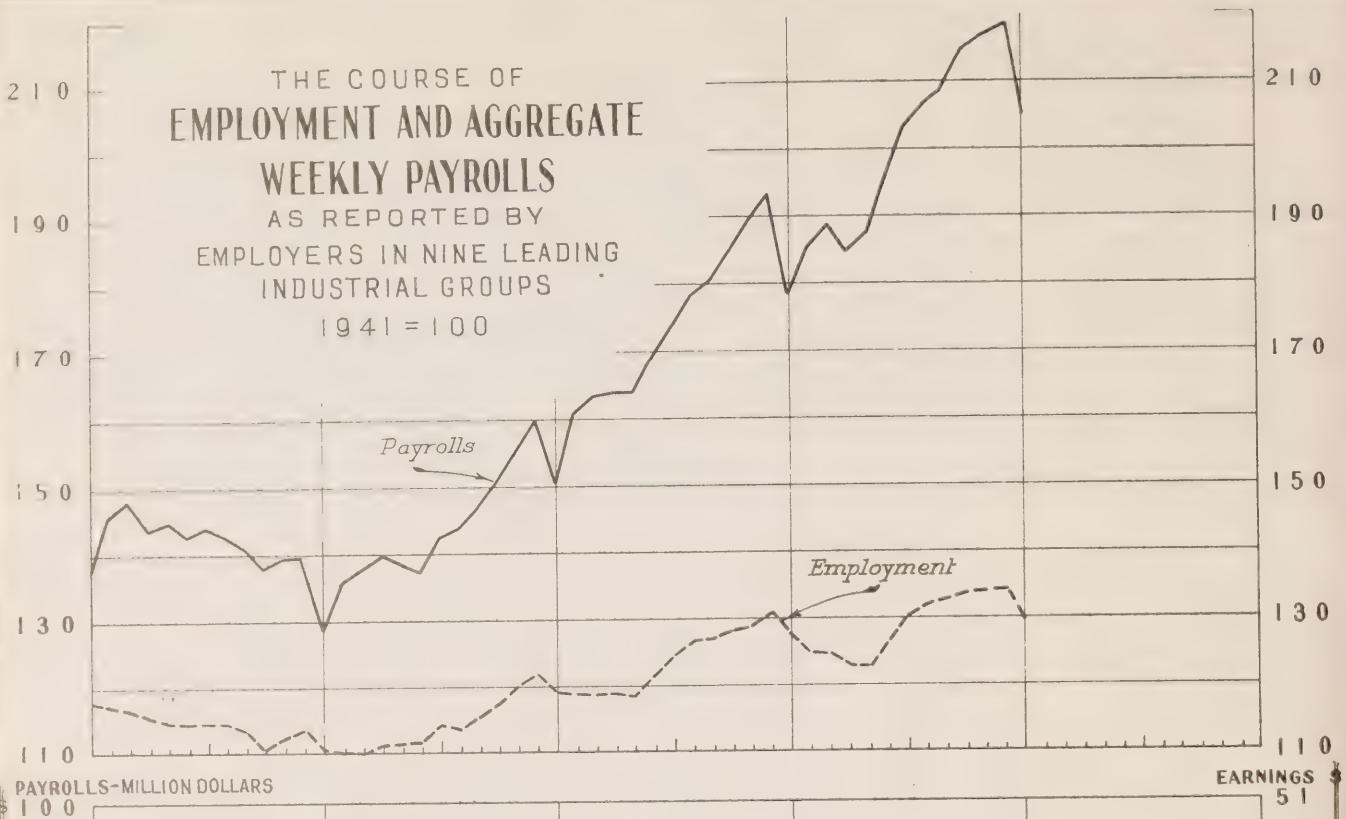
In the nine leading industries, there were increases of 15.4 p.c. and 4.2 p.c., in the 1948 index numbers of payrolls and employment, respectively. The annual average weekly earnings mounted by 10.7 p.c. in the year. The most recent per capita figure was \$40.06, as compared with \$36.19 in the preceding 12 months.

As has previously been pointed out, the current surveys of employment and payrolls relate to large proportions of the wage-earning population^{1/} in Canada. The representation in the various industries is not uniform, being affected by the size of the unit of production or operation characteristic of the industry. In all cases, however, the coverage in the indicated industries is relatively large. The payrolls reported do not include those whose earnings normally are unusually high, (such as certain professional classes, etc.), nor those in the lower-paid brackets, such as domestic workers. Also excluded are those employed in small businesses, where earnings are frequently low, partly because the employment in many cases is on a part-time basis. As a result of the wartime and post-war conditions, it is possible that the current statistics of employment and payrolls in recent years have covered larger proportions of the total wage-earners than would have been the case had pre-war circumstances continued.

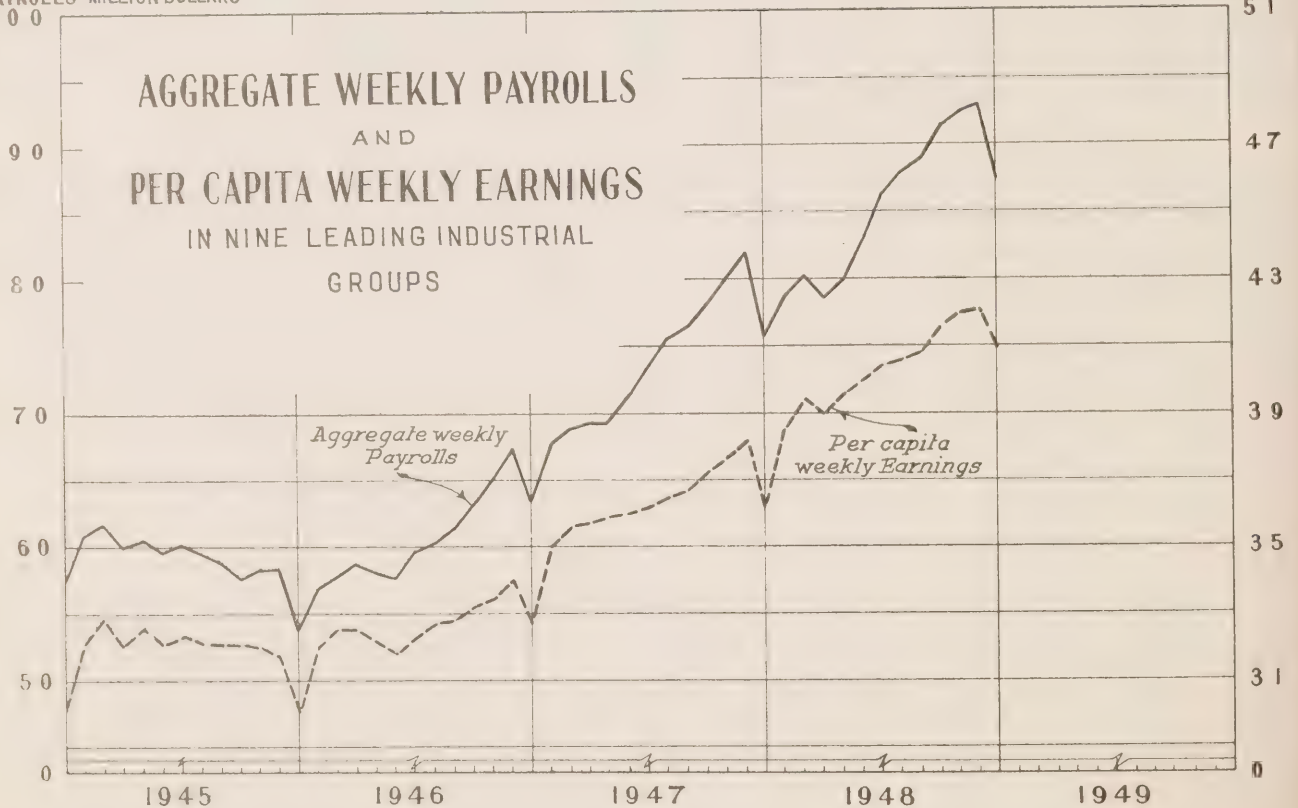
Employers classed in manufacturing reported an increase of 15.3 p.c. in their expenditures in weekly salaries and wages as compared with 1947; at 182.4, the 1948 annual index was higher by 14.7 p.c. than in 1944, previously the maximum in the record of 7½ years. The latest index number of employment was three p.c. above its 1947 level, but was lower than in 1942, 1943 or 1944. The trend of payrolls was upward in each of the major non-manufacturing classes, in which new all-time highs were recorded in 1948. The gains then indicated over 1947 ranged from 2.5 p.c. in logging (in which employment declined by seven p.c.), and 9.3 p.c. in finance, to 21.1 p.c. in construction and maintenance and 24.2 p.c. in mining. In all cases, upward revisions in the wage and salary rates contributed materially to the higher payrolls indicated in the year under review.

^{1/}For a discussion of the monthly surveys coverage of the total wage-earners enumerated in the 1941 Census, see the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. See also the explanatory notes on Pages I and II.

THE COURSE OF
EMPLOYMENT AND AGGREGATE
WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AS REPORTED BY
EMPLOYERS IN NINE LEADING
INDUSTRIAL GROUPS
1941=100



AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AND
PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS
IN NINE LEADING INDUSTRIAL
GROUPS



Provincially, the index numbers of payrolls showed improvement over 1947. The increases were as follows: Prince Edward Island, 21.7 p.c.; Nova Scotia, 20 p.c.; New Brunswick, 10.3 p.c.; Quebec, 14.7 p.c.; Ontario, 16.3 p.c.; Manitoba, 15.1 p.c.; Saskatchewan, 12.6 p.c.; Alberta, 19.1 p.c.; and British Columbia, 15 p.c. In all provinces, the latest annual average index numbers of payrolls were the highest in the record.

In the 20 metropolitan areas for which data are regularly segregated, the payroll disbursements reported by leading establishments in the major industrial divisions in 1948 exceeded those indicated in any earlier year. In most centres, the higher salaries and wages accompanied larger working forces than in 1947; the exceptions were Saint John, where no general change was noted, and Victoria, in which there was a decline of 2.5 p.c. in the 1948 index of employment. In all cities, the figures of per capita weekly earnings in the main industrial groups in 1948 reached new all-time peaks.

II.- Annual Average Weekly Earnings Reported by Leading Employers in Canada in 1942-48, with Semi-Annual Figures in 1948.

Table 8 shows for the last seven years, the annual per capita figures of weekly salaries and wages of persons employed by representative establishments in a fairly lengthy list of industries, together with the figures reported at June 1 and Dec. 1, 1948. Chart 26 depicts the trends of average weekly earnings in the eight leading industries from the summer of 1941. Monthly figures for the last four years for the major groups of industries are contained in Table 9, with annual averages from 1941. It may be noted that the statistics of average weekly earnings reflect gross earnings, before deduction for income tax, unemployment insurance, etc.

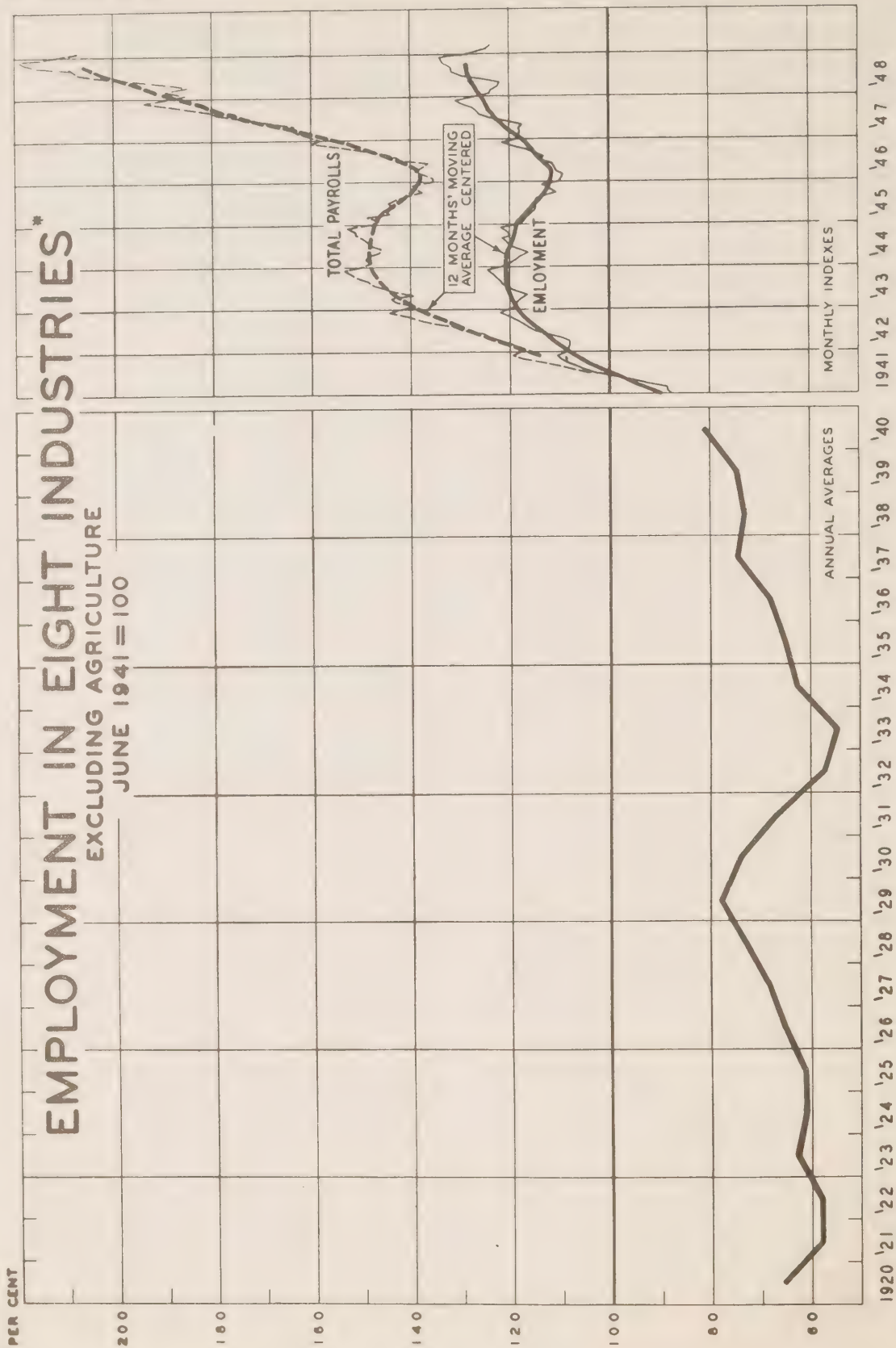
Increases in the weekly average salaries and wages were indicated in all industries in 1948 as compared with 1947, as the cost-of-living continued generally to move upward. The gains ranged from about \$2.00 per week, to rather more than \$6.00, recorded in coal mining, agricultural implement, tobacco and some other classes of manufacturing. The general increase in the eight leading industries was \$3.00, or 11 p.c.; the amount of the gain was a little higher than that of \$3.77 recorded in 1947 over 1946, but proportionally the advance was then rather higher, at 11.6 p.c. In the period in which monthly data have been collected, (i.e., from June 1, 1941,) the general figure of weekly salaries and wages in 1948 showed an advance of 58.6 p.c. This growth is particularly noteworthy in view of an increase of 28.2 p.c. in employment in the same period, during which the cost-of-living index has risen by 40.3 p.c.

Firms in each of the major industrial divisions reported higher levels of earnings for their employees in 1948, when the following increases over 1947 were indicated:- manufacturing, 11.9 p.c.; logging, 10.4 p.c.; mining, 13.3 p.c.; communications, 9.4 p.c.; transportation, 10 p.c.; construction and maintenance, 9.9 p.c.; services, (consisting mainly of hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning establishments), 10.2 p.c.; trade, 9.9 p.c., and finance, 4.6 p.c.

In most industries, the trend from month-to-month in 1948 was upward, and with rare exceptions, the averages indicated in the latter months were higher than at any earlier date in the record, as well as being considerably above the general averages for 1948. The exception was logging, in which unfavourable physical conditions towards the end of the year combined with other factors to produce a lower average at Dec. 1, 1948, than at the same date 12 months earlier.

In the industries listed in Table 8, the highest averages were reported in steam railway operation, (\$54.61), pulp and paper mills, (\$54.24), and metallic ore mining, (\$51.12). The average in automobile manufacturing was also high; the figures for that industry as shown in Table 8 include data for factories manufacturing parts

CHART NO. 25



* NAMELY - MANUFACTURING, LOGGING, MINING, TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, CONSTRUCTION AND CERTAIN SERVICES.

CHART NO. 26

AVERAGE PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS EIGHT INDUSTRIES

DOLLARS
PER WEEK

DOLLARS
PER WEEK

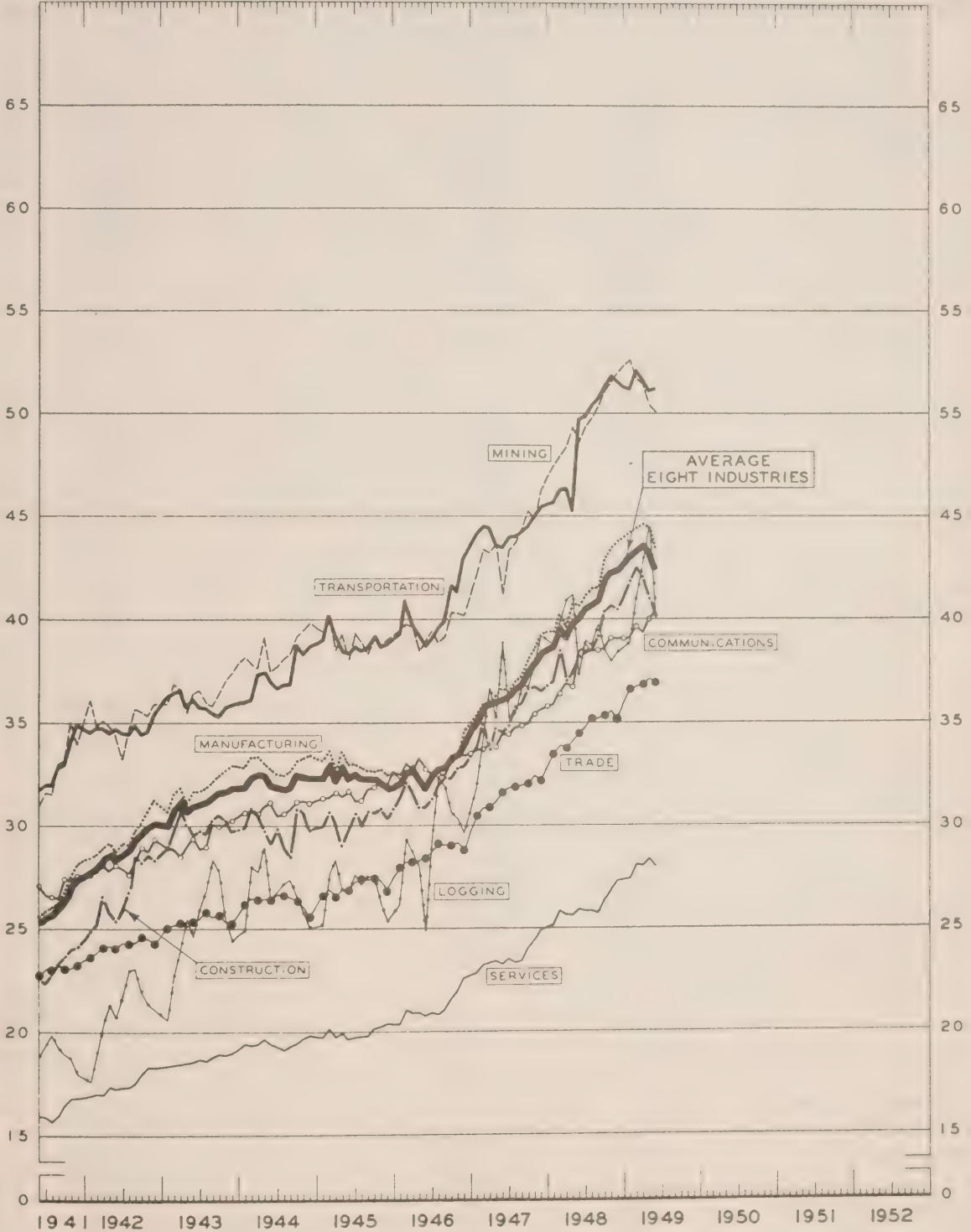


Table XIII.- Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of Employees on the Payrolls of Leading Employers at Dec. 1, 1948, as compared with Provisional Annual Weekly Averages in 1939.

	Average 1939	Dec. 1, 1948	Increase at Dec. 1, 1948 over 1939
	\$	\$	p.c.
(a) <u>Manufacturing</u>			
CANADA	23.11	43.72	89.2
Prince Edward Island	18.01	35.11	94.9
Nova Scotia	22.47	39.16	74.3
New Brunswick	20.64	40.62	96.8
Quebec	21.10	41.50	96.7
Ontario	24.01	45.19	88.2
Manitoba	24.84	41.88	68.6
Saskatchewan	25.59	42.77	67.1
Alberta	25.42	43.32	70.4
British Columbia	25.45	47.12	85.1
<u>City</u>			
Montreal	22.46	42.53	89.4
Quebec	18.79	37.15	97.7
Toronto	24.96	44.57	78.6
Ottawa	24.78	40.14	62.0
Hamilton	24.60	46.99	91.0
Windsor	28.88	53.10	83.9
Winnipeg	24.79	40.94	65.1
Vancouver	25.67	46.42	80.8
(b) <u>Mining</u>			
CANADA	28.68	51.89	80.9
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	20.23	47.55	135.0
New Brunswick	16.93	39.54	133.5
Quebec	27.96	48.51	73.5
Ontario	33.68	52.63	56.3
Manitoba	33.04	57.55	74.2
Saskatchewan	24.96	46.67	87.0
Alberta	27.93	56.41	102.0
British Columbia	30.59	54.86	79.3
(c) <u>Logging</u>			
CANADA	17.32	38.38	121.6
Prince Edward Island	-	-	-
Nova Scotia	9.96	23.67	137.7
New Brunswick	12.31	38.45	212.3
Quebec	14.10	32.72	132.1
Ontario	15.34	41.10	167.9
Manitoba	14.52	39.49	172.0
Saskatchewan	10.90	24.28	122.8
Alberta	12.34	30.38	146.2
British Columbia	30.22	52.25	72.9

and accessories, in which the earnings generally are rather less than those in the automobile plants. In the lower categories of earnings computed from data furnished by the larger establishments fell the hotel and restaurant, hosiery and knitting, laundry and dry-cleaning, leather footwear and garment and personal furnishing divisions, in which per capita figures in the year under review varied from \$24.43 in the first-named, to \$29.86 in clothing factories. In these industries, the proportions of women workers^{1/} are high, while the average hours worked are frequently below the general level. In the case of the hotels and restaurants group, board and lodging are often provided the workers; no allowance is made in the current data for the value of such perquisites. This is also the case in the logging industry, in which the collection of material on employment and payrolls is unusually difficult, largely due to the methods of payment used in many camps; in these instances, the earnings are credited throughout the season to the account of the employees. They are then drawn against for current needs, but in many cases, final settlement is made only when the workers have completed their period of service with the company. This practice is commonly reported in Eastern and Central Canada. The high rate of labour turnover is another factor complicating the preparation of satisfactory statistics for logging; such turnover obviously tends to lower the aggregate earnings reported, and also has an important effect upon the earnings of the individual.

Considerable disparity is shown in the average earnings in logging in the various parts of the country, partly due to differences in the type of operations carried on in the various areas. At Dec. 1, 1948, the per capita figures ranged from \$32.72 in Quebec to \$52.25 in British Columbia, the average in Canada as a whole being \$38.38. As already indicated, the accumulation of wages for distribution at the end of the season is common in New Brunswick and Quebec, so that the monthly averages probably tend to under-estimate the earnings of workers in the logging industry.

From the establishment of the monthly series on payrolls and average earnings, there was a considerable demand for information on earnings in the pre-war period, comparable with that currently published. In response to this demand, a study has been under way for some years to construct a record, on an annual basis, for 1939, 1940 and 1941. Preliminary data^{2/} for manufacturing, mining, and logging were released in the summer of 1948, while the collection of the necessary statistics for the included non-manufacturing industries is nearing completion.

Table XIII shows the 1939 per capita figures in Canada, the provinces and the larger cities, with those for Dec. 1, 1948, when earnings generally were higher than in earlier periods. The variations in the rates of increase shown in comparison with the 1939 figures result from several factors, among which may be mentioned, (1) differences in the levels of activity prevailing in 1939 and in the latter part of 1948, (2) differences in the amount of adjustment taking place in the intervening period in the wage and salary rates, (3) changes in the industrial and the sex distributions of the employees reported by leading employers, particularly in manufacturing, and (4) changes in some cases in industrial processes. In some instances, notably logging, the seasonal factor as between an annual average and a Dec. 1 figure will affect the comparisons. In evaluating the changes in the levels of earnings shown in Table XIII, the increase of 56.6 p.c. indicated in the cost-of-living index for Dec. 1, 1948, as compared with the 1939 annual average, should be considered. It must also be remembered that the rates of income tax have increased since 1939, while the incidence of the tax is broader than in prewar days.

^{1/}Attention is drawn to the annual surveys of hours and earnings of male and female wage-earners and salaried employees in manufacturing published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics (Report 9-1040).

^{2/}Bulletin 9-7010, issued June 25, 1948. The bulletin briefly outlines the methods employed to obtain the earlier data on salaries and wages, and makes a comparison of the statistics of earnings in manufacturing obtained in the monthly series and the Annual Census of Manufactures.

TABLE XIV.- Monthly Statistics of Average Hours Worked Per Week, and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Manufacturing¹ in Canada in 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948.

Month	Average Hours Per Week				Average Hourly Earnings				Average Weekly Wages			
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948
	no.	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$	\$
*Jan. 1	39.6	38.1	38.1	38.3	70.0	67.9	76.3	86.6	27.72	25.87	29.07	33.17
Feb. 1	45.4	44.1	43.2	42.8	70.1	68.1	76.4	86.6	31.83	30.03	33.00	37.06
Mar. 1	45.8	44.0	43.4	43.2	70.1	67.9	77.1	88.0	32.11	29.88	33.46	38.02
*Apr. 1	43.6	44.4	43.2	41.6	70.4	68.4	77.6	89.0	30.69	30.37	33.52	37.02
*May 1	45.5	43.0	43.2	43.1	70.5	68.9	78.3	89.4	32.08	29.63	33.83	38.53
June 1	44.3	42.0	42.9	41.7	70.3	69.1	79.9	91.4	31.14	29.02	34.28	38.11
July 1	44.3	42.4	42.0	42.0	70.1	70.0	80.8	92.3	31.05	29.68	33.94	38.77
Aug. 1	44.3	43.0	42.5	42.1	69.5	70.0	81.3	92.7	30.79	30.10	34.55	39.03
Sept. 1	44.1	42.7	42.3	41.7	69.2	70.6	82.2	93.4	30.52	30.15	34.77	38.95
Oct. 1	44.7	42.9	43.1	43.0	67.8	71.4	83.4	94.6	30.31	30.63	35.95	40.68
Nov. 1	44.9	42.4	42.9	43.1	67.5	72.9	84.7	95.5	30.31	30.91	36.34	41.16
Dec. 1	44.8	43.2	43.5	43.2	67.0	74.5	85.6	96.0	30.02	32.18	37.24	41.47
Annual Averages	44.3	42.7	42.5	42.2	69.4	70.0	80.3	91.3	30.71	29.87	34.13	38.53

TABLE XV.- Statistics of Average Hours Worked Per Week, and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners in Manufacturing¹ in 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948, Together with Numbers of Wage-Earners Working Such Hours in 1948 - Provincial Averages.

Provinces	Annual Averages of												Wage-Earners Reported in 1948
	Hours Worked Per Week				Hourly Earnings				Weekly Wages				
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$	\$	no.
Nova Scotia	46.0	43.4	43.8	43.8	71.0	68.7	75.1	82.8	32.66	29.82	32.89	36.27	19,770
New Brunswick	45.6	45.3	45.1	44.8	62.5	64.7	73.6	82.7	28.50	29.31	33.19	37.05	15,202
Quebec	46.0	44.6	44.2	43.7	64.1	64.4	72.7	82.8	29.49	28.72	32.13	36.18	256,640
Ontario	43.5	41.6	41.8	41.5	71.3	72.2	84.2	95.8	31.02	30.04	35.20	39.76	389,554
Manitoba	43.2	42.5	42.1	42.4	68.1	71.0	79.5	89.0	29.42	30.18	33.47	37.74	28,031
Saskatchewan	42.8	42.6	42.5	42.3	67.6	70.8	81.4	92.9	28.93	30.16	34.60	39.30	5,189
Alberta	43.2	42.1	42.1	42.2	71.6	72.2	79.6	91.4	30.93	30.40	33.51	38.57	14,807
British Columbia	41.8	40.6	39.0	38.1	83.0	84.1	96.3	108.8	34.69	34.14	37.56	41.45	57,374
CANADA	44.3	42.7	42.5	42.2	69.4	70.0	80.3	91.3	30.71	29.87	34.13	38.53	787,054

Table XVI.- Statistics of Average Hours Worked Per Week, and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Wage-Earners in Manufacturing¹ in Certain Centres in 1945, 1946, 1947 and 1948, Together with Numbers of Wage-Earners Reported in 1948, in Certain Cities.

City	Annual Averages of												Wage- Earners Reported in 1948
	Hours Worked Per Week				Hourly Earnings				Weekly Wages				
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948	1945	1946	1947	1948	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Montreal	44.5	42.7	42.0	42.0	69.5	69.1	77.1	87.1	30.93	29.51	32.38	36.58	131,125
Toronto	41.8	40.5	40.4	40.3	72.5	72.6	83.9	95.5	30.31	29.40	33.90	38.49	114,347
Hamilton	43.6	41.5	41.8	41.5	73.4	73.7	87.1	101.4	32.00	30.59	36.41	42.08	42,263
Winnipeg	43.0	42.0	41.6	42.0	68.1	70.8	78.8	88.3	29.28	29.74	32.78	37.09	24,829
Vancouver	41.2	39.5	38.5	37.5	84.7	83.9	95.3	107.0	34.90	33.14	36.69	40.13	24,791

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter Holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1945, and May 1, 1946.

¹/As reported by leading manufacturers, exclusive of central electric power stations.

III.- Average Weekly Salaries and Wages Reported by Leading Employers in the Provinces.

Table 10 gives monthly figures of average weekly earnings of men and women on the paylists of the larger industrial establishments in the provinces in the last seven years, with monthly data from 1944. Higher per capita figures were indicated in all provinces in 1948. The largest advances in the year were reported in Ontario and Alberta, when the gains amounted to \$4.18, or 11.3 p.c., and \$4.44, or 11.9 p.c., respectively. The variations from the general percentage increase of 11 p.c. in Canada were small, ranging from a little under nine p.c. in New Brunswick, to the maximum of less than 12 p.c. in Alberta. In the period since the payroll record was instituted at June 1, 1941, the general averages of weekly salaries and wages in the provinces have substantially increased. Table I on page 2 shows advances of 49.7 p.c. in 1948 in this comparison in Prince Edward Island and 51.2 p.c. in Manitoba, ranging to 64.1 p.c. in Quebec, 64.9 p.c. in Nova Scotia, and 77 p.c. in New Brunswick.

IV.- Average Weekly Salaries and Wages Reported by Employers in the Leading Cities.

Statistics of average weekly salaries and wages in the larger cities in recent years are given in Tables 11 and 12, while Table I on page 2 summarizes the data reported monthly in 1948 in the larger municipalities, giving also index numbers of employment, payrolls and per capita weekly earnings.

During 1948, firms in the eight largest cities indicated increases in the average earnings of their employees as compared with 1947 as follows:- Montreal, 10.9 p.c.; Quebec, 8.5 p.c.; Toronto, 11.2 p.c.; Ottawa, 8.8 p.c.; Hamilton, 13.8 p.c.; Windsor, 8.9 p.c.; Winnipeg, 10.7 p.c., and Vancouver, 10.7 p.c. In the 12 smaller centres, (i.e. those with populations ranging from 35,000 to 100,000), the advances varied from 3.9 p.c. in Halifax and 6.8 p.c. in Saint John, to 14 p.c. in Edmonton and 14.1 p.c. in Three Rivers. As elsewhere stated, the rise in the Dominion average in the 12 months amounted to 11 p.c.

In accordance with past experience, the highest city average of weekly earnings in 1948 was reported in Windsor, largely as a result of a concentration of workers in the relatively highly-paid automobile and accessory industries. It is also interesting to note that in the period for which monthly statistics of earnings are available, the average in that city has mounted to a lesser extent than that in any other of the larger centres; the latest annual index of average weekly salaries and wages in Windsor was 126.2, as compared with 158.9 in Canada as a whole. The disparity in these rates of gain resulted from changes in the industrial distribution of employment in Windsor in more recent years, and a decline in the working hours, partly at premium overtime rates, in the post-war period. Thus at Nov. 1, 1944, (the first date for which monthly figures of man-hours and hourly earnings were collected) the hours reported in manufacturing in Windsor averaged 45.8 per week for wage-earners on the staffs of the large establishments, as compared with 40.8 hours at Nov. 1, 1948. In the same period, the average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose from 97.8 cents at Nov. 1, 1944, to 125.7 cents four years later. The increase in the latter figure was above the general average in manufacturing throughout Canada.

The per capita earnings reported in Hamilton, Fort William - Port Arthur and Vancouver were also greater than the general figure of earnings in the other centres, and in the Dominion as a whole. As in Windsor, the industrial distribution of the employees for whom monthly data are prepared largely accounts for the relatively high figures in those cities, considerable proportions of the workers being employed in the heavy manufactured goods industries.

V.- Statistics of Average Hours of Work Per Week and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings

1. General.

In the latter part of 1944, questions relating to man-hours and hourly

Table XVII - Average Weekly Salaries and Wages and Average Weekly Wages of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners as Reported in Manufacturing as a Whole, and in the Manufacture of Durable Goods and of Non-Durable Goods, Monthly from Jan. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948, with Annual Averages in 1946-48.

	All Manufactures ^{1/}		Durable Manufactured Goods		Non-Durable Manufactured Goods	
	Average Weekly		Average Weekly		Average Weekly	
	Salaries & Wages	Wages	Salaries & Wages	Wages	Salaries & Wages	Wages
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1945 - Average	32.57	30.71	35.68	34.28	29.24	26.53
1946 - Average	32.38	29.87	34.76	32.70	30.27	27.18
1947 - Average	36.45	34.13	39.07	37.23	34.07	31.05
1948 - Average	40.79	38.53	43.57	41.62	38.20	35.28
*Jan. 1, 1946	29.32	25.87	31.30	28.01	27.57	23.88
Feb. 1	32.29	30.03	35.23	33.39	29.69	26.85
Mar. 1	32.29	29.88	34.90	32.93	29.98	27.00
Apr. 1	32.69	30.37	35.34	33.49	30.30	27.32
*May 1	32.10	29.63	34.51	32.62	29.89	26.71
June 1	31.67	29.02	33.79	31.62	29.80	26.52
July 1	32.21	29.68	34.39	32.40	30.23	26.99
Aug. 1	32.53	30.10	34.62	32.75	30.68	27.56
Sept. 1	32.59	30.15	34.65	32.59	30.82	27.80
Oct. 1	33.06	30.63	35.43	33.30	31.08	28.19
Nov. 1	33.32	30.91	35.83	33.75	31.17	28.21
Dec. 1	34.43	32.18	37.15	35.34	32.07	29.20
*Jan. 1, 1947	32.23	29.07	34.40	31.65	30.29	26.44
Feb. 1	35.22	33.00	37.91	36.07	32.82	29.91
Mar. 1	35.69	33.46	38.48	36.71	33.17	30.20
Apr. 1	35.87	33.52	38.59	36.80	33.38	30.39
May 1	36.13	33.83	38.83	36.98	33.67	30.69
June 1	36.52	34.28	38.91	37.07	34.32	31.34
July 1	36.34	33.94	38.71	36.89	34.18	31.08
Aug. 1	36.85	34.55	39.26	37.36	34.65	31.64
Sept. 1	37.05	34.77	39.49	37.74	34.83	31.95
Oct. 1	37.94	35.95	40.94	39.41	35.21	32.46
Nov. 1	38.42	36.34	41.26	39.70	35.86	33.14
Dec. 1	39.16	37.24	42.09	40.65	36.50	33.83
*Jan. 1, 1948	36.15	33.17	38.31	35.77	34.14	30.48
Feb. 1	39.26	37.06	41.65	39.80	37.10	34.28
Mar. 1	40.11	38.02	42.85	41.23	37.58	34.74
Apr. 1	39.46	37.02	41.87	39.96	37.19	33.99
*May 1	40.66	38.53	43.36	41.75	38.11	35.18
June 1	40.49	38.11	43.03	40.93	38.12	35.19
July 1	41.03	38.77	43.89	41.96	38.36	35.44
Aug. 1	41.32	39.03	44.00	41.92	38.83	36.04
Sept. 1	41.33	38.95	44.44	42.38	38.46	35.61
Oct. 1	42.74	40.68	46.12	44.43	39.63	36.98
Nov. 1	43.28	41.16	46.43	44.67	40.36	37.67
Dec. 1	43.59	41.47	46.88	45.18	40.52	37.80

1/ Exclusive of electric light and power.

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of May 1, 1946, and April 1, 1948.

earnings were added to the monthly questionnaire on employment and payrolls. Since then, statistics of average hours of work and average hourly earnings have been published monthly for wage-earners for whom the leading employers keep accurate records of hours worked, thus relating mainly to workers paid by the hour; piece-workers and other categories of wage-earners are included in the surveys where their employers can furnish data on their hours of work. The number of wage-earners¹ for whom statistics of man-hours, hourly earnings and weekly wages are compiled is less than the number for whom information on weekly earnings is obtained in the monthly reports on employment and payrolls; the latter include data for the salaried personnel, workers on commission, and wage-earners paid at other than hourly rates, as well as for the hourly-rated wage-earners. In 1948, the wage-earners in manufacturing for whom statistics of hours worked and average hourly earnings were reported made up 75.6 p.c. of the total employees reported by the co-operating manufacturers² in that year; in the heavy manufactured goods industries, such material was available for 78.8 p.c. of the total staffs included in the monthly surveys. In the light manufactured goods industries, the proportion was 72.7 p.c.

In most of the non-manufacturing classes, man-hour data are available for smaller proportions of workers than is the case in the factory group, in which payment on an hourly basis is more frequent. The material on man-hours and hourly earnings in this section therefore mainly relates to the manufacturing classes.

The industrial distribution of the wage-earners for whom data were reported in 1948 is shown, with annual statistics of average hours and earnings from 1945, in Table 13, while Table 15 gives monthly figures of hours and earnings from 1946, with annual averages in the period, 1945-48, for all manufactures, and for the two main branches of manufactures. The tables on page 74 summarize the statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners reported monthly by leading manufacturers in the last three years.

During 1948, there was a further decline in the general average of hours worked in factories, but the difference as compared with 1947 was slight, amounting only to three-tenths of an hour. Reductions in the standard hours of work in some establishments was a factor, as was a diminution in the amount of overtime work in certain instances. These factors operated to a greater extent in the comparison with 1946 or 1945; changes in the industrial distribution of the wage-earners reported in manufacturing also had an important effect in the comparison of the 1948 figures with those reported on the final year of the war, and the immediate post-war period. Attention is drawn to Table III, which gives the proportions of salaried employees and wage-earners reported in the last decade by leading manufacturers of durable and non-durable products.

Following the moderate declines that took place in the first post-war months as a result of curtailment in overtime work, changes in the industrial distribution of the wage-earners, and other factors of the early stages of reconversion, the movement of average hourly earnings in manufacturing² as a whole was consistently upward. From the low of 67 cents recorded at Dec. 1, 1945, to Dec. 1, 1948, there was a rise of 43.3 p.c., bringing the figure for the latter date to 96 cents. The increase from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1, 1948, amounted to 10.9 p.c.

¹The latest report of the Annual Census of Manufactures, that for 1947, shows a monthly average of 940,650 wage-earners employed in all manufacturing establishments. In the same year, the wage-earners for whom the leading factories furnished monthly returns on man-hours and hourly earnings averaged 709,767, or 81.8 p.c. of the Census average. Attention is drawn to the explanatory notes regarding the monthly statistics of employment and payrolls and man-hours and hourly earnings appearing on pages I - III following page 81.

²Exclusive of central electric stations.

Chart 27

**AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
OF
HOURLY RATED WAGE EARNERS REPORTED IN MANUFACTURING
BY PROVINCES
1946-47-48**

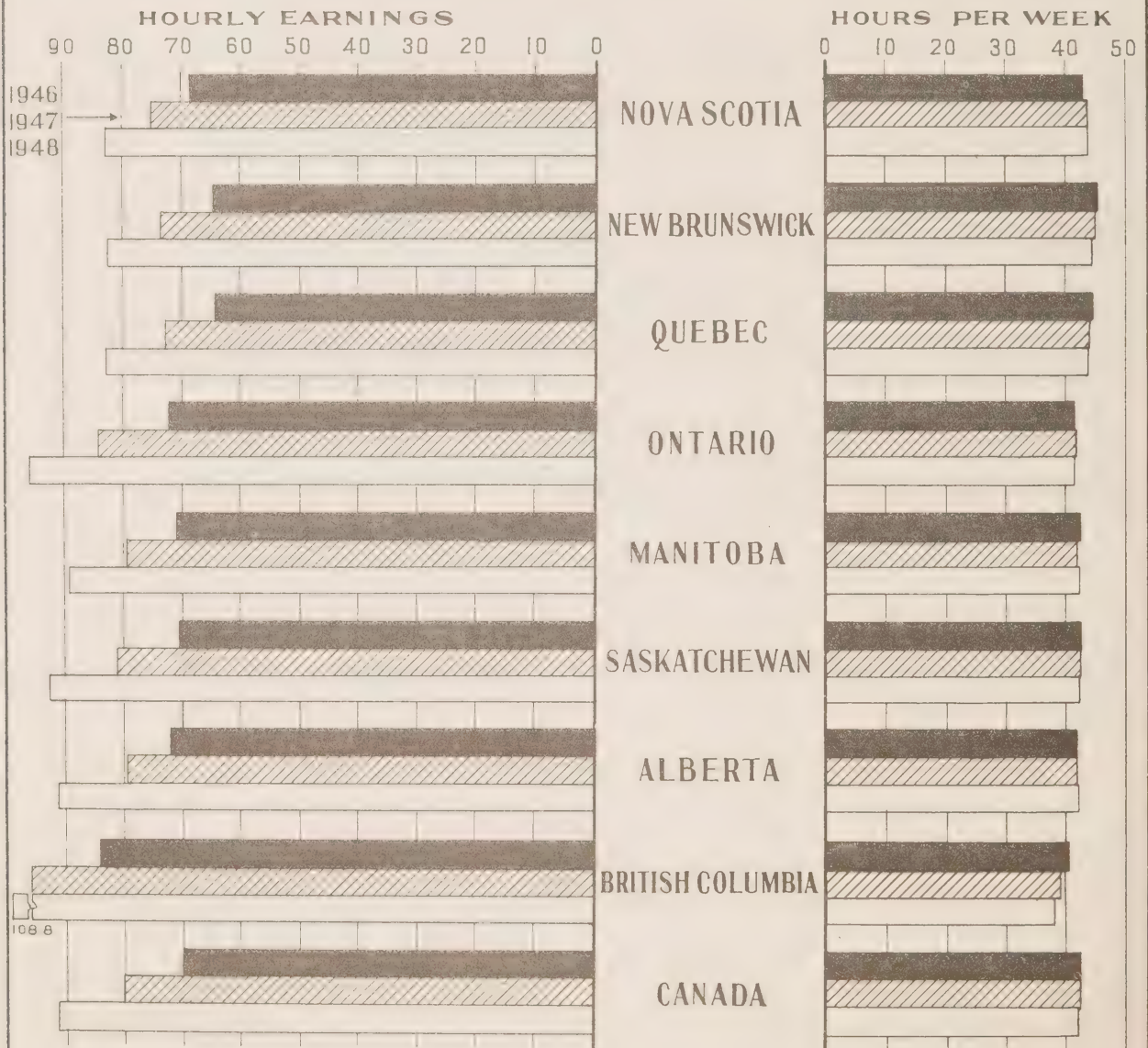
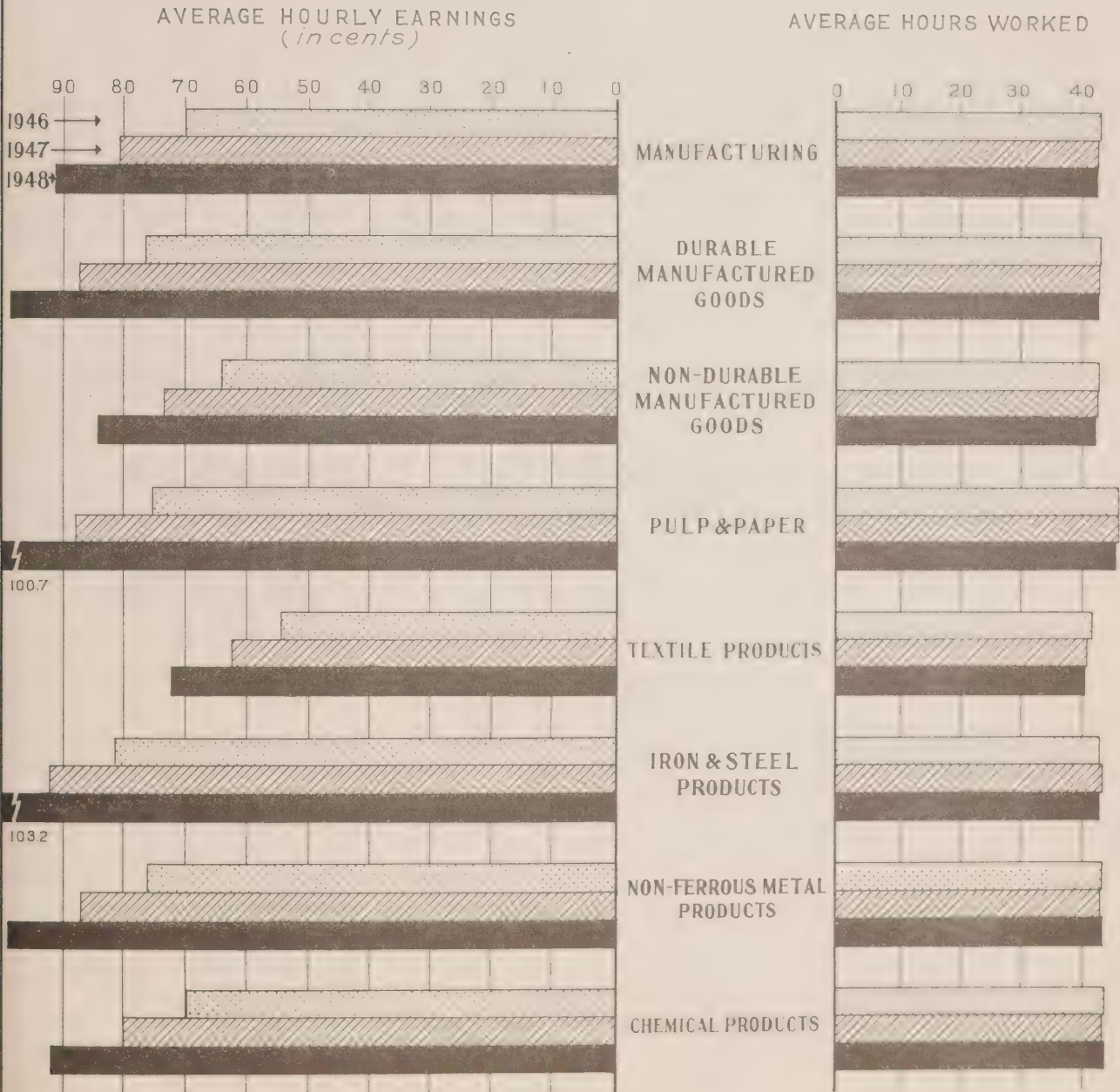


Chart 28

ANNUAL AVERAGE
OF
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
IN
SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES
(1946 - 48)



The fluctuations in the weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners employed in representative factories have been rather greater than those in the average hourly earnings, reflecting variations in the working hours as well as other factors affecting the hourly averages. The low figure of weekly wages in manufacturing generally in the comparatively brief experience was indicated at Jan. 1, 1946, when the average was lowered by loss of working time during the year-end holidays, as well as by industrial conditions arising in the immediate post-war period. From Dec. 1, 1945, to Dec. 1, 1948, the increase in the average weekly wages was 38.1 p.c.

2. Average Hours of Work.

Although the changes were not marked, there was a general trend towards shorter hours in most industries in the 12 months under review. In some instances, the averages shown in Table 13 in 1948 were higher, largely due to the fact that, in general, the losses in working time in that year as a result of labour-management disputes were decidedly lower than in either 1946 or 1947, particularly than in the former year. In building, the higher average in 1948 was associated with continued improvement in the supply situation.

The hours reported in 1948 in the pulp and paper and dairy products were considerably above average, partly due to the fact that most establishments in these groups are situated in smaller centres, while the staffs are largely male^{1/}. On the other hand, relatively short average hours were indicated in garment and personal furnishing, fruit and vegetable preserving and leather footwear plants, in which considerable numbers of women are employed.

Table XV summarizes the provincial averages of hours and hourly earnings in manufacturing in the last four years, while monthly and annual figures since 1944, appear in Table 17. The changes indicated in most provinces in the 1948 averages as compared with those for 1947 were slight; in British Columbia, however, there was a reduction of nine tenths of an hour. Except in Vancouver, the variations in 1948 in the five larger centres for which statistics are published in Tables XVI and 18 were also small. In Vancouver, there was a decline of one hour in the indicated working time per wage-earner as compared with 1947. This decrease, like that in British Columbia, was largely due to reduced overtime work, together with shortages of power resulting from unfavourable weather conditions during the winter.

3. Average Hourly Earnings.

The trend of average earnings was uniformly upward in 1948, continuing the movement indicated in preceding years of the brief period in which monthly data have been compiled. The general increase in manufacturing as compared with 1947 amounted to 13.7 p.c.; those in the durable and the non-durable classes stood at 12.8 p.c. and 14.4 p.c., respectively. Advances of 10 cents or more per hour were reported in the meat and fish divisions of the edible animal products group, in rough and dressed lumber mills, musical instruments, flour and other milled products, pulp and paper, paper products, printing and publishing, rubber, cotton, woollen, silk and artificial silk, tobacco, beverages, chemicals, electrical apparatus, clay and stone, crude, rolled and forged products of the iron and steel group, machinery, agricultural implement, automobiles and parts, railway rolling stock, structural iron and steel, hardware, tools and cutlery, foundries and machine shop products, sheet metal, non-ferrous metal smelting and refining, aluminum and its products, petroleum, and other non-metallic mineral products. In the non-manufacturing classes, there were also increases exceeding 10 cents per hour in the extraction of metallic ores, coal and other non-metallic mineral products, notably asbestos, and in local transportation; many of these industries had reported gains of similar magnitude in 1947 over 1946.

^{1/}Attention is drawn to the annual surveys of hours and earnings of men and women salaried employees and wage-earners in leading manufacturing establishments (Report 9-1040).

Provincially, there were also considerable increases in the hourly earnings of hourly-rated wage-earners reported by leading manufacturers in the year under review as compared with 1947, as follows: Nova Scotia, 10.3 p.c.; New Brunswick, 12.4 p.c.; Quebec, 13.9 p.c.; Ontario, 13.8 p.c.; Manitoba, 11.9 p.c.; Saskatchewan, 14.1 p.c.; Alberta, 14.8 p.c., and British Columbia, 13 p.c. The general rise in the Dominion was 13.7 p.c. The variations in the rates of increase were comparatively small. In most cases, however, the percentage gains were not quite so large as those which had been indicated in 1947 as compared with 1946.

As has been pointed out on previous occasions, the differences shown in the provincial and city levels of hourly earnings in manufacturing are associated with existing variations in the industrial distributions of the reported factory workers.

4. Average Weekly Wages.

The average weekly wages of wage-earners for whom leading employers keep record of man-hours showed considerable advances in 1948 over earlier years. In manufacturing, the general increase amounted to 12.9 p.c. as compared with 1947; the corresponding rise in the per capita weekly salaries and wages was 11.9 p.c. Table XVII recapitulates the monthly figures of salaries and wages and those of weekly wages for three years, with annual averages from 1944. As elsewhere explained, the former figures relate to the earnings of the salaried personnel, workers on commission and wage-earners, whether paid at hourly rates or employed on other terms, while the weekly wages are those of wage-earners for whom leading factories keep record of hours worked, being mainly production workers. In plants turning out durable manufactured goods, the gain in 1948 over 1947 in the salaries and wages average was 11.5 p.c., and that in the wages of hourly-rated wage-earners, 11.8 p.c. In the light manufactured goods division, the advance in the salaries and wages amounted to 12.1 p.c., as compared with that of 13.6 p.c. in the weekly wages figure. The variations in the year in the rates of increase in these broad groups were thus comparatively slight, although the earnings themselves continued considerably to differ in amount. One of the several factors contributing to these disparities is a variation in the proportions of female employees; data on the sex distribution of the salaried employees and wage-earners reported by leading firms are given in Table X.

The provincial averages of weekly wages reported by leading manufacturers for their hourly-rated wage-earners are shown in Table 16, by months from 1945, with annual averages from 1944. The most pronounced increase in the weekly wages in 1948 as compared with a year earlier was indicated in Alberta, where heightened activity associated with developments in the oil fields was an important factor in the gain of \$5.06, or 15.1 p.c. in the 12 months under review. The variations in the weekly wages recorded in the remaining provinces were within a rather narrower range, from \$3.38 in Nova Scotia, to \$4.70 in Saskatchewan. In all provinces, the most recent figures were the highest in the brief period for which data are available.

In four of the five cities for which statistics of average weekly wages of hourly-rated wage-earners are given in Table 19, the increases in 1948 over 1947 were somewhat above those shown in the general figures for the provinces in which the cities are situated. In Vancouver, however, the gain of \$3.44 in this comparison was 45 cents below the provincial increase; this was partly because the city advance in the hourly rate was slightly less than that in British Columbia generally, while the decline in the working hours was fractionally greater.

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and some time after the Census date; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. Since 1944, there has been considerable growth in the number of firms reporting to the monthly survey. It is estimated that the coverage in the industrial divisions now ranges from about 51 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and 56 p.c. in trade, to some 85 p.c. in mining and 88 p.c. in manufacturing. The last two figures are based on the statistics of the Annual Census of Industry, relating to practically all establishments in the indicated industries. In manufacturing, certain adjustments in respect of industrial coverage are required to bring about comparability in the two series. The proportion of 88 p.c. results from the use of the adjusted figures. It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys in the nine major industrial groups employ approximately 82 p.c. of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in the same industries throughout Canada; of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in all industries, including workers in the industries excluded from the monthly surveys as well as in those represented, the coverage is estimated at about 61 p.c.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose being

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by the firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings, given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

8.- HOURLY EARNINGS - Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.

EXPLANATION OF THE TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT.

Wage-Earners.- Employers are asked to furnish monthly statistics on man-hours on behalf of those wage-earners for whom they keep a record of aggregate hours worked, so that the data relate, in the main, to persons employed at hourly rates. Information for salaried employees is purposely excluded, while in many cases, statistics of man-hours are not available for certain classes of wage-earners, whose earnings, like those of most salaried employees, are not directly dependent upon the number of hours worked; examples of wage-earners frequently excluded are route drivers, piece-workers in many but not all establishments, truck men, etc. In addition, some employers do not keep a record of man-hours for any classes of employees. Accordingly, the number of workers for whom statistics are given in the present bulletin is smaller than the total number of employees, (salaried personnel and wage-earners) for whom statistics of employment and payrolls are obtained in the monthly surveys on these subjects; the results of these surveys are published in the monthly bulletins on employment and payrolls, which also contain data relating to the sex distribution of the workers in recorded employment, an important factor contributing to differences shown in the average earnings in various industries.

The monthly statistics of average hours and average hourly earnings, like those of employment and average weekly earnings relate, in the main, to establishments usually employing 15 persons and over, the smaller firms being excluded for reasons of economy in terms of cost and time. In the case of the manufacturing industries, (largely represented in the material of the present bulletin), the statistics relate to over 75 p.c. of all salaried employees and wage-earners reported by the establishments co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls; at the date of the last Decennial Census, (June 1, 1941), the manufacturers furnishing monthly data employed approximately 93 p.c. of all persons enumerated as at work in manufacturing.

In mining and construction, data on hours and earnings are currently available for some 85 p.c. and 83 p.c., of the total employees reported to the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls in those industries, respectively; at June 1, 1941, the co-operating mine operators had employed over 96 p.c. of all wage-earners at work as enumerated in the Census, while the employers in construction whose statistics were then received had reported over 79 p.c. of the Census total of employees at work in that group. It should be noted that the comparisons with the Census figures are complicated by differences in the classifications used in compiling the two series, so that the percentages of coverage are only approximate.

Man-Hours.- The statistics of man-hours include overtime as well as the hours worked by part-time and casual workers. Hours credited to persons absent on leave with pay in the recorded pay period are included in the statistics as though the hours for which payment was made had been worked.

Wages.- The wages reported represent gross earnings before deductions are made for taxes, unemployment insurance, etc.; they do not, however, include the value of board and lodging which in some cases is part of the remuneration of workers. Incentive and production bonuses and overtime payments are included, as are sums paid employees absent on leave with pay during the pay period for which statistics are given. The figures of average weekly wages result from the multiplication of the average hours worked during the period of observation, by the average hourly earnings reported in the same period.

Pay Periods.- Statistics of man-hours and hourly wages reported for periods exceeding one week in duration are reduced by the appropriate proportions to obtain for tabulation purposes the number of hours worked and the hourly earnings in one week in the indicated pay period; such information is then added to the data furnished by employers who pay on a weekly basis, so that, in all cases, the tabulated data represent the situation in one week in each month.

TABLE 1.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY ECONOMIC AREAS. (1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated province or area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at Dec. 1, 1948.

	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	CANADA
1921 - Average	102.4	-	-	-	82.2	90.6	94.0	-	-	-	81.1	88.8
1922 - Average	97.3	-	-	-	81.4	92.8	92.6	-	-	-	82.8	89.0
1923 - Average	105.7	-	-	-	90.7	99.5	94.8	-	-	-	87.4	95.8
1924 - Average	96.6	-	-	-	91.3	95.5	92.1	-	-	-	89.4	93.4
1925 - Average	97.0	-	-	-	91.7	94.8	92.0	-	-	-	93.7	93.6
1926 - Average	99.4	-	-	-	99.4	99.6	99.5	-	-	-	100.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	104.0	105.6	105.3	-	-	-	101.1	104.6
1928 - Average	106.7	-	-	-	108.3	113.5	117.9	-	-	-	106.4	111.6
1929 - Average	114.8	-	-	-	113.4	123.1	126.3	-	-	-	111.5	119.0
1930 - Average	118.3	-	-	-	110.3	114.6	117.1	-	-	-	107.9	113.4
1931 - Average	108.1	-	-	-	100.9	101.2	111.5	-	-	-	95.5	102.5
1932 - Average	92.2	-	-	-	85.5	88.7	90.0	-	-	-	80.5	87.5
1933 - Average	85.3	-	-	-	82.0	84.2	86.2	-	-	-	78.0	83.4
1934 - Average	101.0	-	-	-	91.7	101.3	90.0	-	-	-	90.4	96.0
1935 - Average	103.7	-	-	-	95.4	103.3	95.2	-	-	-	97.7	99.4
1936 - Average	109.4	-	-	-	100.7	106.7	99.3	-	-	-	101.1	103.7
1937 - Average	121.0	-	-	-	115.4	118.3	99.3	-	-	-	106.8	114.1
1938 - Average	111.5	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	113.7	100.0	94.6	108.1	102.8	104.2	111.8
1939 - Average	110.5	95.6	121.7	97.8	120.8	114.3	103.2	96.5	109.9	108.8	107.5	113.9
1940 - Average	122.2	103.1	132.1	111.3	127.9	129.2	109.0	103.0	111.5	116.8	113.3	124.2
1941 - Average	155.0	117.4	170.9	137.7	157.8	160.0	126.6	122.2	123.4	135.6	135.6	152.3
1942 - Average	174.2	108.7	196.1	150.8	186.2	179.4	135.6	132.2	126.3	146.9	164.8	173.7
1943 - Average	182.1	114.7	203.1	159.6	200.0	185.8	141.4	137.5	132.0	153.9	190.0	184.1
1944 - Average	183.1	132.8	199.3	165.4	196.4	184.7	147.0	141.9	138.3	160.5	185.7	183.0
1945 - Average	179.1	125.4	192.4	165.5	183.2	178.4	145.7	140.9	139.3	157.3	175.1	175.1
1946 - Average	172.1	133.6	180.2	164.2	177.7	177.8	155.1	147.7	149.1	170.3	166.6	173.2
1947 - Jan. 1	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4	181.0
Feb. 1	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8	180.7
Mar. 1	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9	180.4
Apr. 1	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.6	180.7
May 1	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2	179.6
June 1	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4	184.5
July 1	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9	189.5
Aug. 1	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2	192.6
Sept. 1	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5	193.2
Oct. 1	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0	194.8
Nov. 1	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1	197.8
Dec. 1	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6	199.6
Average - 1947	173.2	143.9	173.6	174.7	192.3	194.1	163.4	154.3	157.0	181.6	193.7	187.9
1948 - Jan. 1	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0	193.7
Feb. 1	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3	189.3
Mar. 1	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.6	147.7	177.2	188.1	188.9
Apr. 1	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8	186.6
May 1	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1	186.5
June 1	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0	192.3
July 1	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.8	198.0
Aug. 1	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6	200.9
Sept. 1	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2	201.8
Oct. 1	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.6	203.3
Nov. 1	194.9	160.4	207.7	180.8	207.1	208.6	180.3	168.6	167.9	206.1	212.2	203.6
Dec. 1	197.8	156.2	209.9	184.9	207.5	210.4	180.9	169.3	167.0	207.6	206.1	204.3
Average - 1948	182.6	160.1	188.1	176.8	198.5	203.0	170.6	160.1	160.3	193.2	202.6	195.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1948.

7.3 .2 4.3 2.8 29.7 41.8 11.8 5.3 2.2 4.3 9.4 100.0

TABLE 2.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY PRINCIPAL CITIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at Dec. 1, 1948.

	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1922 - Average	86.0	-	96.1	-	-	-	93.9	81.5
1923 - Average	92.7	-	98.0	107.2	94.6	-	90.6	82.5
1924 - Average	93.0	99.6	94.3	102.3	86.0	-	86.5	86.2
1925 - Average	94.2	97.9	95.7	100.1	88.0	85.1	88.5	92.0
1926 - Average	99.7	99.1	99.6	100.0	99.3	99.9	99.2	99.9
1927 - Average	103.0	111.3	105.7	107.7	103.1	86.2	104.1	100.7
1928 - Average	108.2	119.9	112.1	115.6	108.2	137.3	110.1	104.3
1929 - Average	115.3	124.2	121.3	120.7	128.4	153.2	112.3	109.2
1930 - Average	111.8	125.3	116.3	123.1	113.9	128.6	107.6	109.8
1931 - Average	102.5	122.2	107.7	119.5	101.3	88.3	97.1	104.5
1932 - Average	88.1	101.8	95.2	99.3	83.7	78.4	86.6	88.5
1933 - Average	81.0	95.1	87.5	90.2	74.6	75.9	80.2	83.0
1934 - Average	84.5	95.1	93.5	99.5	84.1	93.1	82.9	87.4
1935 - Average	87.3	96.9	97.5	102.2	92.6	115.0	87.8	96.6
1936 - Average	92.1	95.2	101.5	106.3	98.3	121.3	92.3	103.7
1937 - Average	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	96.1	110.7
1938 - Average	103.9	107.5	107.3	105.0	106.8	138.3	93.1	109.1
1939 - Average	106.6	119.6	109.9	108.4	103.7	133.4	93.9	111.4
1940 - Average	114.7	126.4	123.1	119.2	124.4	161.2	101.0	120.2
1941 - Average	142.7	167.8	152.9	149.2	159.5	227.3	122.8	146.8
1942 - Average	167.4	223.2	180.2	161.9	186.6	282.5	132.4	205.0
1943 - Average	187.6	271.9	195.2	168.0	186.7	305.6	139.2	245.8
1944 - Average	187.8	268.4	197.7	166.7	180.8	291.0	145.2	242.6
1945 - Average	172.5	217.3	184.3	162.6	176.4	242.3	142.6	221.7
1946 - Average	168.0	167.5	177.4	173.7	165.0	237.3	149.7	196.3
1947 - Jan. 1	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	186.4	273.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Average - 1947	178.6	183.2	190.5	181.4	184.1	265.0	155.6	221.6
1948 - Jan. 1	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	265.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.1	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	238.5
Nov. 1	190.2	201.9	203.4	201.1	200.5	288.4	168.3	239.7
Dec. 1	192.6	200.7	206.4	202.9	202.8	288.9	171.4	236.5
Average - 1948	183.5	197.0	198.8	191.8	195.2	271.7	160.5	232.6

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1948.

14.5 1.5 13.2 1.3 3.2 1.9 3.4 4.2

TABLE 3.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES. (1926=100).

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1948.

	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Commun- ications	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services ^{1/}	Trade	Eight Industries
1921 - Average	87.7	103.0	98.0	90.2	94.1	71.1	83.6	92.8	88.8
1922 - Average	88.3	85.1	99.5	86.4	97.8	76.7	81.9	90.8	89.0
1923 - Average	96.6	114.2	106.2	87.6	100.3	80.9	87.9	92.1	95.8
1924 - Average	92.4	116.7	105.3	93.7	99.1	80.3	93.8	92.5	93.4
1925 - Average	93.0	105.4	99.8	95.5	96.6	84.9	95.4	95.1	93.6
1926 - Average	99.6	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7	99.2	99.6	99.2	99.6
1927 - Average	103.4	109.3	107.0	103.8	102.5	109.0	106.2	107.4	104.6
1928 - Average	110.1	114.5	114.4	108.2	105.9	118.8	118.1	116.1	111.6
1929 - Average	117.1	125.8	120.1	120.6	109.7	129.7	130.3	126.2	119.0
1930 - Average	109.0	108.0	117.8	119.8	104.6	129.8	131.6	127.7	113.4
1931 - Average	95.3	60.1	107.7	104.7	95.8	131.4	124.7	123.6	102.5
1932 - Average	84.4	42.6	99.2	93.5	84.7	86.0	113.6	116.1	87.5
1933 - Average	80.9	66.5	97.5	83.9	79.0	74.6	106.7	112.1	83.4
1934 - Average	90.2	124.7	110.8	79.1	80.3	109.3	115.1	117.9	96.0
1935 - Average	97.1	126.9	123.3	79.8	81.2	97.8	118.2	122.1	99.4
1936 - Average	103.4	138.7	136.5	81.0	84.1	88.2	124.5	127.5	103.7
1937 - Average	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1
1938 - Average	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.6	111.8
1939 - Average	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9
1940 - Average	131.3	166.9	168.4	87.2	89.7	90.7	143.2	142.9	124.2
1941 - Average	168.4	187.8	176.6	96.7	98.9	126.6	167.5	156.5	152.3
1942 - Average	206.5	196.5	171.3	103.7	105.5	130.3	178.8	156.1	173.7
1943 - Average	226.2	180.4	158.5	104.5	114.4	129.8	189.8	155.1	184.1
1944 - Average	224.5	215.8	154.5	108.6	121.2	104.6	202.2	164.2	183.0
1945 - Average	203.6	247.3	146.9	117.6	124.5	109.1	205.7	174.8	175.1
1946 - Average	186.3	268.5	155.2	141.9	128.4	129.6	224.2	191.2	173.2
1947 - Jan. 1	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3	181.0
Feb. 1	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4	180.7
Mar. 1	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4	180.4
Apr. 1	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2	180.7
May 1	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	133.2	231.9	200.7	179.6
June 1	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	202.0	184.5
July 1	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9	189.5
Aug. 1	202.5	246.0	170.2	173.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0	192.6
Sept. 1	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2	193.2
Oct. 1	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7	194.8
Nov. 1	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7	197.8
Dec. 1	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3	199.6
Average - 1947	199.0	309.1	158.1	164.3	136.9	152.9	240.1	207.1	187.9
1948 - Jan. 1	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8	193.7
Feb. 1	200.7	393.6	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7	189.3
Mar. 1	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0	188.9
Apr. 1	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3	186.6
May 1	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4	186.5
June 1	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6	192.3
July 1	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0	196.0
Aug. 1	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4	200.9
Sept. 1	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5	201.6
Oct. 1	210.0	267.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	263.7	224.8	203.3
Nov. 1	208.3	321.6	181.5	182.7	144.6	192.7	253.9	230.5	203.6
Dec. 1	207.9	351.0	181.1	182.6	144.5	184.6	251.0	239.5	204.3
Average - 1948	205.0	287.6	173.6	177.0	140.5	168.6	251.6	221.4	196.8

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1948.

51.1 5.0 4.0 2.3 8.8 11.6 3.3 14.0 100.0

^{1/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1948 (1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industries	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	Relative Weight June 1.
MANUFACTURING	199.9	200.7	202.6	202.0	201.8	203.6	53.7
Animal Products - edible	228.3	225.2	211.5	212.0	217.5	235.8	2.4
Fur and Products	157.0	157.5	157.8	159.2	162.9	169.5	.2
Leather and Products	146.5	151.5	155.1	152.3	148.5	144.9	1.5
Boots and Shoes	136.2	140.1	143.5	143.3	139.8	136.8	1.0
Lumber and Products	141.8	143.5	144.2	145.6	144.8	150.5	4.1
Rough and Dressed Lumber	120.6	124.7	125.3	127.4	128.0	137.1	2.5
Furniture	168.9	174.2	174.9	172.3	166.6	165.2	.8
Other Lumber Products	199.9	188.7	189.5	192.0	191.8	191.9	.8
Musical Instruments	41.1	41.0	41.4	41.6	40.3	39.9	.04
Plant Products - edible	177.1	176.3	172.1	165.9	165.2	167.9	2.8
Pulp and Paper Products	176.6	178.0	178.5	178.2	179.8	182.8	5.8
Pulp and Paper	159.0	159.0	158.9	160.1	163.4	168.7	2.6
Paper Products	259.5	264.0	264.2	261.4	258.2	257.2	1.1
Printing and Publishing	169.9	172.2	173.6	172.3	173.3	174.7	2.1
Rubber Products	192.7	193.5	192.3	188.0	178.9	180.2	1.1
Textile Products	174.2	180.4	184.0	183.1	181.7	179.8	8.0
Thread, Yarn & Cloth	184.4	187.9	193.0	193.3	192.3	191.5	3.0
Cotton Yarn & Cloth	112.0	114.8	116.3	116.3	115.7	116.2	1.1
Woollen Yarn & Cloth	208.2	212.8	216.1	216.2	213.3	210.4	.8
Artificial Silk & Silk Goods	798.4	805.6	853.3	859.7	865.6	858.0	.8
Hosiery and Knit Goods	170.4	177.5	180.2	176.4	175.0	173.2	1.3
Garments & Personal Furnishings	171.3	180.0	182.8	182.4	181.7	178.6	2.8
Other Textile Products	157.9	163.9	166.1	164.6	159.4	157.6	.9
Tobacco	140.6	146.6	143.7	120.7	114.6	116.4	.5
Beverages	333.4	327.0	325.7	320.7	327.5	338.0	1.0
Chemicals & Allied Products	327.1	331.7	336.0	338.0	339.2	342.3	2.1
Clay, Glass & Stone Products	180.4	179.5	180.4	183.7	188.2	192.3	1.1
Electric Light & Power	196.9	197.4	204.7	206.0	208.7	221.1	1.5
Electrical Apparatus	361.3	359.1	356.4	360.6	358.4	353.7	2.6
Iron and Steel Products	216.5	212.6	219.4	219.9	219.6	218.5	14.8
Crude, Rolled & Forged Products	275.2	279.9	280.2	283.4	287.3	308.9	2.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	262.3	262.5	258.0	257.7	257.3	256.4	1.5
Agricultural Implements	201.8	215.2	218.1	218.6	223.2	224.6	1.0
Land Vehicles & Aircraft	177.3	164.9	179.1	178.2	177.0	174.7	5.5
Automobiles & Parts	293.6	237.9	292.3	289.3	284.2	285.7	2.2
Steel Shipbuilding & Repairing	437.5	437.8	432.8	452.5	459.6	460.6	1.1
Heating Appliances	228.1	226.4	227.1	226.9	225.3	223.9	.4
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	218.5	223.3	232.7	234.1	234.1	230.8	.6
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	220.8	221.4	231.3	233.1	229.1	225.7	.4
Other Iron and Steel Products	221.3	223.7	223.0	221.8	218.6	210.7	2.3
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	340.0	343.2	345.0	346.1	345.9	348.7	2.5
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	212.9	210.3	208.9	210.5	215.6	222.0	.8
Miscellaneous	281.6	292.4	286.8	281.1	283.4	283.9	.9
LOGGING	414.3	393.8	371.3	273.3	168.6	218.4	3.3
MINING	167.1	153.4	164.9	168.8	172.3	174.8	4.1
Coal	89.2	62.0	83.3	85.9	90.0	88.4	1.2
Metallic Ores	311.7	319.6	317.1	320.3	322.3	325.8	2.1
Non-Metallic Minerals (except coal)	211.9	211.9	210.0	220.6	224.5	242.5	.8
COMMUNICATIONS	168.0	168.0	168.1	170.5	172.0	175.6	2.4
Telegraphs	139.9	139.0	136.4	137.8	136.8	137.2	.4
Telephones	173.9	174.2	175.0	177.5	179.7	184.1	2.0
TRANSPORTATION	139.3	132.8	132.3	132.5	138.3	141.6	9.2
Street Railways, Cartage & Storage	227.3	223.2	219.0	218.6	219.8	222.7	3.0
Steam Railway Operation	115.2	112.8	112.9	113.4	114.4	114.6	4.6
Shipping and Stevedoring	121.8	98.2	102.4	99.8	127.2	141.7	1.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	142.5	137.6	129.0	130.2	147.0	166.6	10.8
Building	191.7	182.5	176.9	180.5	189.9	208.0	4.9
Highway	150.5	137.9	120.7	124.8	167.9	197.1	3.9
Railway	81.6	88.7	84.7	82.2	80.6	92.6	2.0
SERVICES (as listed below)	240.4	239.2	236.8	237.9	245.0	250.2	3.4
Hotels and Restaurants	244.4	241.7	238.9	239.4	246.8	253.2	2.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	232.8	234.6	232.8	236.1	241.6	244.5	1.1
TRADE	230.8	212.7	212.0	215.3	214.4	216.6	13.1
Retail	245.6	219.1	217.7	223.3	222.1	224.7	9.3
Wholesale	198.2	198.5	199.3	197.8	197.8	199.0	3.8
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	193.7	189.3	188.9	189.6	186.5	192.3	100.0
FINANCE	158.6	158.8	159.0	159.2	159.7	161.5	-
Banks and Trust Companies	161.1	161.1	161.2	161.3	161.7	164.5	-
Brokerage & Stock Market Operations	198.7	200.7	196.3	194.8	192.8	197.2	-
Insurance	151.7	152.1	152.6	153.2	154.0	154.3	-
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	192.0	187.8	187.5	189.2	186.2	190.8	-

TABLE 4.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRIES, 1948 (1926=100). Concluded.

Note: For the relative importance of the various industries for which indexes for 1948 are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on the preceding page.

Industries	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Average
MANUFACTURING	207.2	206.5	209.5	210.0	208.3	207.9	208.0
Animal Products - edible	246.8	256.8	256.4	246.6	246.7	239.9	235.3
Fur and Products	171.7	168.1	171.3	174.9	177.8	180.2	167.3
Leather and Products	144.1	144.1	145.9	145.6	145.0	146.9	147.5
Boots and Shoes	136.3	137.3	139.0	139.0	137.3	139.4	139.0
Lumber and Products	156.2	154.5	155.5	155.8	150.2	145.8	148.9
Rough and Dressed Lumber	145.3	147.1	146.0	145.0	135.8	127.6	134.0
Furniture	165.0	153.9	160.7	160.1	168.0	175.6	167.1
Other Lumber Products	193.2	186.2	190.2	193.4	190.9	187.8	191.3
Musical Instruments	39.3	37.7	39.1	39.3	39.5	40.0	40.0
Plant Products - edible	186.8	198.5	219.6	235.6	208.7	194.4	189.0
Pulp and Paper Products	187.0	186.3	187.4	185.5	184.9	182.3	182.3
Pulp and Paper	174.5	174.7	174.2	170.9	166.6	160.9	165.9
Paper Products	261.0	256.8	262.6	274.8	280.5	279.9	265.0
Printing and Publishing	177.2	176.4	178.0	176.5	178.6	179.6	175.2
Rubber Products	180.7	173.9	173.2	175.2	178.0	179.6	182.2
Textile Products	178.2	174.7	176.7	180.3	183.2	185.6	180.3
Thread, Yarn & Cloth	191.0	188.3	189.6	187.4	189.8	193.0	190.1
Cotton Yarn & Cloth	115.9	115.2	113.9	114.5	115.6	117.0	115.3
Woolen Yarn & Cloth	206.4	203.7	206.7	198.2	200.0	207.9	208.3
Artificial Silk & Silk Goods	859.2	839.9	854.2	853.0	864.3	874.0	848.8
Hosiery and Knit Goods	170.6	165.9	168.7	170.2	172.2	175.6	173.0
Garments & Personal Furnishings	176.7	172.8	179.5	185.1	189.0	191.6	181.0
Other Textile Products	155.3	152.4	157.8	159.4	162.2	160.7	159.8
Tobacco	119.2	116.1	120.8	123.5	125.3	136.2	127.0
Beverages	355.0	367.5	364.6	349.2	341.8	345.7	341.3
Chemicals & Allied Products	343.6	342.5	344.0	343.6	343.9	343.3	339.6
Clay, Glass & Stone Products	198.2	197.7	199.1	196.9	197.1	199.9	191.1
Electric Light & Power	231.3	239.7	243.0	238.0	237.0	237.1	221.7
Electrical Apparatus	352.6	346.2	346.3	349.0	352.2	355.5	354.3
Iron and Steel Products	220.2	217.6	219.6	220.4	219.6	222.3	218.9
Crude, Rolled & Forged Products	309.4	306.5	311.9	307.8	308.5	305.6	297.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	259.4	260.9	262.4	263.0	263.5	266.6	260.8
Agricultural Implements	222.7	223.1	220.7	222.5	226.4	222.6	220.0
Land Vehicles & Aircraft	177.0	173.7	176.5	179.6	179.4	186.1	177.0
Automobiles & Parts	291.6	275.7	278.9	283.5	283.6	301.7	283.2
Steel Shipbuilding & Repairing	453.0	442.8	431.7	412.1	381.3	357.3	429.9
Heating Appliances	226.1	225.6	230.3	232.1	237.3	241.4	229.2
Iron and Steel Fabrication (n.e.s.)	236.0	236.8	231.0	230.8	230.7	232.3	230.9
Foundry and Machine Shop Products	229.0	223.7	224.4	224.7	223.8	228.6	226.3
Other Iron and Steel Products	212.8	210.5	214.6	215.5	215.4	217.6	217.1
Non-Ferrous Metal Products	353.8	351.0	354.0	353.6	354.9	351.7	349.0
Non-Metallic Mineral Products	223.2	225.6	227.6	222.9	218.4	214.9	214.0
Miscellaneous	288.8	289.4	314.1	318.8	320.9	334.1	298.7
LOGGING	226.6	224.0	220.3	267.7	321.6	351.0	287.6
MINING	178.7	179.7	181.5	179.6	181.5	181.1	173.6
Coal	88.9	86.9	89.7	90.0	91.4	92.2	86.5
Metallic Ores	332.8	333.5	332.0	328.8	334.8	333.5	326.0
Non-Metallic Minerals (except coal)	254.6	267.9	272.0	263.6	259.5	255.2	241.2
COMMUNICATIONS	181.3	184.8	185.5	184.3	182.7	182.6	177.0
Telegraphs	144.4	147.7	147.9	147.7	144.9	142.4	141.8
Telephones	189.0	192.4	192.8	191.0	189.9	190.5	184.2
TRANSPORTATION	142.8	144.9	145.5	146.6	144.6	144.5	140.5
Street Railways, Cartage & Storage	224.7	226.5	226.6	231.6	230.6	229.9	226.0
Steam Railway Operation	115.7	117.5	118.1	119.3	117.7	116.6	115.7
Shipping and Stevedoring	142.3	145.3	146.5	143.1	138.1	142.4	129.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	185.5	207.8	201.5	197.3	192.7	184.6	168.6
Building	223.7	232.8	238.4	240.4	245.5	240.6	212.6
Highway	232.4	289.6	261.7	247.0	232.3	220.9	198.6
Railway	99.6	103.7	104.4	102.9	96.3	87.3	92.1
SERVICES (as listed below)	264.1	268.7	266.4	263.7	253.9	251.0	251.6
Hotels and Restaurants	270.8	279.7	280.3	272.3	257.9	258.1	266.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	251.5	248.3	246.3	247.7	246.4	247.2	242.4
TRADE	220.0	219.4	220.5	224.8	230.5	239.5	221.4
Retail	227.7	224.8	225.4	229.1	237.0	250.5	228.9
Wholesale	203.0	207.2	209.5	215.1	215.7	214.6	204.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	198.0	200.9	201.8	203.3	202.6	204.2	195.2
FINANCE	162.2	163.1	163.2	166.7	165.7	168.1	161.9
Banks and Trust Companies	164.9	166.1	166.0	170.8	170.7	170.9	165.0
Brokerage & Stock Market Operations	195.8	196.5	192.7	198.0	188.4	193.5	194.4
Insurance	155.6	156.3	156.9	156.9	157.0	157.6	154.9
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	196.3	199.0	199.9	201.5	201.3	202.4	194.1

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA, AVERAGES 1942-1943,
AND AT JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1, 1948.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Industries	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	Average 1948	1948	
								June 1	Dec. 1
MANUFACTURING	139.9	163.9	167.8	152.1	138.5	166.9	192.4	189.6	208.3
Animal products - edible	111.9	128.3	152.9	157.9	169.4	182.9	214.9	215.1	232.1
Fur and products	103.6	111.5	114.3	128.6	150.0	160.3	194.3	189.2	228.0
Leather and products	113.0	120.1	125.3	133.1	151.0	167.1	170.5	161.9	183.5
Boots and shoes	108.8	117.3	122.9	132.5	150.5	164.0	171.9	164.1	186.6
Lumber and products	113.6	120.9	130.9	134.1	144.8	183.6	207.9	206.3	217.9
Rough and dressed lumber	109.4	108.1	114.5	119.1	129.6	172.7	203.1	201.2	210.0
Furniture	113.9	112.0	123.3	131.1	157.0	189.7	207.4	206.2	221.3
Other lumber products	126.0	165.7	188.7	184.4	181.9	216.1	227.9	225.3	243.8
Plant products - edible	117.8	125.4	142.3	148.1	163.1	192.4	213.3	192.1	231.2
Pulp and paper products	109.7	111.0	119.5	128.2	153.7	191.3	222.9	223.9	233.5
Pulp and paper	111.9	111.6	119.0	127.0	156.6	203.9	234.8	240.0	239.2
Paper products	118.4	123.3	133.8	142.5	166.3	206.5	245.2	236.4	269.0
Printing and publishing	103.7	105.7	114.9	124.6	145.4	169.4	199.4	198.6	213.8
Rubber products	108.0	118.4	163.6	183.2	168.1	241.6	248.0	244.5	258.9
Textile products	114.6	116.7	119.4	124.1	134.3	157.7	185.8	182.4	206.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	113.6	114.5	117.8	121.4	133.5	161.7	199.0	197.7	220.4
Cotton yarn and cloth	112.0	109.5	108.7	108.5	109.4	127.9	156.3	154.0	173.0
Woolen yarn and cloth	118.2	118.4	120.6	124.4	141.5	172.8	204.8	203.1	221.9
Artificial silk and silk goods	109.8	119.7	133.5	143.8	172.5	216.4	276.9	280.8	308.9
Hosiery and knit goods	108.5	109.3	116.3	121.3	136.8	159.6	188.1	186.0	210.2
Garments and personal furnishings	119.2	122.4	121.4	128.3	135.7	158.7	181.0	176.3	202.1
Other textile products	113.0	117.2	122.4	123.6	129.4	141.6	158.3	151.4	172.8
Tobacco	141.4	153.9	160.5	169.8	166.0	192.0	228.5	215.7	274.2
Beverages	123.3	125.4	140.8	151.5	170.9	206.7	248.6	245.2	263.0
Chemicals and allied products	202.9	216.2	206.0	174.7	119.8	136.3	157.8	157.9	167.4
Clay, glass and stone products	113.6	122.4	128.1	133.4	156.6	202.9	239.4	237.3	266.8
Electric light and power	102.7	105.0	109.2	116.6	139.6	165.8	212.7	211.7	238.5
Electrical apparatus	136.4	168.7	184.5	165.7	162.9	225.4	267.9	264.8	291.8
Iron and steel products	163.7	207.6	208.5	168.7	122.9	144.9	164.9	163.7	179.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	126.1	136.8	136.5	131.8	117.8	154.7	189.4	194.3	198.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	123.8	128.4	119.9	117.4	126.2	159.9	177.6	169.6	194.5
Agricultural implements	135.4	150.0	157.3	174.0	207.4	269.2	358.2	369.0	388.7
Land vehicles and aircraft	149.9	190.3	206.0	155.2	108.6	125.8	142.2	140.7	160.8
Automobiles and parts	117.3	134.7	130.6	105.6	93.0	130.4	139.7	135.4	160.5
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	283.0	501.3	475.9	373.2	164.4	170.1	157.7	170.3	141.1
Heating appliances	109.1	121.2	130.5	143.4	149.3	179.5	224.6	215.6	252.7
Iron and steel fabrication (n.s.s.)	152.5	175.2	161.6	143.6	115.0	165.2	188.7	183.4	204.3
Foundry and machine shop products	163.7	160.1	166.1	156.1	143.7	161.4	185.6	178.6	210.6
Other iron and steel products	215.0	266.5	232.4	179.7	127.1	141.1	155.8	148.9	170.7
Non-ferrous metal products	160.4	201.6	187.6	160.2	127.3	164.2	197.0	189.2	212.8
Non-metallic mineral products	117.3	130.4	135.7	138.2	143.3	175.1	208.0	207.7	220.9
Miscellaneous	196.4	233.9	237.9	212.0	182.4	201.5	230.6	214.8	275.1
LOGGING	135.1	143.6	182.4	210.5	246.2	347.0	355.6	257.3	426.8
MINING	108.1	102.7	105.3	101.6	108.8	120.6	149.8	149.8	165.9
Coal	129.2	134.5	154.3	152.2	158.9	138.7	178.0	182.4	204.9
Metallic ores	99.5	88.7	82.5	77.1	83.8	103.2	123.6	122.4	134.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	113.3	116.2	132.8	138.0	148.9	183.9	244.5	242.9	269.1
COMMUNICATIONS	110.8	116.5	127.1	140.8	175.7	213.5	249.4	252.3	266.3
Telegraphs	117.9	129.4	130.3	140.1	154.4	178.1	206.1	221.9	216.6
Telephones	108.5	112.4	126.1	140.6	181.7	223.9	261.8	261.2	279.9
TRANSPORTATION	116.6	130.2	142.0	152.4	159.3	186.8	211.6	217.3	230.0
Street railways and cartage	113.6	130.9	145.3	154.6	171.6	202.9	228.6	221.7	239.3
Steam railway operation	118.4	131.0	142.2	154.8	159.0	181.0	203.3	209.5	218.0
Shipping and stevedoring	114.4	124.9	135.0	137.0	135.9	180.5	220.1	242.5	267.4
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	111.2	121.1	97.7	103.7	128.5	167.5	202.8	198.7	233.1
Building	126.4	137.0	79.8	85.3	122.3	176.2	217.6	205.3	261.4
Highway	94.0	99.7	102.0	104.2	129.6	163.5	192.4	186.4	222.2
Railway	108.7	123.3	128.1	141.4	139.8	154.9	186.5	204.0	186.0
SERVICES	113.8	128.7	140.9	149.1	170.5	200.9	229.0	228.9	239.8
Hotels and restaurants	119.6	138.8	154.4	161.4	184.5	219.8	250.3	249.7	259.2
Personal (chiefly laundries)	106.6	116.2	123.5	132.2	150.8	174.8	200.3	200.7	213.8
TRADE	105.7	108.7	117.3	127.3	147.6	175.0	204.4	200.6	225.5
Retail	105.4	108.5	116.6	126.2	147.3	174.0	204.4	201.0	227.6
Wholesale	106.3	109.3	119.1	129.3	148.2	177.0	204.5	199.8	221.2
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	128.3	144.9	148.2	142.6	142.4	172.6	199.6	195.4	219.0
FINANCE	111.0	115.5	122.4	130.7	149.8	170.5	196.4	189.9	198.0
Banks and trust companies	116.8	121.0	127.6	136.5	154.6	176.2	193.8	197.1	204.9
Brokerage and stock market operations	96.0	106.8	133.2	177.4	247.0	235.6	216.0	221.7	222.2
Insurance	106.1	110.5	116.6	122.2	139.4	160.0	176.1	173.7	178.5
TOTAL	127.5	143.7	147.1	142.1	142.7	172.5	199.0	195.2	218.0

TABLE 5.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES IN CANADA - (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

Industries	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	Average 1948	1948	
								June 1	Dec. 1
MANUFACTURING	122.9	134.6	133.6	121.2	110.9	118.4	122.0	121.2	123.8
Animal products - edible	100.4	108.7	129.4	130.6	135.3	131.7	136.1	136.4	138.8
Fur and products	98.1	101.5	101.9	113.4	129.8	123.3	135.4	137.1	145.8
Leather and products	101.8	101.8	100.3	103.1	112.7	113.5	107.7	105.8	107.2
Boots and shoes	98.7	96.0	95.6	99.2	108.6	109.1	106.1	104.4	106.4
Lumber and products	96.3	96.4	100.4	102.0	105.5	119.0	123.1	124.5	120.6
Rough and dressed lumber	91.3	83.5	84.7	87.9	90.7	108.1	115.8	118.5	110.3
Furniture	100.7	96.5	110.7	117.1	134.9	145.0	149.3	147.6	156.9
Other lumber products	110.0	134.7	139.3	133.3	128.0	135.2	128.8	129.2	126.5
Plant products - edible	112.7	112.8	126.8	127.1	132.8	142.3	141.3	125.5	145.3
Pulp and paper products	103.1	101.8	105.9	111.5	125.2	135.9	142.1	142.5	142.1
Pulp and paper	102.5	99.2	101.3	106.7	120.1	132.4	137.7	140.0	133.5
Paper products	111.9	116.9	125.3	130.6	144.2	155.0	158.4	153.7	167.3
Printing and publishing	99.8	98.3	103.2	109.4	123.4	131.4	139.9	139.5	143.4
Rubber products	95.7	96.1	121.0	132.8	121.1	144.9	135.4	133.9	133.4
Textile products	104.5	100.6	98.5	99.5	102.7	108.1	113.1	112.8	116.4
Thread, yarn and cloth	103.5	95.8	92.7	93.4	97.7	105.1	111.9	112.7	113.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	101.8	94.4	88.5	86.9	82.1	87.1	91.6	92.4	93.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	107.7	97.2	90.6	91.1	100.5	107.7	111.8	112.9	111.6
Artificial silk and silk goods	100.1	95.0	101.4	105.8	121.0	132.7	144.9	146.5	149.2
Hosiery and knit goods	98.2	98.9	102.7	103.4	110.4	114.7	121.0	121.1	122.8
Garments and personal furnishings	109.0	105.3	101.0	102.7	104.2	111.1	116.3	114.8	123.1
Other textile products	103.4	103.8	103.1	102.7	102.9	99.5	96.2	94.9	96.8
Tobacco	139.8	133.5	124.7	125.8	118.7	121.8	118.7	108.8	127.3
Beverages	114.9	110.1	120.4	129.6	143.3	154.5	166.0	164.4	168.1
Chemicals and allied products	185.3	187.4	172.3	139.2	92.0	93.7	96.4	97.1	97.4
Clay, glass and stone products	99.1	100.5	101.9	105.4	122.3	138.0	143.4	144.3	150.0
Electric light and power	96.1	94.2	94.6	101.4	117.9	127.3	147.9	147.5	158.2
Electrical apparatus	118.4	142.8	153.9	135.6	133.6	161.8	166.3	166.0	166.8
Iron and steel products	144.3	172.5	166.1	134.3	101.9	107.2	110.0	109.3	111.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	117.1	124.2	117.9	113.6	112.5	126.6	140.7	146.3	144.7
Machinery (other than vehicles)	112.5	109.4	98.8	97.0	103.9	114.2	115.8	113.9	118.4
Agricultural implements	117.0	122.8	118.9	131.3	153.5	173.1	203.9	208.2	206.3
Land vehicles and aircraft	133.1	160.2	162.3	126.2	91.0	95.7	97.7	96.5	102.8
Automobiles and parts	112.1	120.2	114.6	97.7	91.5	111.6	110.4	111.4	117.6
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	238.0	373.8	362.8	278.0	129.9	121.7	107.4	115.1	89.3
Heating appliances	99.4	105.3	107.2	117.4	123.3	131.9	144.7	141.4	152.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	131.7	142.4	129.5	115.3	79.6	90.9	101.8	99.0	102.7
Foundry and machine shop products	124.7	122.4	109.5	95.9	91.9	94.9	97.4	97.2	98.4
Other iron and steel products	182.8	207.9	176.6	137.9	102.7	103.1	101.1	98.1	101.3
Non-ferrous metal products	130.3	168.4	152.3	120.3	99.5	112.6	120.1	120.0	121.0
Non-metallic mineral products	108.8	116.1	118.4	120.5	120.1	120.0	121.3	123.5	120.7
Miscellaneous	155.1	185.0	166.9	152.0	135.4	138.4	138.0	135.2	146.6
LOGGING	124.1	114.0	136.3	156.2	169.6	136.3	181.7	138.0	221.7
MINING	96.6	89.4	87.2	82.9	87.6	89.2	98.0	98.6	102.2
Coal	103.5	101.9	98.0	101.3	103.6	85.3	94.5	96.6	100.8
Metallic ores	93.0	81.5	73.6	67.6	72.5	80.7	87.6	87.6	89.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	99.0	97.6	101.7	106.1	114.2	133.8	149.8	150.6	158.5
COMMUNICATIONS	106.7	107.5	111.8	121.0	146.0	169.0	182.0	180.7	187.9
Telegraphs	106.5	114.0	112.5	113.8	118.5	119.7	122.8	118.8	123.3
Telephones	106.8	105.3	111.5	123.2	154.6	184.3	199.8	199.7	206.6
TRANSPORTATION	106.4	115.4	122.3	126.0	130.0	138.5	142.2	143.3	146.3
Street railways, cartage and storage	104.7	115.2	125.9	131.6	142.4	152.7	153.6	152.0	156.7
Steam railway operation	108.6	118.9	123.5	126.4	127.9	131.6	134.7	133.4	135.7
Shipping and stevedoring	103.0	103.0	110.4	110.4	106.8	126.0	136.0	149.3	150.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	93.4	93.2	75.1	78.5	93.3	110.0	121.3	119.9	132.8
Building	111.9	113.6	67.6	72.1	103.3	135.1	150.7	147.4	170.5
Highway	80.4	76.9	72.6	73.4	86.3	99.4	110.1	109.3	122.5
Railway	88.2	92.0	89.4	95.0	88.4	87.6	91.7	92.2	87.0
SERVICES (as listed below)	104.6	111.1	118.3	120.4	130.3	139.4	146.1	145.3	145.8
Hotels and restaurants	105.4	113.8	123.7	125.7	135.1	147.0	154.8	152.8	152.7
Personal (chiefly laundries)	103.3	106.9	110.0	112.2	122.8	127.2	132.0	133.2	134.6
TRADE	99.5	98.9	104.7	111.1	122.0	132.1	141.2	138.1	152.7
Retail	99.8	99.3	104.3	110.5	120.5	130.0	139.1	136.6	152.2
Wholesale	98.6	98.1	106.5	115.7	127.9	140.7	150.2	146.1	157.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	113.6	120.4	119.8	114.7	113.5	123.0	129.2	125.9	133.8
FINANCE	105.5	106.5	108.9	112.4	123.9	132.9	139.5	139.1	143.1
Banks and trust companies	113.6	115.2	117.4	120.5	130.4	140.3	148.3	147.8	153.5
Brokerage and stock market operations	87.9	93.2	113.3	144.6	196.8	170.8	157.6	159.9	163.7
Insurance	97.4	96.6	98.0	100.4	111.4	120.5	126.6	126.2	128.9
TOTAL	113.2	119.8	119.3	114.6	113.9	123.4	128.6	126.4	134.1

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES
AVERAGES 1942-1948, AND AT JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1, 1948.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Areas and Industries	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	Average 1948	1948	
								June 1	Dec. 1
Maritime - Manufacturing	139.4	178.0	192.8	178.4	151.1	164.7	183.2	183.5	192.2
Provinces Lumber products	120.3	130.6	167.4	134.0	129.7	150.5	152.6	155.9	145.7
Pulp and paper products	114.3	121.2	125.5	133.1	151.3	183.2	216.0	219.7	221.7
Iron and steel	170.3	242.7	258.4	228.1	156.9	160.1	172.6	171.2	183.2
Logging	132.1	156.4	186.3	193.3	201.6	295.5	247.6	165.7	379.1
Mining	112.9	112.1	135.3	135.2	145.4	107.7	184.4	165.2	178.8
Transportation	173.4	209.5	212.9	224.3	196.8	217.0	253.7	225.5	244.2
Construction	142.5	136.7	131.9	126.9	143.5	180.0	213.0	180.5	286.6
Trade	108.3	111.0	126.1	140.4	154.2	171.5	189.3	186.4	208.8
Maritimes - All Industries	136.0	155.5	167.1	163.7	156.6	170.4	197.3	185.3	221.9
Quebec - Manufacturing	145.2	175.8	178.7	160.1	143.6	168.7	192.2	190.7	207.8
Lumber products	116.2	126.8	142.9	154.5	179.3	208.5	218.8	230.8	222.3
Pulp and paper products	109.1	108.7	121.7	129.9	156.2	193.5	222.2	222.8	228.9
Textile products	115.7	118.3	122.8	130.0	140.1	162.9	193.4	193.2	217.4
Chemical and allied products	214.4	242.4	234.3	186.7	103.3	116.8	130.3	128.9	137.6
Iron and steel	175.1	242.5	241.8	194.1	135.6	152.4	165.6	162.8	179.8
Logging	159.8	157.5	215.9	256.1	326.8	440.9	450.3	261.6	546.7
Mining	112.9	115.0	114.7	107.1	116.1	136.9	171.8	167.2	185.4
Communications	107.8	110.9	122.6	136.4	172.5	210.2	253.7	248.5	268.9
Transportation	112.3	120.4	131.7	144.2	156.6	185.8	212.2	232.6	241.5
Construction	127.8	124.7	92.1	98.8	118.3	159.5	194.7	190.4	219.4
Services ^{1/}	121.1	141.5	153.9	158.4	175.6	202.4	228.8	226.1	238.6
Trade	105.1	109.7	117.5	125.4	143.0	169.4	199.1	198.2	217.1
Quebec - All Industries	135.4	155.6	157.6	149.6	147.1	176.7	202.7	198.1	222.7
Ontario - Manufacturing	133.7	149.8	153.6	139.4	129.8	161.8	188.2	184.6	204.6
Lumber products	111.0	127.6	131.7	136.0	144.4	173.0	193.4	193.4	198.7
Plant products - edible	117.5	123.0	137.2	141.8	159.4	190.4	210.1	186.2	224.1
Pulp and paper products	110.8	111.8	117.1	126.6	154.6	194.0	226.7	227.8	230.2
Textile products	113.3	114.3	114.8	116.4	126.6	149.8	175.0	168.8	191.8
Chemical and allied products	176.4	186.0	169.9	154.1	127.9	146.5	174.4	175.4	186.4
Electrical apparatus	132.2	152.2	166.3	160.9	158.1	219.8	264.3	259.0	292.6
Iron and steel	147.1	171.4	172.0	138.7	109.0	136.5	169.9	158.2	176.1
Non-ferrous metal products	142.3	173.0	172.1	153.5	135.6	175.8	205.3	197.0	224.4
Logging	149.9	146.2	203.6	298.2	356.8	526.9	549.4	370.3	686.9
Mining	98.0	84.9	79.1	75.8	80.4	96.7	113.1	111.4	123.2
Communications	109.1	112.5	126.8	142.0	187.1	230.4	264.9	267.7	279.8
Transportation	114.2	125.1	135.6	145.3	151.2	179.8	205.2	211.6	225.6
Construction	89.8	99.4	81.8	96.7	124.3	159.6	193.2	190.4	216.4
Services ^{1/}	112.4	125.2	135.1	142.2	159.6	190.1	221.7	220.9	235.7
Trade	103.0	104.7	111.0	121.0	141.5	168.6	198.6	194.5	216.7
Ontario - All Industries	123.6	135.3	138.2	132.6	132.7	164.9	191.8	187.4	210.0
Prairie - Manufacturing	136.6	154.1	164.9	155.8	156.5	176.1	206.9	203.1	227.1
Provinces Animal products - edible	120.0	146.0	189.5	183.5	188.2	189.5	216.7	208.2	248.0
Lumber products	109.7	111.4	123.7	131.2	141.0	170.3	205.5	194.3	208.9
Plant products - edible	116.4	135.5	151.5	160.2	177.6	204.1	223.2	204.3	248.5
Textile products	116.7	121.6	124.4	133.9	146.1	168.0	197.0	185.2	216.4
Iron and steel	151.9	184.1	183.1	152.8	141.2	161.6	193.6	197.4	212.4
Mining	135.6	140.6	151.5	146.8	160.9	187.4	229.0	229.9	271.9
Communications	107.5	112.2	119.9	134.1	155.6	183.9	222.6	229.6	244.1
Transportation	108.3	147.1	138.2	146.4	154.7	175.2	194.9	197.7	210.1
Construction	94.0	99.0	96.7	101.2	125.1	154.3	189.0	200.4	216.1
Services ^{1/}	103.7	114.5	128.2	140.9	175.0	201.4	224.6	231.0	231.1
Trade	107.2	110.6	121.1	131.8	153.9	180.2	203.8	200.7	228.8
Prairies - All Industries	117.1	128.1	138.0	139.7	152.1	175.6	203.8	204.3	226.5
British - Manufacturing	170.6	217.6	214.6	193.4	166.9	190.5	217.6	214.0	232.1
Columbia Animal products - edible	110.6	132.0	145.7	157.9	181.2	198.6	218.7	209.1	227.4
Lumber products	114.1	111.4	118.4	121.3	129.2	189.3	226.8	217.3	248.8
Plant products - edible	135.1	153.4	188.3	194.2	208.5	255.2	250.2	206.0	248.5
Pulp and paper products	108.2	113.1	122.7	129.3	149.0	189.7	224.2	231.1	241.4
Iron and steel	368.1	567.1	508.5	392.4	177.3	177.8	179.5	186.3	177.0
Non-ferrous metal products	120.9	122.7	108.0	112.9	128.6	151.6	183.3	170.3	196.5
Logging	99.2	121.3	138.4	130.9	133.0	196.5	216.1	227.0	222.3
Mining	99.7	93.5	91.1	87.9	90.4	117.0	133.5	142.4	143.1
Transportation	116.0	134.6	148.7	160.7	177.5	220.0	243.0	239.2	254.3
Construction	143.4	229.4	140.3	124.5	168.3	241.9	288.7	285.2	316.6
Services ^{1/}	114.3	130.9	148.5	165.2	194.6	243.8	273.1	271.7	286.1
Trade	113.7	118.5	131.5	142.4	168.3	208.0	252.3	240.3	286.4
B. C. - All Industries	140.8	174.5	169.2	159.8	153.7	195.6	225.0	223.4	241.7

^{1/}Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 6.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY ECONOMIC AREAS AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded)

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

Areas and Industries	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	Average 1948	1948	
								June 1	Dec. 1
Maritime - Manufacturing	117.0	135.9	139.2	129.2	113.2	112.2	112.9	113.7	112.5
<u>Provinces</u>									
Lumber products	97.3	102.2	116.2	97.7	93.8	99.3	97.0	104.2	88.6
Pulp and paper products	102.1	104.1	102.5	105.2	112.8	118.3	123.3	125.9	123.0
Iron and steel	147.7	190.9	190.0	167.1	121.2	110.4	107.3	105.7	108.2
Logging	109.4	111.2	120.5	117.5	117.4	141.4	111.9	78.5	155.4
Mining	91.0	83.7	89.3	85.7	90.3	66.2	84.8	86.4	87.1
Transportation	155.5	180.9	180.7	183.1	156.5	156.2	167.0	141.8	159.5
Construction	116.5	102.4	90.3	91.9	101.7	116.6	130.7	117.0	164.0
Trade	102.8	101.5	108.1	119.6	126.4	129.5	132.8	129.6	145.1
Maritimes - All Industries	114.3	119.5	120.1	117.5	113.0	113.7	119.8	113.2	129.8
Quebec - Manufacturing	124.9	140.3	138.0	122.2	109.8	116.3	118.7	118.0	120.0
Lumber products	88.9	88.8	94.9	100.7	109.9	113.3	107.3	110.5	103.6
Pulp and paper products	102.6	100.4	106.0	111.0	121.5	130.5	134.8	135.6	132.2
Textile products	105.8	103.0	101.6	102.9	105.6	111.7	117.2	116.8	121.7
Chemical and allied products	197.7	206.5	190.6	145.6	77.3	81.3	81.3	81.0	82.0
Iron and steel	147.2	195.4	191.1	150.8	110.2	114.0	112.7	110.9	112.9
Logging	133.5	115.1	135.9	147.7	169.0	189.0	175.6	120.7	228.4
Mining	103.8	106.4	102.1	95.9	99.0	108.1	121.9	120.1	125.5
Communications	109.7	108.4	113.2	125.0	154.7	177.3	201.6	200.3	209.9
Transportation	101.6	106.2	113.4	117.7	126.1	134.8	139.3	149.5	148.3
Construction	103.2	98.6	74.2	75.3	84.6	103.9	115.5	114.0	123.1
Services ^{1/}	111.0	119.3	126.9	128.9	137.2	144.8	156.3	153.3	159.6
Trade	100.9	101.8	107.8	111.9	120.6	130.8	138.4	136.9	146.9
Quebec - All Industries	118.3	127.1	124.9	116.4	113.0	122.2	126.2	123.6	131.9
Ontario - Manufacturing	119.0	125.8	124.8	114.7	107.6	116.7	121.1	120.2	123.5
Lumber products	95.8	105.6	105.6	108.0	111.8	119.2	120.4	121.8	116.8
Plant products - edible	113.8	112.9	127.9	126.4	134.2	145.3	145.9	127.3	145.9
Pulp and paper products	103.7	102.7	106.3	113.4	131.8	143.9	150.3	150.0	151.6
Textile products	102.1	96.7	93.9	94.1	98.8	102.4	106.9	106.7	106.8
Chemical and allied products	166.5	163.4	142.7	126.7	101.4	101.4	105.9	107.0	107.6
Electrical apparatus	115.6	131.0	142.2	135.3	133.9	159.9	167.4	166.4	170.3
Iron and steel	133.2	144.2	138.5	113.8	92.7	101.4	106.9	107.1	110.2
Non-ferrous metal products	121.8	138.6	132.6	118.3	102.9	116.1	121.0	119.6	123.3
Logging	133.8	113.6	150.8	222.2	240.8	267.6	247.5	176.4	300.9
Mining	89.8	75.4	69.4	66.8	70.9	76.8	80.3	79.0	82.6
Communications	103.6	101.0	108.2	119.2	153.4	183.7	195.4	197.3	197.4
Transportation	106.0	113.9	119.9	124.0	129.1	138.5	143.9	147.0	148.6
Construction	77.4	80.1	65.6	75.3	93.9	109.0	119.5	119.8	127.0
Services ^{1/}	104.5	109.4	114.8	113.9	120.9	128.8	134.6	134.7	135.0
Trade	96.3	94.4	99.1	106.5	116.3	125.7	136.5	133.7	146.4
Ontario - All Industries	110.8	114.8	114.3	110.6	110.2	120.4	125.8	124.0	130.4
Prairie - Manufacturing	122.6	134.1	139.4	128.9	127.7	129.0	134.5	131.9	135.3
<u>Provinces</u>									
Animal products - edible	111.2	132.4	169.2	158.8	157.1	139.7	144.4	134.6	160.2
Lumber products	97.9	89.4	98.8	105.2	112.2	122.5	126.9	120.5	128.5
Plant products - edible	115.5	130.5	143.4	144.6	150.3	157.0	151.2	135.5	164.8
Textile products	114.1	112.9	111.6	113.0	111.1	116.8	122.4	121.1	130.2
Iron and steel	130.1	153.7	144.7	116.4	108.2	113.6	120.9	121.0	123.0
Mining	121.5	120.6	123.2	118.0	127.1	141.5	151.3	153.0	169.7
Communications	103.5	107.5	109.9	117.3	129.2	141.8	155.1	152.6	163.5
Transportation	101.9	111.3	119.9	121.7	126.2	131.8	133.7	131.6	137.0
Construction	79.7	75.1	69.8	72.4	87.2	97.4	107.1	111.7	116.6
Services ^{1/}	95.0	101.7	112.6	116.0	135.7	142.3	146.3	145.2	142.6
Trade	101.1	101.9	109.3	116.5	127.9	137.7	142.3	139.8	156.5
Prairies - All Industries	105.7	110.2	114.6	113.6	120.9	127.4	133.0	131.6	141.0
British Columbia - Manufacturing	145.4	172.8	171.2	152.9	123.5	136.9	140.7	140.8	136.5
<u>Provinces</u>									
Animal products - edible	101.2	110.6	117.7	125.2	138.4	145.7	144.4	133.1	129.3
Lumber products	102.3	92.0	94.6	96.3	95.6	128.4	146.1	145.8	146.7
Plant products - edible	126.2	130.6	153.9	157.3	169.1	188.2	143.1	111.2	129.9
Pulp and paper products	105.7	104.9	110.1	113.1	121.8	136.3	144.2	150.5	150.5
Iron and steel	295.3	430.6	398.2	300.1	137.6	136.7	116.2	121.4	105.4
Non-ferrous metal products	108.8	108.7	103.2	97.3	104.6	118.9	124.8	122.4	130.7
Logging	94.0	110.3	125.0	121.7	117.8	164.0	171.7	175.3	165.5
Mining	88.9	84.4	78.6	74.7	76.3	90.2	91.3	92.7	91.5
Transportation	100.1	110.1	121.1	126.6	136.9	156.5	180.6	151.6	152.6
Construction	116.9	157.0	104.8	95.8	124.6	160.3	171.7	170.6	181.1
Services ^{1/}	101.1	110.7	120.0	131.7	147.4	172.8	177.5	177.9	173.8
Trade	104.6	103.2	110.6	117.3	132.1	149.9	167.4	158.4	167.0
B. C. - All Industries	122.1	140.8	137.7	129.8	123.5	143.6	150.2	145.7	155.8

^{1/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES,
AVERAGES 1942 - 1948, AND QUARTERLY, 1948.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on, or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls

Cities and Industries	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	Average 1948	1948	
								June 1	Dec. 1
MONTREAL - Manufacturing	144.3	181.4	184.5	163.7	146.4	165.5	186.6	181.3	206.3
Plant products - edible	109.8	113.8	125.0	131.5	143.7	170.0	202.7	199.0	229.8
Pulp and paper products	107.4	113.9	128.3	138.5	162.7	192.4	225.5	221.5	241.9
Textile products	116.4	117.2	122.0	128.8	137.5	156.0	181.8	178.5	205.2
Tobacco	128.1	148.6	160.4	164.7	160.5	184.0	219.4	214.7	255.3
Iron and steel	175.5	244.2	243.4	192.6	132.3	138.3	149.5	139.2	167.8
Communications	108.0	110.5	122.3	135.4	176.3	214.5	250.7	245.7	269.0
Transportation	104.1	103.0	117.2	138.5	149.0	188.0	213.2	238.1	269.7
Construction	132.4	115.4	106.6	120.3	162.7	217.8	259.8	238.4	301.1
Services ^{1/}	116.7	137.7	155.1	160.6	179.3	205.9	223.6	223.3	234.3
Trade	105.5	111.6	118.2	125.7	142.8	168.0	196.3	195.4	214.7
Montreal - All Industries	133.1	161.5	165.1	153.3	148.4	172.3	196.3	192.7	219.2
QUEBEC - Manufacturing	174.7	254.2	274.3	197.3	120.6	148.7	169.0	179.2	176.9
Iron and steel	217.5	412.4	523.3	322.3	127.9	203.9	217.8	271.4	188.3
Transportation	115.3	127.5	142.6	153.6	163.5	206.8	208.0	216.6	221.1
Construction	132.0	149.3	145.5	160.5	170.5	202.3	266.6	275.0	294.3
Services	113.9	129.9	151.8	164.9	199.8	241.4	286.6	294.5	304.0
Trade	103.8	114.3	129.8	139.0	156.0	175.8	204.1	199.5	217.7
Quebec - All Industries	156.2	216.0	232.0	182.5	135.0	164.1	190.4	198.3	202.3
TORONTO - Manufacturing	144.0	169.2	174.3	153.4	137.6	164.6	190.9	186.3	208.2
Plant products - edible	109.3	108.1	116.8	124.5	140.0	160.5	176.3	168.3	192.3
Pulp and paper products	108.6	109.2	118.3	128.3	149.9	176.1	208.7	206.9	221.6
Textile products	119.3	123.4	121.5	124.8	135.0	152.8	173.4	166.5	189.1
Chemicals	191.6	224.8	211.6	194.3	175.1	197.7	229.3	227.8	246.5
Electrical apparatus	132.9	164.7	180.7	175.1	176.5	238.8	276.0	267.3	301.1
Iron and steel	184.3	235.7	241.8	171.7	113.2	133.6	159.3	155.4	176.6
Communications	108.9	110.8	123.6	139.9	185.7	219.0	244.9	240.9	258.2
Transportation	116.7	131.1	141.2	151.9	166.1	203.7	235.1	232.6	255.3
Construction	73.7	85.8	83.7	103.6	136.1	189.3	215.5	207.4	237.2
Services ^{1/}	110.6	124.3	137.8	139.6	155.4	184.2	216.8	214.6	232.0
Trade	104.9	106.9	112.0	122.2	143.3	171.2	201.9	198.5	219.8
Toronto - All Industries	131.4	150.9	156.0	145.0	141.2	170.6	197.8	193.4	215.6
OTTAWA - Manufacturing	122.2	137.9	142.8	130.6	124.5	141.6	161.4	161.4	168.9
Pulp and paper products	111.6	118.7	124.5	126.7	141.0	161.0	182.7	182.6	189.7
Iron and steel	130.6	158.4	163.1	126.6	84.0	96.6	110.9	111.1	114.4
Construction	131.6	110.7	88.7	96.2	143.1	187.7	231.1	236.3	286.4
Services ^{1/}	129.6	146.6	151.5	165.5	189.8	221.8	249.7	254.3	276.1
Trade	104.4	114.7	125.4	136.7	157.5	176.9	199.5	196.4	217.1
Ottawa - All Industries	119.2	129.3	132.8	132.2	142.1	165.6	190.1	189.6	208.6
HAMILTON - Manufacturing	135.7	141.1	139.3	130.8	115.9	151.4	182.8	182.6	198.7
Textile products	112.3	107.5	109.6	109.8	118.5	135.2	164.7	162.0	182.4
Electrical apparatus	150.1	154.0	170.8	158.4	120.6	194.2	235.0	235.8	264.3
Iron and steel	147.7	154.1	143.2	128.2	104.4	133.6	164.4	164.9	175.1
Construction	86.9	95.9	67.2	103.3	135.3	160.7	204.2	188.4	264.8
Trade	105.3	104.2	113.4	122.1	136.8	161.4	189.2	184.6	215.4
Hamilton - All Industries	131.7	136.1	134.4	129.8	120.5	154.7	186.5	185.1	205.4
WINDSOR - Manufacturing	128.0	146.2	142.2	110.1	99.2	128.2	143.6	139.5	161.6
Iron and steel	130.0	149.1	142.9	104.3	91.2	120.9	135.9	131.4	155.5
Construction	151.2	161.3	144.0	147.8	182.4	236.9	261.5	253.7	330.0
Trade	96.8	105.3	115.1	121.3	129.7	150.4	181.9	169.3	205.9
Windsor - All Industries	127.4	145.3	142.0	113.1	104.4	134.0	151.0	146.5	170.1
WINNIPEG - Manufacturing	136.2	150.6	161.7	152.1	150.3	168.2	195.6	189.5	218.5
Textile products	116.3	121.0	119.5	131.8	138.4	178.0	189.7	176.2	208.0
Animal products - edible	112.3	138.8	181.6	177.9	186.2	177.4	199.1	185.6	235.9
Iron and steel	134.6	166.5	171.5	145.2	136.4	158.9	190.2	190.6	207.7
Communications	97.0	95.7	101.2	114.9	135.7	158.4	180.9	182.0	194.9
Transportation	109.6	126.9	135.9	152.7	170.1	186.6	208.6	200.5	219.0
Construction	43.4	45.9	33.7	42.9	74.3	88.9	102.5	102.8	121.5
Services ^{1/}	111.4	121.4	138.6	148.3	179.2	204.0	229.1	229.0	245.0
Trade	110.4	112.7	122.1	133.4	158.3	182.8	202.0	201.4	224.8
Winnipeg - All Industries	116.5	126.3	134.6	135.2	146.3	166.0	189.4	185.6	210.7
VANCOUVER - Manufacturing	222.6	308.5	292.8	242.3	161.5	187.0	218.0	215.5	234.6
Lumber products	106.4	101.8	116.3	122.1	136.6	191.4	230.7	222.5	256.2
Iron and steel	413.1	634.0	567.0	419.2	163.9	161.9	170.1	177.3	168.1
Communications	115.9	119.1	127.9	138.9	166.9	203.5	239.2	251.9	255.9
Transportation	111.4	132.2	148.4	167.3	186.5	244.7	249.7	237.1	254.4
Construction	172.2	194.6	142.6	149.9	242.8	361.3	445.8	430.2	501.3
Services ^{1/}	117.1	135.8	153.4	170.1	199.5	246.2	272.8	272.6	279.2
Trade	112.9	119.2	133.0	143.9	169.0	203.7	246.4	241.3	271.6
Vancouver - All Industries	172.5	223.5	218.2	198.5	173.5	213.9	248.0	243.3	267.5

^{1/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 7.- INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY CITIES AND PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIES - (Concluded).

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

Cities and Industries	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	Average 1948	1949	
								June 1	Dec. 1
MONTREAL - Manufacturing	125.2	146.3	144.7	126.9	115.5	113.9	121.1	118.6	125.1
Plant products - edible	101.4	97.0	99.8	102.8	104.8	112.7	121.6	118.6	131.9
Pulp and paper products	107.1	110.1	117.4	123.5	133.9	142.6	152.5	150.1	158.3
Textile products	108.0	103.9	102.5	102.4	104.6	108.4	113.4	112.4	119.6
Tobacco	119.0	119.9	114.0	109.7	103.3	106.4	102.4	98.5	104.6
Iron and steel	149.5	190.5	195.7	161.3	109.2	106.7	105.3	98.6	107.3
Communications	107.9	105.8	112.1	126.9	163.0	192.3	208.0	208.3	216.9
Transportation	92.0	89.1	98.9	104.7	120.0	130.6	133.3	150.5	160.6
Construction	115.6	97.8	86.9	97.3	129.1	163.4	177.0	172.0	195.1
Services ^{1/}	106.8	113.7	126.6	131.1	140.3	148.5	155.8	156.1	160.3
Trade	101.2	103.3	108.9	113.2	123.0	133.8	141.9	140.9	151.4
Montreal - All Industries	118.7	132.9	133.1	122.3	119.0	126.5	130.0	128.9	136.5
QUEBEC - Manufacturing	152.7	195.7	190.2	139.9	90.0	98.3	104.1	105.4	101.5
Iron and steel	192.2	359.5	400.0	249.7	97.4	138.5	152.7	169.2	121.7
Transportation	106.1	112.8	120.4	126.9	132.3	168.0	166.7	177.4	174.1
Construction	101.2	101.4	95.7	100.5	101.1	116.5	145.6	147.3	160.8
Services ^{1/}	105.3	113.9	127.3	132.6	148.3	153.2	160.7	154.6	170.4
Trade	98.0	103.1	112.7	122.7	133.0	137.5	146.0	142.5	158.0
Quebec - All Industries	136.2	165.9	163.7	132.6	102.2	111.8	120.2	120.7	122.5
TORONTO - Manufacturing	127.3	140.5	140.7	124.4	111.7	118.1	121.9	120.5	126.1
Plant products - edible	104.5	101.9	115.5	116.5	121.8	127.6	123.5	116.0	129.5
Pulp and paper products	102.0	100.8	107.5	114.3	128.5	135.9	142.6	141.3	145.4
Textile products	105.2	102.0	97.0	97.6	101.3	101.9	105.3	104.7	108.8
Chemicals	181.8	194.1	178.2	158.2	136.3	135.4	137.0	135.9	140.3
Electrical apparatus	121.3	147.2	158.0	145.7	143.8	169.8	171.8	170.0	176.5
Iron and steel	158.0	188.1	183.9	132.0	89.3	94.7	101.9	101.7	105.5
Communications	104.3	101.7	107.6	122.0	160.3	185.4	191.1	190.6	194.5
Transportation	106.8	116.5	125.4	133.8	144.3	156.6	161.0	163.3	164.4
Construction	67.4	78.0	73.9	90.7	111.9	143.0	149.2	146.7	151.7
Services ^{1/}	103.9	110.5	117.0	108.9	113.6	120.2	126.0	125.3	128.6
Trade	98.6	97.3	102.2	109.4	120.4	130.2	141.0	136.5	150.9
Toronto - All Industries	117.5	127.3	128.9	120.2	115.7	124.3	129.7	128.2	134.6
OTTAWA - Manufacturing	109.6	116.6	114.9	101.5	97.5	99.2	102.9	104.7	102.8
Pulp and paper products	108.2	112.8	112.3	109.9	119.3	120.0	124.7	127.1	122.9
Iron and steel	93.8	107.2	107.7	81.1	57.4	57.2	61.4	60.4	62.3
Construction	114.6	89.9	71.4	76.1	116.4	132.6	151.7	159.1	169.5
Services ^{1/}	112.2	121.9	124.2	132.0	139.1	141.2	143.2	143.2	145.2
Trade	101.3	105.7	112.2	120.6	132.2	135.3	142.9	138.5	150.2
Ottawa - All Industries	107.5	115.7	110.7	107.9	115.3	120.4	127.3	127.0	134.7
HAMILTON - Manufacturing	119.5	119.7	115.3	109.5	98.2	110.3	116.7	116.9	119.3
Textile Products	101.2	93.8	95.1	94.8	98.8	97.6	106.0	107.8	106.8
Electrical apparatus	117.8	123.6	131.0	121.8	97.7	132.1	134.5	132.9	135.6
Iron and steel	132.7	133.9	119.2	107.4	87.9	97.9	105.9	106.0	109.0
Construction	73.0	72.5	50.9	80.5	105.8	116.1	130.5	127.4	156.3
Trade	98.6	96.0	102.1	109.2	113.9	121.1	128.2	125.4	137.9
Hamilton - All Industries	115.2	115.3	111.7	108.9	101.9	113.7	120.5	120.6	125.1
WINDSOR - Manufacturing	124.8	135.2	127.6	103.4	99.8	111.5	113.5	113.0	119.9
Iron and steel	126.3	137.5	127.5	97.2	92.9	106.0	109.4	108.3	117.5
Construction	136.3	134.1	115.2	116.3	143.3	168.4	169.8	161.5	200.3
Trade	98.8	103.9	119.6	122.5	120.8	130.4	154.3	143.3	176.8
Windsor - All Industries	122.9	133.0	126.6	105.4	103.2	115.3	118.2	116.5	125.7
WINNIPEG - Manufacturing	123.1	132.3	137.5	125.9	121.6	123.8	128.3	125.9	135.6
Textile products	114.3	114.9	112.4	114.7	108.7	134.0	120.2	120.5	128.0
Animal products - edible	98.8	119.2	154.3	147.8	152.9	125.1	128.7	114.4	155.1
Iron and steel	115.8	141.4	139.4	112.4	105.6	112.8	119.0	119.2	120.1
Communications	97.7	96.1	99.1	110.1	128.9	146.9	155.7	153.3	163.9
Transportation	101.7	111.3	122.3	133.7	144.0	147.4	157.4	155.3	160.8
Construction	44.7	43.7	30.3	38.5	65.6	71.4	78.4	80.3	85.3
Services ^{1/}	104.7	109.8	123.4	129.0	149.9	153.0	160.0	151.7	162.5
Trade	102.8	103.2	110.3	117.9	132.3	141.5	143.0	140.1	157.5
Winnipeg - All Industries	108.4	114.0	118.8	116.7	122.5	127.3	131.4	128.3	140.2
VANCOUVER - Manufacturing	183.0	237.4	228.8	189.1	128.6	135.7	143.2	142.2	147.7
Lumber products	94.6	86.0	97.1	104.2	108.4	137.8	156.1	154.3	164.9
Iron and steel	335.9	497.8	447.6	318.6	123.0	112.8	110.8	111.3	97.7
Communications	108.3	109.2	111.7	120.6	141.4	158.9	180.5	175.7	184.7
Transportation	102.5	113.7	131.5	143.7	159.0	194.4	175.1	172.1	170.7
Construction	149.5	157.7	112.2	120.3	108.6	259.2	287.9	284.3	288.7
Services ^{1/}	103.6	115.5	112.9	135.2	152.8	177.8	183.7	184.7	172.5
Trade	103.7	102.2	110.4	117.1	130.8	146.7	159.9	150.7	160.7
Vancouver - All Industries	144.5	173.3	171.0	156.3	138.4	156.2	163.9	160.3	164.7

^{1/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

TABLE 8.- PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS OF PERSONS IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES
IN CANADA, ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1942-1948, AND SEMI-ANNUALLY IN 1948.

Industries	Per Capita Weekly Earnings								1948	
	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	Average	June 1	Dec. 1	
	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948			
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
MANUFACTURING	29.17	31.50	32.66	32.65	32.51	36.57	40.91	40.63	43.72	
Animal products - edible	27.57	29.34	30.00	30.81	31.88	35.09	39.36	39.33	42.09	
Fur and products	26.37	28.50	29.40	29.80	30.42	34.34	38.31	36.92	41.83	
Leather and products	20.50	22.30	23.46	24.18	25.18	27.76	30.12	29.19	32.42	
Boots and shoes	19.60	21.68	22.53	23.42	24.49	26.64	28.78	27.91	31.14	
Lumber and products	23.94	26.00	27.53	27.67	29.12	32.66	35.86	34.87	38.98	
Rough and dressed lumber	24.55	26.83	28.44	28.69	30.12	33.96	37.15	35.98	40.41	
Furniture	23.88	25.13	26.45	26.86	27.90	31.40	34.91	33.82	38.00	
Other lumber products	22.50	25.06	26.89	27.20	27.94	30.44	33.01	32.46	35.93	
Plant products - edible	23.48	25.23	26.68	26.54	27.99	30.54	33.99	34.52	35.92	
Pulp and paper products	31.08	31.92	33.10	33.80	36.20	41.62	46.66	46.79	48.92	
Pulp and paper	33.93	34.92	36.56	37.08	40.63	48.30	54.24	54.63	56.98	
Paper products	25.52	25.76	26.15	26.91	28.40	32.84	37.03	36.69	38.94	
Printing and publishing	30.33	31.60	32.71	33.49	34.61	38.07	42.48	42.42	44.47	
Rubber products	27.57	29.91	32.39	32.46	32.61	39.12	42.99	42.81	45.48	
Textile products	20.51	21.92	23.14	23.85	24.98	27.91	31.41	30.94	33.90	
Thread, yarn and cloth	21.16	22.45	23.91	24.59	25.82	29.08	33.62	33.13	36.66	
Cotton yarn and cloth	20.44	21.71	23.35	24.13	25.55	28.21	32.75	32.02	35.72	
Woolen yarn and cloth	21.89	22.91	23.91	24.47	25.12	28.61	32.72	32.10	35.65	
Artificial silk and silk goods	21.46	23.29	24.58	25.41	26.64	30.27	35.37	35.53	38.36	
Hosiery and knit goods	18.65	20.26	20.89	21.30	22.45	25.18	28.18	27.83	31.04	
Garments and personal furnishings	20.02	21.57	22.93	23.93	24.99	27.39	29.86	29.48	31.75	
Other textile products	22.42	23.51	24.63	24.89	25.98	29.74	33.90	32.90	36.12	
Tobacco	18.17	20.90	23.25	24.35	25.20	28.43	34.76	35.60	38.68	
Beverages	31.53	33.56	34.58	34.74	35.45	39.68	44.37	44.23	46.31	
Chemicals and allied products	28.55	30.69	32.07	33.84	34.96	39.16	44.14	43.94	46.39	
Clay, glass and stone products	27.43	29.36	30.80	31.04	31.69	36.68	41.67	41.18	44.79	
Electric light and power	34.37	35.92	37.23	37.15	38.40	41.30	45.43	45.43	47.71	
Electrical apparatus	30.59	31.86	32.66	33.52	33.20	37.71	43.26	42.94	46.72	
Iron and steel products	34.03	35.50	37.69	37.64	36.51	41.12	45.63	45.37	48.95	
Crude, rolled and forged products	33.25	34.67	36.69	36.79	36.93	43.26	48.59	49.15	50.71	
Machinery (other than vehicles)	33.30	35.24	35.89	35.75	35.23	39.72	43.86	42.61	46.69	
Agricultural implements	31.06	33.23	34.64	34.19	34.85	40.30	46.40	46.87	49.80	
Land vehicles and aircraft	34.95	36.96	38.42	38.86	38.33	42.56	47.24	47.37	50.84	
Automobiles and parts	38.54	41.27	42.47	40.49	38.16	44.20	48.56	46.72	52.43	
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	36.07	38.73	39.64	39.49	37.55	41.83	44.02	44.25	47.28	
Heating appliances	27.86	29.84	32.19	32.32	32.02	35.90	40.71	39.83	43.79	
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	35.94	37.99	38.94	38.67	37.28	41.52	44.94	43.77	48.24	
Foundry and machine shop products	33.24	35.03	37.03	36.41	35.00	39.24	43.31	41.90	47.95	
Other iron and steel products	32.75	34.69	35.74	35.38	33.63	38.01	42.36	41.14	45.91	
Non-ferrous metal products	31.78	33.30	34.68	35.31	35.64	39.96	45.19	43.50	48.45	
Non-metallic mineral products	35.70	37.15	38.10	38.78	38.74	43.57	50.04	48.97	53.39	
Miscellaneous	26.75	29.32	31.35	30.25	29.19	31.87	34.77	34.36	36.48	
LOGGING	20.34	24.78	26.54	26.89	29.03	35.42	39.11	37.19	38.38	
MINING	34.79	36.09	38.05	38.60	39.21	43.03	48.77	48.53	51.89	
Coal	31.09	33.18	36.95	38.19	39.03	41.61	47.81	48.04	51.71	
Metallic ores	38.60	39.70	40.68	41.02	41.63	46.25	51.12	50.69	54.29	
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	28.51	30.84	32.34	32.64	32.77	36.88	44.06	43.62	46.08	
COMMUNICATIONS	28.13	29.36	30.81	31.48	32.76	34.42	37.66	38.43	39.03	
Telegraphs	27.93	28.60	29.21	31.04	33.50	37.89	42.68	47.61	44.76	
Telephones	28.20	29.64	31.37	31.62	32.57	33.63	36.59	36.52	37.95	
TRANSPORTATION	34.69	35.86	37.07	38.82	40.07	44.16	48.61	49.63	51.49	
Street railways, cartage and storage	31.02	32.59	33.43	34.25	35.07	38.70	42.82	42.56	44.54	
Steam railway operation	37.99	38.79	40.53	43.94	45.03	49.79	54.61	56.90	58.17	
Shipping and stevedoring	29.29	31.04	31.48	32.15	32.80	37.17	41.75	42.11	45.57	
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	26.45	29.64	29.74	30.08	31.53	34.86	38.31	38.14	40.41	
Building	31.20	34.85	34.12	34.03	33.97	37.41	41.41	40.03	43.99	
Highway	22.91	25.73	27.73	27.77	29.11	31.61	33.57	32.92	34.90	
Railway	23.87	26.01	27.73	28.87	31.40	35.11	40.11	43.94	42.46	
SERVICES (as listed below)	17.37	18.58	19.41	19.87	21.06	23.48	25.87	25.96	27.23	
Hotels and restaurants	16.44	17.77	18.76	18.98	20.21	22.45	24.43	24.68	25.66	
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18.86	19.91	20.55	21.57	22.70	25.61	28.71	28.44	30.24	
TRADE	24.07	25.23	26.21	26.85	28.45	31.29	34.38	34.39	35.15	
Retail	22.08	23.08	24.03	24.62	26.33	28.99	32.03	31.96	32.72	
Wholesale	30.53	32.07	32.79	33.07	34.16	37.14	40.26	40.32	41.59	
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	28.56	30.78	31.84	31.99	32.38	36.15	40.11	40.02	42.23	
FINANCE	30.20	31.19	32.35	33.51	34.85	37.09	38.80	39.64	39.19	
Banks and trust companies	26.86	27.43	28.39	29.58	30.96	32.61	34.12	34.83	34.94	
Brokerage and stock market operations	33.33	34.97	36.69	37.43	38.51	43.93	47.29	47.84	49.90	
Insurance	34.85	36.58	38.07	38.98	40.09	42.48	44.60	45.66	44.47	
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	28.61	30.79	31.85	32.04	32.48	36.19	40.06	40.01	42.11	

Table 9.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in Specified Industries, Annual Averages, 1942-48 and Monthly, 1945-48.

Month and Year	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communica- tions	Trans- portation	Construction and Maintenance	Services	Trade	Eight Leading Industries	Finance	Nine Leading Industries
1942 - Average	29.17	20.34	34.79	28.13	34.69	26.45	17.37	24.07	28.56	30.20	28.61
1943 - Average	31.50	24.78	36.09	29.36	35.86	29.64	18.58	25.23	30.78	31.19	30.79
1944 - Average	32.66	26.54	38.05	30.81	37.07	29.74	19.41	26.21	31.84	32.35	31.85
1945 - Average	32.65	26.89	38.60	31.48	38.82	30.08	19.87	26.85	31.99	33.51	32.04
1946 - Average	32.51	29.03	39.21	32.76	40.07	31.53	21.06	28.45	32.38	34.85	32.48
1947 - Average	36.57	35.42	43.03	34.42	44.16	34.86	23.48	31.29	36.15	37.09	36.19
1948 - Average	40.91	39.11	48.77	37.66	48.61	38.31	25.87	34.38	40.11	38.80	40.06
1945 - Jan. 1	30.22	27.02	34.87	31.20	38.77	28.84	19.23	25.52	30.10	32.50	30.18
Feb. 1	33.06	25.13	39.39	31.25	38.98	29.98	19.70	26.52	32.15	32.83	32.18
Mar. 1	33.56	27.62	40.01	31.26	40.18	30.65	20.16	26.85	32.81	32.86	32.81
Apr. 1	32.55	28.28	38.46	31.51	39.17	30.05	19.73	26.50	32.00	33.58	32.06
May 1	33.59	26.81	39.27	31.31	38.38	29.00	19.99	26.84	32.55	33.63	32.58
June 1	32.88	26.73	38.00	31.58	38.33	29.80	19.62	26.79	32.10	33.65	32.15
July 1	32.94	27.57	39.31	31.11	38.68	30.52	19.71	27.19	32.32	33.70	32.37
Aug. 1	32.73	27.07	38.93	31.16	38.38	29.91	19.74	27.35	32.09	33.54	32.14
Sept. 1	32.58	27.47	38.25	31.75	38.59	30.63	19.78	27.28	32.06	33.53	32.11
Oct. 1	32.54	27.48	39.08	31.76	39.12	30.58	20.16	27.35	32.08	34.08	32.16
Nov. 1	32.64	26.22	38.67	32.01	38.60	30.76	20.21	27.27	31.95	34.14	32.03
Dec. 1	32.44	25.35	39.02	31.84	38.72	30.26	20.37	26.76	31.63	34.13	31.73
1946 - Jan. 1	29.49	27.37	36.59	32.53	39.01	28.98	19.80	26.74	29.92	34.14	30.09
Feb. 1	32.43	26.12	39.41	32.31	39.25	31.24	20.36	27.92	31.97	34.25	32.06
Mar. 1	32.43	29.31	39.67	32.94	40.83	32.02	21.04	28.19	32.44	34.84	32.53
Apr. 1	32.82	28.69	39.59	32.52	39.74	31.45	20.88	28.18	32.48	34.54	32.56
May 1	32.24	27.95	38.39	33.21	39.21	30.84	20.97	28.24	32.05	34.69	32.16
June 1	31.83	24.89	38.93	32.69	38.64	30.88	20.73	28.37	31.68	34.77	31.81
July 1	32.37	29.51	39.41	32.40	39.04	31.22	20.95	28.72	32.25	34.66	32.35
Aug. 1	32.66	32.25	38.94	32.38	39.56	31.96	20.83	29.10	32.64	34.65	32.72
Sept. 1	32.71	31.87	39.12	32.34	39.86	32.17	21.05	29.05	32.72	34.95	32.81
Oct. 1	33.18	30.54	40.25	33.07	41.54	32.18	21.59	29.03	33.15	35.59	33.25
Nov. 1	33.45	30.28	40.22	33.45	41.28	32.67	21.95	29.13	33.33	35.52	33.42
Dec. 1	34.54	29.60	40.12	33.25	42.88	32.77	22.56	28.77	33.95	35.63	34.02
1947 - Jan. 1	32.40	32.35	35.50	33.63	43.06	31.00	22.19	29.00	32.64	35.75	32.77
Feb. 1	35.34	31.78	42.12	33.61	44.10	33.76	22.77	30.47	35.03	36.49	35.09
Mar. 1	35.81	34.29	43.30	33.74	44.47	34.89	23.20	30.77	35.61	36.66	35.66
Apr. 1	35.98	36.61	43.17	34.02	44.40	33.66	23.25	30.83	35.73	36.96	35.78
May 1	36.27	35.19	43.54	33.76	43.55	34.63	23.37	31.11	35.89	37.42	35.95
June 1	36.64	33.88	41.17	34.41	43.37	34.45	23.22	31.50	36.00	37.51	36.07
July 1	36.47	35.16	43.27	34.41	43.99	34.76	23.51	31.74	36.15	37.50	36.20
Aug. 1	36.97	35.36	43.69	34.72	43.98	35.70	23.29	31.79	36.53	37.52	36.57
Sept. 1	37.16	36.76	44.31	34.88	44.22	35.85	23.40	31.88	36.76	37.40	36.79
Oct. 1	38.04	36.63	45.29	34.95	44.45	36.55	24.07	31.99	37.39	37.20	37.38
Nov. 1	38.52	37.83	44.87	35.37	45.03	36.65	24.49	32.36	37.79	37.30	37.77
Dec. 1	39.25	39.20	46.19	35.60	45.41	36.46	24.96	32.06	38.28	37.36	38.24
1948 - Jan. 1	36.31	39.11	40.50	35.66	45.07	34.12	24.43	32.23	36.28	37.36	36.32
Feb. 1	39.38	38.77	47.36	35.86	45.58	36.96	25.15	33.41	38.63	37.53	38.59
Mar. 1	40.23	39.94	47.78	36.39	46.24	38.46	25.87	33.81	39.50	37.59	39.42
Apr. 1	39.60	40.95	48.24	36.80	46.26	36.92	25.66	33.67	39.04	38.56	39.02
May 1	40.78	41.16	49.27	36.65	45.20	37.37	25.62	34.05	39.70	38.69	39.65
June 1	40.63	37.19	48.53	38.43	49.63	38.14	25.96	34.39	40.02	39.64	40.01
July 1	41.17	38.98	49.33	38.58	49.79	38.78	25.81	34.76	40.48	39.67	40.45
Aug. 1	41.45	38.67	49.65	38.41	50.39	38.43	25.81	35.19	40.66	39.65	40.62
Sept. 1	41.46	39.79	50.27	38.49	50.66	39.17	25.74	35.15	40.86	39.61	40.81
Oct. 1	42.85	38.46	51.04	38.56	51.31	40.35	26.32	35.30	41.80	38.99	41.69
Nov. 1	43.38	37.92	51.41	39.11	51.75	40.62	26.85	35.50	42.15	39.08	42.03
Dec. 1	43.72	38.38	51.89	39.03	51.49	40.41	27.23	35.15	42.23	39.19	42.11

Table 10. - Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Provinces and Economic Areas, Annual Averages, 1942-48, and Monthly, 1945-48.

Month and Year	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	Canada
1942 - Average	25.34	21.91	26.11	24.25	26.70	29.88	28.80	28.71	27.58	29.62	31.28	28.56
1943 - Average	28.19	24.01	29.31	26.60	29.06	31.82	30.32	29.90	29.07	31.65	34.52	30.78
1944 - Average	30.33	26.06	31.88	28.16	30.22	32.78	31.59	31.06	30.29	33.05	34.63	31.84
1945 - Average	30.42	26.30	31.56	28.91	30.73	32.49	32.30	32.04	31.02	33.41	34.82	31.99
1946 - Average	30.37	27.31	30.71	30.05	31.24	32.68	33.28	33.07	32.41	34.06	35.30	32.38
1947 - Average	32.80	29.42	32.49	33.33	34.64	37.11	36.46	36.23	35.57	37.27	38.74	36.15
1948 - Average	35.98	32.20	35.95	36.23	38.45	41.29	40.50	40.10	39.20	41.71	42.62	40.11
1945 - Jan. 1	27.73	25.29	28.28	27.09	29.04	30.39	31.48	31.01	30.64	32.60	32.66	30.10
Feb. 1	31.39	25.58	33.51	28.56	30.57	32.97	31.87	31.31	30.88	33.21	34.80	32.15
Mar. 1	31.95	25.19	33.93	29.40	31.35	33.43	32.83	32.38	31.58	34.16	35.66	32.81
Apr. 1	31.48	26.41	32.81	29.77	30.61	32.49	32.04	31.65	30.67	33.35	34.87	32.00
May 1	31.02	27.26	32.81	28.53	31.24	33.22	32.26	31.95	30.62	33.63	35.59	32.55
June 1	30.20	25.70	31.65	28.31	31.13	32.62	32.06	31.93	30.64	33.10	34.60	32.10
July 1	30.99	26.45	32.14	29.42	30.87	32.87	32.77	32.60	31.32	33.88	35.07	32.32
Aug. 1	30.66	25.57	31.51	29.58	31.02	32.55	31.99	31.88	30.48	33.03	34.79	32.09
Sept. 1	30.15	26.99	30.87	29.20	30.85	32.49	32.67	32.54	31.44	33.58	34.71	32.06
Oct. 1	30.18	26.76	30.83	29.35	30.94	32.39	32.56	32.38	31.34	33.52	35.31	32.08
Nov. 1	29.65	27.28	30.15	29.00	30.73	32.42	32.55	32.48	31.25	33.41	35.07	31.95
Dec. 1	29.57	27.09	30.25	28.69	30.37	32.04	32.55	32.36	31.42	33.49	34.65	31.63
1946 - Jan. 1	29.04	26.35	28.95	29.30	28.72	29.96	31.71	31.18	31.60	32.49	32.10	29.92
Feb. 1	30.42	26.15	31.07	29.73	30.65	32.35	32.85	32.43	31.85	33.97	34.74	31.97
Mar. 1	31.08	26.15	31.75	30.40	31.45	32.41	33.59	33.22	32.67	34.59	35.60	32.44
Apr. 1	31.34	27.37	32.17	30.43	31.31	32.77	33.04	32.75	32.13	33.92	35.23	32.48
May 1	30.17	26.87	30.83	29.40	30.74	32.43	32.86	32.64	31.86	33.72	35.10	32.05
June 1	30.16	26.28	30.60	29.75	30.76	31.88	32.74	32.65	31.65	33.49	34.11	31.68
July 1	30.39	27.63	30.76	30.00	30.91	32.71	32.84	32.83	31.73	33.49	35.46	32.25
Aug. 1	29.97	27.53	29.93	30.17	31.60	33.02	33.12	33.05	32.36	33.62	35.86	32.64
Sept. 1	29.86	26.72	29.79	30.15	31.76	32.98	33.52	33.29	32.79	34.21	35.91	32.72
Oct. 1	30.42	28.16	30.40	30.56	32.04	33.40	34.04	33.95	33.06	34.72	36.73	33.15
Nov. 1	30.75	28.58	30.98	30.51	32.31	33.58	34.22	34.06	33.15	35.07	36.50	33.33
Dec. 1	30.83	29.98	31.31	30.19	32.65	34.71	34.84	34.77	34.03	35.40	36.27	33.95
1947 - Jan. 1	28.93	27.61	27.13	31.26	31.37	33.35	34.08	33.78	34.26	34.37	34.57	32.64
Feb. 1	32.99	28.20	33.50	32.54	33.43	35.93	35.64	35.50	35.12	36.10	36.93	35.03
Mar. 1	32.60	29.16	32.43	32.95	34.20	36.47	35.92	35.81	35.55	36.28	37.99	35.61
Apr. 1	33.38	29.99	32.52	34.41	34.34	36.38	36.21	35.92	35.53	36.96	38.26	35.73
May 1	33.25	30.30	32.66	34.03	34.51	36.55	36.27	36.08	35.18	37.14	38.50	35.89
June 1	31.61	29.23	30.76	32.81	34.70	36.88	36.36	36.19	35.46	37.08	38.85	36.00
July 1	33.20	29.27	33.37	33.19	34.29	37.19	36.48	36.42	35.26	37.25	39.06	36.15
Aug. 1	33.29	29.36	33.67	32.98	34.79	37.65	36.59	36.44	35.81	37.20	39.36	36.53
Sept. 1	33.46	28.98	33.54	33.60	35.21	37.80	36.89	36.66	35.76	37.80	39.34	36.76
Oct. 1	33.56	30.28	33.44	33.92	35.78	38.47	37.52	37.14	35.80	38.98	40.39	37.39
Nov. 1	33.60	30.12	33.47	33.97	36.27	38.99	37.71	37.36	36.57	38.85	40.66	37.79
Dec. 1	33.73	30.54	33.40	34.34	36.82	39.63	37.90	37.44	36.56	39.27	40.95	38.28
1948 - Jan. 1	32.44	29.51	30.77	34.63	34.85	37.10	37.04	36.55	36.50	37.96	39.05	36.28
Feb. 1	34.19	28.77	33.92	34.88	37.25	39.91	38.21	38.39	37.52	38.35	41.17	38.63
Mar. 1	35.38	28.29	35.42	35.78	38.16	40.84	38.80	38.62	37.93	39.50	41.53	39.50
Apr. 1	35.61	28.69	35.75	35.86	37.59	40.15	38.98	38.30	38.03	40.38	41.04	39.04
May 1	36.34	31.90	37.02	35.68	38.02	40.87	39.30	38.62	38.15	40.80	42.39	39.70
June 1	35.78	34.12	36.20	35.32	38.39	40.97	41.11	40.35	40.03	42.66	42.48	40.02
July 1	36.72	34.72	37.30	36.02	38.59	41.66	41.16	40.76	39.72	42.45	43.01	40.48
Aug. 1	37.05	33.67	37.12	37.15	38.77	41.87	41.53	41.20	40.08	42.71	42.93	40.66
Sept. 1	36.66	34.04	36.72	36.72	38.93	41.97	42.07	41.68	40.36	43.44	43.53	40.96
Oct. 1	37.16	33.33	37.13	37.42	40.08	43.04	42.47	42.56	40.44	43.45	44.28	41.80
Nov. 1	37.09	33.92	37.05	37.32	40.33	43.49	42.80	42.38	40.80	44.39	44.99	42.15
Dec. 1	37.39	35.42	37.05	38.00	40.44	43.64	42.53	41.76	40.81	44.37	45.05	42.25

Table 11.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Eight Leading Cities,
Annual Averages, 1942-48 and Monthly, 1945-47.

Month and Year	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1942 - Average	27.97	23.41	29.54	25.29	31.32	39.22	27.06	30.39
1943 - Average	30.50	26.58	31.62	26.65	32.45	41.61	28.00	33.43
1944 - Average	31.64	29.37	32.51	27.70	33.10	42.68	28.73	33.52
1945 - Average	31.95	28.70	32.41	28.30	32.82	40.37	29.38	33.60
1946 - Average	31.92	27.68	32.80	28.45	32.46	38.05	30.40	33.12
1947 - Average	34.92	30.77	36.76	31.69	37.32	43.54	33.18	36.32
1948 - Average	38.71	33.38	40.88	34.48	42.46	47.42	36.74	40.22
1945 - Jan. 1	29.61	27.08	29.71	27.11	30.05	36.29	27.85	31.22
Feb. 1	32.14	28.27	32.26	28.43	33.67	44.22	28.80	34.01
Mar. 1	32.68	28.89	33.10	28.69	33.77	43.68	30.01	34.64
Apr. 1	31.73	27.32	31.92	28.09	33.13	41.93	29.29	33.67
May 1	32.68	29.96	33.03	28.87	33.98	42.80	29.72	34.73
June 1	32.23	30.80	32.80	28.49	32.41	39.79	29.19	33.34
July 1	31.92	29.12	33.09	28.42	33.11	39.60	29.71	33.66
Aug. 1	32.09	29.73	32.71	28.26	33.33	38.70	29.07	34.19
Sept. 1	32.00	28.22	32.66	28.37	32.55	39.72	29.90	33.37
Oct. 1	32.09	28.84	32.56	28.47	32.82	39.74	29.56	33.67
Nov. 1	32.20	29.05	32.64	28.55	32.42	39.39	29.77	33.62
Dec. 1	32.03	27.10	32.38	27.94	32.57	39.08	29.76	33.08
1946 - Jan. 1	28.81	25.62	30.58	26.46	29.82	34.17	28.16	30.40
Feb. 1	31.81	27.40	32.39	27.91	32.31	42.12	29.97	33.00
Mar. 1	32.10	27.54	32.58	28.30	32.54	36.48	30.53	33.31
Apr. 1	32.08	27.53	32.84	28.13	32.73	41.84	30.37	32.74
May 1	31.39	27.10	32.63	27.87	32.35	40.66	30.19	32.80
June 1	31.61	26.94	32.18	28.00	31.34	36.29	30.36	32.42
July 1	31.22	27.05	32.93	28.63	32.35	37.16	30.52	33.16
Aug. 1	31.96	28.29	32.96	28.80	32.65	37.03	30.53	33.03
Sept. 1	32.39	28.23	33.16	28.84	32.62	37.33	30.63	33.19
Oct. 1	32.84	28.46	33.41	29.30	32.59	35.86	30.77	34.34
Nov. 1	33.33	28.70	33.59	29.46	33.17	36.90	31.07	34.55
Dec. 1	33.52	29.31	34.39	29.65	35.04	40.71	31.70	34.48
1947 - Jan. 1	31.25	27.94	33.17	28.98	33.36	40.05	30.48	32.85
Feb. 1	33.96	28.76	35.45	30.89	36.30	42.90	32.64	35.07
Mar. 1	34.54	29.81	35.81	31.15	37.21	43.20	32.82	35.78
Apr. 1	34.58	29.70	36.06	31.10	36.67	43.08	32.85	35.88
May 1	34.85	30.19	36.40	31.23	36.84	43.52	33.05	36.38
June 1	35.01	31.05	36.69	31.60	37.14	42.79	33.27	36.23
July 1	34.73	30.42	37.05	31.81	36.89	43.13	33.60	36.23
Aug. 1	34.95	31.68	37.15	32.56	37.78	43.58	33.23	36.63
Sept. 1	35.34	32.01	37.50	32.25	37.83	43.44	33.63	36.81
Oct. 1	36.03	32.28	38.20	32.94	38.80	44.51	33.76	37.67
Nov. 1	36.74	32.70	38.59	32.67	38.70	45.60	34.21	37.97
Dec. 1	37.10	32.69	39.01	33.15	40.36	46.67	34.68	38.39
1948 - Jan. 1	34.57	29.73	37.09	31.72	38.13	37.88	33.47	36.53
Feb. 1	37.41	31.61	39.83	33.45	40.94	41.61	35.47	39.00
Mar. 1	38.23	32.99	40.26	34.20	41.50	49.92	35.73	39.54
Apr. 1	37.60	32.15	39.69	33.34	41.45	46.83	35.54	38.88
May 1	38.39	33.53	40.73	34.14	43.31	48.10	36.04	39.98
June 1	38.32	34.65	40.43	34.45	42.18	46.83	36.56	39.54
July 1	38.52	33.32	41.17	34.87	42.46	47.72	37.15	40.31
Aug. 1	39.40	34.02	41.46	35.05	43.78	47.42	37.51	40.39
Sept. 1	39.34	33.91	41.33	35.16	42.63	49.01	38.05	41.05
Oct. 1	40.59	34.77	42.60	35.53	44.12	51.90	38.56	41.86
Nov. 1	40.97	35.04	42.95	36.01	43.92	51.38	38.53	42.76
Dec. 1	41.22	34.89	42.96	35.86	45.06	50.38	38.30	42.76

Table 12.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Specified Cities,
July 1, 1945 - Dec. 1, 1948.

Month and Year	Halifax	Saint John	Sherbrooke	Three Rivers	Kitchener - Waterloo	London	Month and Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1945 - July 1	30.39	29.99	26.38	28.46	29.88	30.14	July 1 - 1945
Aug. 1	29.75	29.70	26.10	29.36	29.83	30.42	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	29.42	29.17	25.70	28.97	29.83	30.20	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	28.69	28.28	26.79	28.75	29.98	30.19	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	29.36	28.39	26.99	29.08	30.33	30.40	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	28.80	28.29	26.76	30.06	29.89	29.95	Dec. 1
1946 - Jan. 1	26.22	26.84	22.73	28.61	26.00	28.20	Jan. 1 - 1946
Feb. 1	28.63	29.18	26.10	30.13	29.67	30.01	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	29.64	29.38	26.86	30.04	30.12	30.45	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	29.80	30.60	27.13	30.80	30.70	30.63	Apr. 1
May 1	29.67	29.45	26.81	30.05	30.13	30.48	May 1
June 1	28.78	28.20	25.65	30.47	28.58	30.05	June 1
July 1	29.66	29.31	24.46	30.57	30.50	30.63	July 1
Aug. 1	29.51	29.08	27.51	32.16	30.54	30.93	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	29.25	28.83	28.04	31.92	30.63	30.84	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	29.97	30.02	28.53	31.99	30.84	31.44	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	29.79	29.65	27.68	31.99	29.66	31.58	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	29.12	29.64	28.73	32.31	32.89	31.95	Dec. 1
1946 - Average	29.17	29.18	26.69	30.92	30.02	30.60	Average - 1946
1947 - Jan. 1	27.84	29.88	24.06	31.26	29.49	30.20	Jan. 1 - 1947
Feb. 1	33.34	31.05	29.72	32.98	33.69	32.61	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	32.31	31.12	29.84	33.42	34.22	33.04	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	32.73	32.86	29.43	32.98	34.48	32.82	Apr. 1
May 1	33.40	31.50	30.07	33.31	35.11	33.81	May 1
June 1	31.63	31.67	30.50	36.09	35.32	34.30	June 1
July 1	33.00	31.56	28.62	35.15	35.23	34.55	July 1
Aug. 1	32.81	30.57	29.90	36.58	36.09	34.40	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	32.73	30.96	30.45	36.46	36.65	34.33	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	32.45	31.80	32.12	37.34	37.37	34.97	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	32.58	32.03	32.24	36.65	37.46	35.43	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	31.91	31.05	32.54	37.06	37.90	35.88	Dec. 1
1947 - Average	32.23	31.34	29.96	34.94	35.25	33.86	Average - 1947
1948 - Jan. 1	30.31	31.84	27.84	35.90	34.80	34.49	Jan. 1 - 1948
Feb. 1	33.34	33.18	33.07	37.83	37.98	36.77	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	33.92	34.43	33.88	39.56	38.11	36.82	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	32.84	34.85	31.70	38.05	37.59	37.62	Apr. 1
May 1	34.41	34.50	34.02	38.83	38.37	38.09	May 1
June 1	32.68	32.06	32.97	40.04	38.05	37.72	June 1
July 1	33.88	33.22	31.08	41.05	39.27	39.17	July 1
Aug. 1	34.26	33.55	32.67	41.08	38.83	38.93	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	34.12	32.30	32.43	41.23	39.17	39.55	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	34.04	33.56	34.57	41.24	39.80	39.44	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	33.95	33.83	34.86	41.69	41.00	39.58	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	34.12	34.32	35.45	41.74	40.63	39.75	Dec. 1
1948 - Average	33.49	33.47	32.88	39.85	38.63	38.16	Average - 1948

Table 12.- Per Capita Weekly Earnings of Persons in Recorded Employment in the Specified Cities,
July 1, 1945 - Dec. 1, 1948. (Concluded).

Month and Year	Ft. William - Pt. Arthur	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Victoria	Month and Year
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1945 - July 1	36.57	27.84	26.23	31.89	29.49	32.27	July 1 - 1945
Aug. 1	37.00	27.84	26.24	31.39	29.33	32.10	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	34.07	27.72	26.87	31.44	29.76	32.70	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	36.45	28.15	27.43	31.24	30.01	32.20	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	35.21	28.06	27.69	31.60	29.49	31.53	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	34.98	28.12	27.56	31.40	29.91	31.39	Dec. 1
1946 - Jan. 1	32.83	27.95	27.29	31.00	28.81	27.98	Jan. 1 - 1946
Feb. 1	34.61	29.20	27.76	31.94	30.05	31.51	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	34.46	28.81	28.60	32.12	30.39	31.76	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	34.40	28.75	28.42	31.97	30.21	31.60	Apr. 1
May 1	34.19	28.33	27.95	31.97	30.16	31.63	May 1
June 1	34.59	28.99	27.76	31.58	29.75	30.46	June 1
July 1	35.07	29.29	28.22	31.99	30.52	32.45	July 1
Aug. 1	35.57	29.77	29.05	32.09	30.62	31.70	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	35.63	29.76	29.28	32.12	30.46	31.63	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	36.73	29.90	30.11	32.54	31.06	31.23	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	35.68	29.76	29.85	32.60	31.00	31.80	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	36.20	30.17	30.82	32.65	31.47	32.84	Dec. 1
1946 - Average	35.01	29.27	28.76	32.06	30.38	31.38	Average - 1946
1947 - Jan. 1	35.26	30.58	30.25	31.81	30.12	31.74	Jan. 1 - 1947
Feb. 1	36.86	31.51	30.81	33.38	31.82	34.00	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	38.02	31.12	31.42	33.99	32.29	34.45	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	37.68	31.68	31.14	34.06	32.49	34.33	Apr. 1
May 1	37.07	31.80	31.60	34.14	32.95	35.24	May 1
June 1	38.38	31.41	31.97	34.38	32.88	36.28	June 1
July 1	39.84	32.08	32.16	34.54	33.40	36.03	July 1
Aug. 1	40.03	32.40	33.60	35.15	32.97	36.23	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	40.41	32.39	33.28	34.67	33.07	35.67	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	41.50	32.71	33.11	35.37	33.74	36.41	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	41.80	33.25	33.85	36.21	34.72	36.28	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	42.18	33.06	33.77	36.08	35.20	36.85	Dec. 1
1947 - Average	39.09	32.00	32.25	34.48	32.97	35.29	Average - 1947
1948 - Jan. 1	39.06	33.73	32.86	35.28	33.61	35.14	Jan. 1 - 1948
Feb. 1	42.12	34.41	34.11	37.07	35.26	39.10	Feb. 1
Mar. 1	42.51	34.84	34.29	37.06	35.79	38.84	Mar. 1
Apr. 1	40.65	34.79	34.52	37.40	35.67	36.93	Apr. 1
May 1	41.92	34.84	34.16	37.48	36.04	38.78	May 1
June 1	42.98	35.30	34.70	38.46	36.25	38.06	June 1
July 1	43.59	35.83	34.73	39.09	38.68	38.11	July 1
Aug. 1	44.05	35.94	35.32	39.11	38.51	38.37	Aug. 1
Sept. 1	43.51	36.49	35.74	39.67	38.94	38.50	Sept. 1
Oct. 1	45.66	36.72	36.09	40.20	39.81	39.16	Oct. 1
Nov. 1	45.37	37.14	35.91	40.58	40.24	39.06	Nov. 1
Dec. 1	45.47	36.78	36.30	40.89	40.19	40.00	Dec. 1
1948 - Average	43.07	35.57	34.89	38.52	37.58	38.34	Average - 1948

Table 13.- Annual Averages of Hours Worked Per Week, Hourly Earnings and Weekly Wages, Reported by Leading Establishments in Indicated Industries in 1946, 1947 and 1948, together with Average Number of Wage-Earners for whom Statistics were Available in 1948.

Industries	Annual Averages									Wage-Earners Reported in 1948
	Hours Worked Per Week			Hourly Earnings			Weekly Wages			
	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948	1946	1947	1948	
	No.	No.	No.	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$	No.
MANUFACTURING	42.7	42.5	42.2	70.0	80.3	91.3	29.87	34.13	38.53	787,054
*Durable manufactured goods	42.8	42.7	42.3	76.4	87.2	98.4	32.70	37.23	41.62	394,383
Non-durable manufactured goods	42.6	42.3	42.0	63.8	73.4	84.0	27.18	31.05	35.28	392,671
Animal products - edible	42.6	42.6	42.6	67.0	75.9	87.7	28.54	32.33	37.36	25,714
Dairy products	47.1	47.0	47.0	61.5	66.6	73.0	28.97	31.30	34.31	5,374
Meat products	40.8	41.3	41.8	72.9	84.1	96.7	29.74	34.73	40.42	15,869
Leather products	41.7	40.6	39.1	55.8	63.5	70.9	23.27	25.78	27.72	22,566
Leather boots and shoes	42.2	40.7	38.9	52.9	60.0	67.6	22.32	24.42	26.30	14,392
*Lumber products	42.9	42.2	41.0	64.2	73.6	83.5	27.54	31.06	34.24	66,014
Rough and dressed lumber	43.1	41.8	40.4	66.6	77.6	88.1	28.70	32.44	35.59	38,906
Containers	42.7	42.3	42.4	61.3	69.7	75.4	26.18	29.48	31.97	6,553
Furniture	42.6	42.8	41.6	61.3	69.5	79.5	26.33	29.79	33.07	13,429
*Musical instruments	45.0	44.2	43.5	58.3	66.7	78.0	26.24	29.48	33.93	839
Plant products - edible	42.0	41.4	41.9	57.3	64.4	71.6	24.07	26.66	30.00	43,527
Flour and other milled products	45.5	44.6	44.0	66.1	77.2	87.3	30.08	34.43	38.41	5,345
Fruit and vegetable preserving	38.4	38.1	38.9	53.8	60.7	67.2	20.66	23.13	26.14	10,081
Bread and bakery products	43.1	42.2	43.0	55.7	61.8	69.0	24.01	26.08	29.67	13,466
Chocolate and cocoa products	40.7	40.0	40.5	51.7	55.8	62.1	21.04	22.32	25.15	6,866
Pulp and paper products	45.7	45.7	45.1	75.1	87.7	100.7	34.32	40.08	45.42	84,384
Pulp and paper	49.4	49.5	49.0	78.9	93.6	107.0	38.98	46.33	52.43	43,605
Paper products	42.7	42.4	41.9	59.0	69.1	79.6	25.19	29.30	33.55	16,486
Printing and publishing	41.1	40.9	40.4	73.6	88.2	101.7	32.30	36.07	41.09	24,293
Rubber products	41.8	42.6	41.3	72.3	87.7	98.8	30.22	37.36	40.80	18,682
Textile products	41.2	40.7	40.2	54.6	62.1	71.9	22.50	25.27	28.90	126,928
Thread, yarn and cloth	44.6	43.7	42.8	53.2	61.4	73.5	23.73	26.93	31.46	53,350
Cotton yarn and cloth	45.3	43.6	42.1	52.8	60.9	73.9	23.92	26.55	31.11	20,949
Woolen yarn and cloth	43.3	42.9	42.4	53.2	61.6	71.8	23.04	26.43	30.44	13,518
Silk and artificial silk goods	45.0	44.2	44.5	53.8	62.4	74.0	24.21	27.58	32.93	14,298
Hosiery and knit goods	40.9	40.3	40.0	50.8	58.3	66.7	20.78	23.49	26.68	22,012
Garments and personal furnishings	37.6	37.1	36.6	57.7	63.9	71.2	21.70	23.71	26.06	38,871
Tobacco	40.6	40.4	40.5	53.9	61.3	76.6	21.88	24.77	31.02	8,117
Beverages	43.5	42.9	43.2	69.4	80.5	91.2	30.19	34.53	39.40	12,860
Distilled and malt liquors	43.1	42.4	42.5	71.1	83.0	95.6	30.64	35.19	40.63	10,472
Chemicals and allied products	43.3	43.0	43.3	69.4	79.9	91.7	30.05	34.36	39.71	24,843
Drugs and medicines	42.0	41.4	40.9	59.0	68.7	75.9	24.78	28.44	31.04	3,776
*Clay, glass and stone products	44.1	44.5	44.5	67.5	78.7	89.6	29.77	35.02	39.87	18,107
Glass products	43.4	44.0	44.5	64.7	75.7	85.4	28.08	33.31	38.00	5,964
Lime, gypsum and cement products	-	-	45.7	-	-	89.0	-	-	40.67	4,457
*Electrical apparatus	41.5	40.9	40.4	71.5	84.7	99.1	26.67	34.64	40.04	37,693
Heavy electrical apparatus	42.9	42.4	42.7	75.1	92.3	108.1	32.22	39.14	46.14	9,891
*Iron and steel products	42.7	43.0	42.7	81.0	92.0	103.2	34.59	39.56	44.07	232,450
Crude, rolled and forged products	44.1	44.8	44.7	80.8	94.1	106.2	35.63	42.16	47.47	34,441
Machinery (other than vehicles)	44.4	44.1	43.6	73.6	84.9	95.7	32.68	37.44	41.73	22,313
Agricultural implements	41.6	41.8	41.9	79.4	93.0	108.1	33.03	38.97	45.29	15,312
Land vehicles and aircraft	41.9	42.1	42.3	88.0	98.2	108.5	36.97	41.34	45.90	82,291
Railway rolling stock	43.8	43.4	44.5	86.1	94.7	105.0	37.71	41.10	46.73	40,001
Automobiles and parts	38.7	40.5	39.7	91.5	103.9	115.4	35.45	42.08	45.81	35,290
Aeroplanes and parts	44.1	43.0	42.3	85.9	90.7	97.3	37.88	39.00	41.16	6,189
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	42.5	43.5	42.1	84.9	93.7	102.0	36.08	40.76	42.94	18,640
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	41.9	42.3	41.6	78.9	88.4	98.6	33.06	37.39	41.02	9,002
Hardware, tools and cutlery	43.5	43.4	42.0	69.1	79.7	91.0	32.06	34.59	38.22	10,077
Foundry and machine shop products	42.9	42.6	42.1	78.1	89.6	100.2	33.50	38.17	42.18	6,904
Sheet metal work	41.3	41.3	41.5	70.2	80.8	92.9	29.34	33.77	38.55	11,714
*Non-ferrous metal products	43.1	43.0	43.1	75.9	86.8	98.9	32.71	37.32	42.63	39,280
Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores	44.6	43.4	43.7	85.0	96.5	110.1	37.91	41.88	48.11	10,953
Aluminum and its products	44.1	44.6	44.9	76.9	86.2	98.1	33.91	38.45	44.05	10,818
Brass and copper manufacturing	-	-	41.8	-	-	95.5	-	-	39.92	9,678
Non-metallic mineral products	42.4	43.1	42.7	82.3	91.9	107.8	35.11	39.61	46.03	10,490
Petroleum and its products	40.5	41.4	41.6	91.3	101.1	116.0	36.98	41.86	48.26	6,504
Miscellaneous manufactured products	41.2	40.9	40.7	63.3	71.1	79.7	26.08	29.08	32.44	14,551
MINING	43.2	42.2	42.6	87.3	98.0	111.1	37.71	41.36	47.33	69,862
Coal	40.2	36.9	38.2	95.9	110.4	123.5	38.55	40.74	47.18	21,114
Metallic ores	45.1	44.4	44.7	87.4	99.4	110.2	39.42	44.13	49.26	36,547
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	45.1	44.5	44.2	67.5	77.7	95.1	30.44	34.58	42.03	12,201
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION	46.3	45.6	45.1	72.6	83.7	94.1	33.47	38.17	42.44	30,252
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	38.7	39.2	39.9	83.4	91.0	100.9	32.28	35.67	40.26	82,341
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	37.7	39.3	37.5	65.7	70.7	79.3	24.77	27.79	29.74	42,677
SERVICES (as listed below)	43.2	42.5	42.3	46.0	52.9	58.4	19.87	22.48	24.70	35,965
Hotels and restaurants	44.4	43.4	43.2	44.8	52.2	57.5	19.89	22.65	24.84	24,189
Personal (chiefly laundries)	40.9	40.6	40.6	48.4	54.4	60.3	19.80	22.20	24.48	11,776

*The industries classed in the durable manufactured industries are indicated by an asterisk.

Table 14.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Wage-Earners for Whom Statistics Were Available in Indicated Industries at Specified Dates in 1946, 1947 and 1948.

Industries	Average Hours Per Week Reported at						Average Hourly Earnings Reported at					
	1946		1947		1948		1946		1947		1948	
	June 1	Dec. 1	June 1	Dec. 1	June 1	Dec. 1	June 1	Dec. 1	June 1	Dec. 1	June 1	Dec. 1
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
MANUFACTURING	42.0	43.2	42.9	43.5	41.7	43.2	69.1	74.5	79.9	85.6	91.4	96.0
Durable manufactured goods	42.1	43.2	43.0	43.8	41.6	43.4	75.1	81.8	86.2	92.8	98.4	104.1
Non-durable manufactured goods	41.9	43.2	42.7	43.2	41.7	43.1	63.3	67.6	73.4	78.3	84.4	87.7
Animal products	43.2	43.1	43.5	44.5	43.7	42.4	65.9	72.8	74.4	84.4	85.4	94.3
Dairy products	46.7	46.9	46.6	47.1	47.1	46.0	61.0	63.3	66.3	70.9	74.6	73.5
Meat products	41.1	42.3	42.0	44.3	42.6	42.5	73.2	79.0	83.1	91.5	95.3	103.1
Leather products	40.8	42.5	41.3	40.3	37.4	41.1	55.3	58.5	62.7	68.5	70.4	73.5
Leather boots and shoes	41.6	42.8	41.5	40.0	37.2	40.7	51.9	55.3	59.3	64.9	67.1	70.5
Lumber products	42.5	42.7	42.2	42.3	40.3	41.7	57.5	68.7	72.6	79.6	82.2	89.4
Rough and dressed lumber	43.5	42.1	41.9	41.3	39.8	40.7	54.9	72.5	76.1	84.2	86.3	95.1
Containers	42.4	43.4	42.4	42.9	41.1	44.2	53.4	66.0	67.9	78.4	74.1	78.9
Furniture	41.0	43.7	42.9	43.7	41.1	42.7	61.7	64.9	69.3	75.3	77.9	84.1
Musical instruments	42.6	45.8	43.5	45.6	43.4	45.9	58.5	61.2	66.8	71.9	78.1	81.2
Plant products - edible	41.5	42.4	41.6	42.0	41.7	43.6	56.9	59.7	64.6	68.1	72.4	74.0
Flour and other milled products	43.6	45.9	44.1	45.2	43.5	45.8	64.7	70.6	75.4	83.0	86.9	90.3
Fruit and vegetable preserving	37.9	40.6	38.0	39.0	37.9	42.1	55.7	55.8	61.6	63.4	69.0	69.2
Bread and bakery products	42.5	42.8	42.2	42.4	43.2	43.4	55.4	57.6	61.9	65.7	69.1	72.3
Chocolate and cocoa products	40.3	41.3	39.6	42.2	39.6	42.7	51.8	52.0	57.2	58.1	63.0	63.2
Pulp and paper products	44.8	46.2	45.5	46.2	45.2	45.4	73.2	79.8	89.8	93.6	101.3	105.4
Pulp and paper	49.0	49.8	49.1	49.7	49.5	48.9	75.7	84.7	97.6	100.2	107.2	112.7
Paper products	42.1	43.6	42.9	43.8	41.1	42.9	58.7	62.9	68.5	74.4	80.1	81.8
Printing and publishing	39.2	42.0	40.7	41.6	40.0	41.0	78.2	82.0	88.5	93.5	102.9	106.5
Rubber products	42.0	41.7	43.1	43.5	40.9	42.5	72.3	82.4	84.8	91.0	99.5	102.8
Textile products	40.2	41.9	41.5	41.9	39.6	41.8	54.5	57.8	61.6	66.2	71.7	75.7
Thread, yarn and cloth	44.0	45.0	44.7	45.0	42.4	44.5	53.1	56.6	61.1	66.5	73.1	77.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	45.7	45.2	44.5	44.6	41.4	43.4	52.6	55.7	60.3	67.1	73.5	79.3
Woolen yarn and cloth	41.8	43.5	43.2	44.1	41.3	44.1	52.8	56.7	61.7	66.4	72.0	75.9
Silk and artificial silk goods	43.9	46.1	45.7	46.1	45.5	46.5	54.4	57.7	61.9	66.4	73.5	77.9
Hosiery and knit goods	38.9	41.9	41.3	42.0	39.9	41.9	50.9	54.6	58.3	61.4	66.7	70.5
Garments and personal furnishings	36.7	38.3	37.7	38.0	36.0	38.1	57.6	60.6	68.6	66.9	71.1	74.3
Tobacco	40.9	43.1	42.1	42.1	40.3	43.3	54.7	56.8	62.0	65.8	78.1	82.0
Beverages	42.7	43.1	43.5	44.0	43.8	43.1	68.9	74.5	80.4	85.1	90.2	96.5
Distilled and malt liquors	42.2	42.7	43.2	43.6	43.3	42.5	70.7	76.4	82.6	87.9	94.5	101.0
Chemicals and allied products	42.5	43.8	43.0	43.6	43.1	43.9	68.8	72.6	78.8	85.6	91.5	95.6
Drugs and medicines	41.8	42.4	41.6	41.2	40.3	41.1	59.0	64.3	68.9	70.1	76.2	78.8
Clay, glass and stone products	44.0	44.9	44.4	46.3	44.2	45.8	66.7	71.7	78.3	84.0	89.3	93.6
Glass products	43.6	44.0	44.3	46.4	44.0	45.8	62.9	70.5	75.0	80.5	84.3	89.3
Lime, gypsum and cement products	-	-	-	-	45.8	47.1	-	-	-	-	88.5	92.7
Electrical apparatus	40.9	41.5	41.1	42.1	40.4	41.6	70.6	78.1	83.4	91.9	98.8	106.0
Heavy electrical apparatus	42.4	41.8	45.0	42.8	42.5	46.2	74.2	87.4	89.5	97.6	106.1	117.5
Iron and steel products	42.0	43.3	43.4	44.2	41.8	43.8	80.0	86.9	91.2	97.1	103.9	108.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	45.4	45.0	44.8	46.2	44.3	44.7	78.6	89.4	93.1	99.4	108.2	111.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	42.3	44.6	44.8	45.4	42.2	44.7	72.4	78.2	84.6	90.1	95.0	100.6
Agricultural implements	40.1	42.5	41.4	43.3	41.1	43.0	78.4	85.9	90.0	98.9	109.9	113.1
Land vehicles and aircraft	41.9	42.2	42.8	43.0	41.3	43.4	86.3	94.9	96.8	102.6	109.8	114.8
Railway rolling stock	44.2	43.4	44.8	43.4	43.7	45.2	84.3	93.7	94.4	95.9	109.8	111.9
Automobiles and parts	37.5	40.1	40.6	42.4	39.0	41.2	90.1	99.0	101.1	111.5	112.4	121.6
Aeroplanes and parts	47.6	44.3	43.6	43.9	39.8	44.9	84.2	88.2	90.8	92.5	95.9	101.1
Steel shipbuilding	41.3	41.8	44.0	46.5	42.6	43.1	83.8	89.6	93.7	97.7	101.7	107.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	41.4	43.3	42.5	43.2	40.0	43.0	77.8	81.8	88.1	93.2	99.4	103.5
Hardware, tools and cutlery	41.9	45.3	43.8	43.9	40.7	43.4	68.4	72.4	80.0	85.3	90.2	95.8
Foundry and machine shop products	40.7	44.2	43.0	43.7	40.8	44.8	78.0	82.3	88.7	95.7	99.2	106.5
Sheet metal work	40.1	42.6	42.1	43.0	39.9	42.8	69.7	73.8	79.9	85.6	92.4	97.4
Non-ferrous metal products	42.1	43.8	43.2	43.9	42.3	44.4	74.4	81.3	84.5	93.5	96.3	103.6
Preparation of non-ferrous metallic ores	45.0	43.6	43.8	43.8	43.8	44.4	82.0	88.8	90.8	103.1	103.3	116.3
Aluminum and its products	43.5	45.0	44.2	45.4	43.0	46.7	76.2	82.1	84.4	93.4	95.1	102.1
Brass and copper mfg.	-	-	-	-	41.6	43.0	-	-	-	-	96.5	100.5
Non-metallic mineral products	41.7	42.5	42.8	43.7	43.0	43.2	82.0	85.1	91.3	97.7	105.5	114.3
Petroleum and its products	39.5	40.6	41.0	42.1	42.4	42.6	91.0	93.9	100.5	104.9	111.9	122.7
Miscellaneous manufactured products	40.4	42.1	41.1	42.5	39.7	42.6	63.2	65.1	71.4	76.3	79.9	82.1
MINING	43.3	42.3	40.5	43.5	42.7	44.0	86.1	91.3	96.9	103.0	110.6	115.3
Coal	39.4	39.2	30.7	38.9	37.8	40.3	95.1	100.9	112.7	111.9	126.0	127.4
Metallic ores	45.6	44.5	44.7	45.7	45.1	46.1	86.2	90.7	97.8	104.4	108.4	114.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	45.4	43.6	44.4	45.9	44.3	44.4	66.6	72.3	76.5	84.6	93.9	99.4
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION	45.7	46.3	44.9	45.4	44.4	45.6	71.2	77.4	83.9	88.4	93.2	97.6
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	37.4	39.5	39.1	40.9	38.8	41.1	82.2	86.0	90.9	96.5	98.6	105.0
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	35.7	35.6	37.4	36.6	37.2	37.0	65.2	67.0	71.3	74.7	78.9	81.7
SERVICES (as listed below)	42.5	43.0	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.4	45.3	50.9	52.3	56.0	59.5	61.6
Hotels and restaurants	43.9	43.6	43.4	42.9	43.1	42.5	44.5	50.8	51.6	54.7	59.4	60.9
Personal (chiefly laundries)	40.0	41.8	41.3	41.2	40.6	41.4	42.4	51.0	53.8	58.6	59.9	62.9

The industries classed in the durable manufactured industries are indicated by an asterisk.

Table 15.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Manufacturing as a Whole and in the Manufacture of Durable Goods and of Non-Durable Goods, Monthly from Jan. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948, with Annual Averages in 1945-48.

	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings		
	All Manu- factures	Durable Goods	Non-Durable Goods	All Manu- factures	Durable Goods	Non-Durable Goods
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
1945 - Average	44.3	44.7	43.7	69.4	76.7	60.7
1946 - Average	42.7	42.8	42.6	70.0	76.4	63.8
1947 - Average	42.5	42.7	42.3	80.3	87.2	73.4
1948 - Average	42.2	42.3	42.0	91.3	98.4	84.0
*Jan. 1, 1946	38.1	37.5	38.7	67.9	74.7	61.7
Feb. 1	44.1	44.4	43.8	68.1	75.2	61.3
Mar. 1	44.0	44.2	43.9	67.9	74.5	61.5
Apr. 1	44.4	44.6	44.2	68.4	75.1	61.8
*May 1	43.0	43.2	42.8	68.9	75.5	62.4
June 1	42.0	42.1	41.9	69.1	75.1	63.3
July 1	42.4	42.8	42.1	70.0	75.7	64.1
Aug. 1	43.0	43.2	42.8	70.0	75.8	64.4
Sept. 1	42.7	42.6	42.7	70.6	76.5	65.1
Oct. 1	42.9	42.8	42.9	71.4	77.8	65.7
Nov. 1	42.4	42.5	42.3	72.9	79.4	66.7
Dec. 1	43.2	43.2	43.2	74.5	81.8	67.6
*Jan. 1, 1947	38.1	38.0	38.1	76.3	83.3	69.4
Feb. 1	43.2	43.2	43.1	76.4	83.5	69.4
Mar. 1	43.4	43.6	43.2	77.1	84.2	69.9
Apr. 1	43.2	43.4	43.1	77.6	84.8	70.5
May 1	43.2	43.3	43.1	78.3	85.4	71.2
June 1	42.9	43.0	42.7	79.9	86.2	73.4
July 1	42.0	42.5	41.6	80.8	86.8	74.7
Aug. 1	42.5	42.6	42.3	81.3	87.7	74.8
Sept. 1	42.3	42.5	42.2	82.2	88.8	75.7
Oct. 1	43.1	43.5	42.6	83.4	90.6	76.2
Nov. 1	42.9	43.2	42.7	84.7	91.9	77.6
Dec. 1	43.5	43.8	43.2	85.6	92.8	78.3
*Jan. 1, 1948	38.3	38.5	38.1	86.6	92.9	80.0
Feb. 1	42.8	42.7	42.8	86.6	93.2	80.1
Mar. 1	43.2	43.4	43.0	88.0	95.0	80.8
*Apr. 1	41.6	41.8	41.4	89.0	95.6	82.1
May 1	43.1	43.4	42.7	89.4	96.2	82.4
June 1	41.7	41.6	41.7	91.4	98.4	84.4
July 1	42.0	42.3	41.6	92.3	99.2	85.2
Aug. 1	42.1	42.0	42.1	92.7	99.8	85.6
Sept. 1	41.7	42.0	41.5	93.4	100.9	85.8
Oct. 1	43.0	43.3	42.7	94.6	102.6	86.6
Nov. 1	43.1	43.2	43.0	95.5	103.4	87.6
Dec. 1	43.2	43.4	43.1	96.0	104.1	87.7

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of May 1, 1946, and Apr. 1, 1948.

Table 16.- Average Weekly Wages of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported by Leading Manufacturing Establishments, by Provinces, Monthly from Jan. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948, With Annual Averages in 1945-48.

	<u>Canada</u>	<u>N.S.</u>	<u>N.B.</u>	<u>Que.</u>	<u>Ont.</u>	<u>Man.</u>	<u>Sask.</u>	<u>Alta.</u>	<u>B.C.</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1945 - Average	30.71	32.66	28.50	29.49	31.02	29.42	28.93	30.93	34.69
1946 - Average	29.87	29.82	29.31	28.72	30.04	30.18	30.16	30.40	34.14
1947 - Average	34.13	32.89	33.19	32.13	35.20	33.47	34.60	33.51	37.56
1948 - Average	38.53	36.27	37.05	36.18	39.76	37.74	39.30	38.57	41.45
*Jan. 1, 1946	25.87	26.37	26.35	24.45	25.97	27.17	27.78	28.50	29.46
Feb. 1	30.03	31.04	29.22	28.64	30.20	30.21	29.82	30.70	34.47
Mar. 1	29.88	31.32	29.08	28.81	29.82	30.33	30.26	30.76	34.71
Apr. 1	30.37	31.65	30.18	28.92	30.72	30.64	30.08	30.49	34.14
*May 1	29.63	30.43	28.84	27.96	30.14	30.07	29.40	30.53	33.45
June 1	29.02	30.01	27.95	28.22	29.11	29.89	29.17	30.14	32.89
July 1	29.68	30.28	29.61	27.97	30.07	30.03	29.92	30.08	34.73
Aug. 1	30.10	28.92	29.59	29.10	30.20	30.03	29.79	29.96	35.05
Sept. 1	30.15	28.26	29.07	29.63	29.93	29.96	30.40	29.89	34.49
Oct. 1	30.63	28.33	30.50	29.86	30.51	30.62	31.39	30.30	35.28
Nov. 1	30.91	30.20	30.67	30.13	30.83	30.75	31.08	30.90	35.41
Dec. 1	32.18	31.32	31.05	30.65	32.83	32.58	32.92	31.97	35.50
*Jan. 1, 1947	29.07	26.91	28.67	27.33	30.40	29.61	31.18	30.25	31.62
Feb. 1	33.00	32.21	32.59	31.10	33.84	33.00	33.25	32.38	36.54
Mar. 1	33.46	32.60	32.71	31.41	34.30	33.01	34.57	32.76	37.67
Apr. 1	33.52	33.90	33.11	31.52	34.31	33.45	34.06	33.36	37.58
May 1	33.83	33.49	32.84	31.96	34.77	33.27	34.19	33.53	37.21
June 1	34.28	32.23	33.59	32.52	35.07	33.58	34.07	34.22	37.92
July 1	33.94	34.08	33.74	31.26	35.15	34.16	34.13	34.12	37.92
Aug. 1	34.55	33.88	32.99	32.35	35.62	33.40	35.18	32.91	38.34
Sept. 1	34.77	33.90	34.46	33.03	35.73	34.09	34.48	33.73	37.49
Oct. 1	35.95	33.36	34.11	34.11	37.06	34.07	35.83	34.15	39.32
Nov. 1	36.34	34.49	34.88	34.43	37.51	34.69	36.80	34.90	39.46
Dec. 1	37.24	34.54	34.60	35.20	38.61	35.77	37.41	35.87	39.67
*Jan. 1, 1948	33.17	31.36	31.72	30.97	34.12	33.30	34.68	34.24	36.78
Feb. 1	37.06	35.53	35.80	34.95	38.14	36.25	38.01	37.02	40.56
Mar. 1	38.02	35.10	35.85	35.82	39.45	35.95	38.36	37.02	41.09
*Apr. 1	37.02	35.42	35.40	34.50	38.43	36.17	38.53	37.22	39.86
May 1	38.53	37.18	36.42	36.12	39.98	36.81	38.21	37.27	41.78
June 1	38.11	36.21	36.11	36.14	39.21	37.37	40.05	38.89	40.65
July 1	38.77	37.32	38.05	36.12	40.16	38.77	38.89	39.33	41.16
Aug. 1	39.03	37.13	37.99	36.89	40.16	38.66	38.97	38.97	41.27
Sept. 1	38.95	37.25	38.82	36.55	40.16	39.42	39.32	39.88	41.67
Oct. 1	40.68	37.02	39.48	38.66	42.00	40.26	40.85	39.64	43.30
Nov. 1	41.16	37.91	39.71	39.01	42.43	40.30	42.68	41.44	44.16
Dec. 1	41.47	37.80	39.95	39.15	42.78	40.25	42.36	41.42	45.12

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of May 1, 1946, and Apr. 1, 1948.

Table 17.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in Manufacturing, by Provinces.

Part I - Average Hours Worked

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1945 - Average	46.0	45.6	46.0	43.5	43.2	42.8	43.2	41.8
1946 - Average	43.4	45.3	44.6	41.6	42.5	42.6	42.1	40.6
1947 - Average	43.8	45.1	44.2	41.8	42.1	42.5	42.1	39.0
1948 - Average	43.8	44.8	43.7	41.5	42.4	42.3	42.2	38.1
*Jan. 1, 1946	38.5	41.1	39.5	37.2	39.1	40.2	39.8	36.1
Feb. 1	44.4	46.3	46.2	42.9	43.4	42.3	43.3	42.4
Mar. 1	45.0	45.8	46.4	42.6	43.7	42.8	43.2	42.9
Apr. 1	45.8	47.3	46.5	43.2	43.9	42.6	43.0	42.2
*May 1	43.6	45.2	44.6	42.1	42.9	42.3	42.7	41.3
June 1	43.3	44.3	44.1	40.6	42.4	42.9	41.8	40.4
July 1	44.2	45.9	42.9	42.0	42.6	43.3	41.9	41.0
Aug. 1	43.1	45.6	44.9	42.0	42.6	42.2	41.5	40.9
Sept. 1	42.5	45.0	44.9	41.4	42.2	42.7	41.4	40.2
Oct. 1	42.1	46.0	44.9	41.8	42.0	43.6	41.5	40.5
Nov. 1	43.7	45.5	44.7	41.0	42.3	43.1	42.1	40.1
Dec. 1	45.0	45.8	45.2	42.2	43.1	43.2	42.4	39.4
*Jan. 1, 1947	37.8	40.5	39.5	38.1	38.4	40.6	39.8	34.6
Feb. 1	44.8	46.1	45.0	42.3	42.8	42.3	42.6	39.8
Mar. 1	44.3	46.2	45.2	42.5	42.7	43.7	42.6	40.5
Apr. 1	44.6	46.7	45.1	42.1	43.1	43.5	43.1	40.5
May 1	44.6	46.0	45.2	42.3	42.6	43.0	42.5	39.8
June 1	43.2	45.7	44.8	41.9	42.5	42.7	43.1	40.0
July 1	45.2	45.6	42.3	41.8	42.7	42.5	42.7	39.5
Aug. 1	44.7	44.4	43.9	41.9	41.7	42.9	41.5	39.0
Sept. 1	44.2	45.4	44.4	41.4	42.3	41.2	41.9	38.1
Oct. 1	43.9	44.7	45.0	42.4	41.8	42.5	41.7	39.2
Nov. 1	44.1	45.3	45.0	42.1	42.0	42.4	41.2	38.8
Dec. 1	44.8	44.7	45.6	42.8	43.1	42.8	42.3	38.4
*Jan. 1, 1948	40.0	39.9	39.4	37.7	39.5	39.1	40.0	34.9
Feb. 1	44.8	45.9	44.3	42.1	43.1	43.0	42.7	38.7
Mar. 1	44.1	45.9	45.0	42.6	42.8	43.0	42.5	38.8
*Apr. 1	43.3	44.2	42.8	41.1	42.5	43.2	42.1	37.5
May 1	44.9	45.3	44.7	42.4	43.1	42.6	42.3	39.3
June 1	42.2	43.5	43.8	40.8	41.2	43.2	42.0	37.4
July 1	43.9	45.4	42.8	41.7	42.7	42.0	42.7	37.8
Aug. 1	44.2	44.8	43.6	41.4	42.3	41.5	41.9	37.9
Sept. 1	44.5	46.1	43.1	40.9	42.8	41.3	42.7	38.3
Oct. 1	43.6	45.7	45.0	42.3	43.1	41.9	41.6	38.9
Nov. 1	44.7	45.7	45.1	42.3	43.1	43.2	42.9	38.5
Dec. 1	45.0	45.6	45.1	42.4	43.0	43.0	42.4	39.0

* See footnote on Table 15.

Table 17.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in Manufacturing, by Provinces. (Concluded)

Part II - Average Hourly Earnings.

	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia
	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
1945 - Average	71.0	62.5	64.1	71.3	68.1	67.6	71.6	83.0
1946 - Average	68.7	64.7	64.4	72.2	71.0	70.8	72.2	84.1
1947 - Average	75.1	73.6	72.7	84.2	79.5	81.4	79.6	96.3
1948 - Average	82.8	82.7	82.8	95.8	89.0	92.9	91.4	108.8
Jan. 1, 1946	68.5	64.1	61.9	69.8	69.5	69.1	71.6	81.6
Feb. 1	69.9	63.1	62.0	70.4	69.6	70.5	70.9	81.3
Mar. 1	69.6	63.5	62.1	70.0	69.4	70.7	71.2	80.9
Apr. 1	69.1	63.8	62.2	71.1	69.8	70.6	70.9	80.9
May 1	69.8	63.8	62.7	71.6	70.1	69.5	71.5	81.0
June 1	69.3	63.1	64.0	71.7	70.5	68.0	72.1	81.4
July 1	68.5	64.5	65.2	71.6	70.5	69.1	71.8	84.7
Aug. 1	67.1	64.9	64.8	71.9	70.5	70.6	72.2	85.7
Sept. 1	66.5	64.6	66.0	72.3	71.0	71.2	72.2	85.8
Oct. 1	67.3	66.3	66.5	73.0	72.9	72.0	73.0	87.1
Nov. 1	69.1	67.4	67.4	75.2	72.7	72.1	73.4	88.3
Dec. 1	69.6	67.8	67.8	77.8	75.6	76.2	75.4	90.1
Jan. 1, 1947	71.2	70.8	69.2	79.8	77.1	76.8	76.0	91.4
Feb. 1	71.9	70.7	69.1	80.0	77.1	78.6	76.0	91.8
Mar. 1	73.6	70.8	69.5	80.7	77.3	79.1	76.9	93.0
Apr. 1	76.0	70.9	69.9	81.5	77.6	78.3	77.4	92.8
May 1	75.1	71.4	70.7	82.2	78.1	79.5	78.9	93.5
June 1	74.6	73.5	72.6	83.7	79.0	79.8	79.4	94.8
July 1	75.4	74.0	73.9	84.1	80.0	80.3	79.9	96.0
Aug. 1	75.8	74.3	73.7	85.0	80.1	82.0	79.3	98.3
Sept. 1	76.7	75.9	74.4	86.3	80.6	83.7	80.5	98.4
Oct. 1	76.0	76.3	75.8	87.4	81.5	84.3	81.9	100.3
Nov. 1	78.2	77.0	76.5	89.1	82.6	86.8	84.7	101.7
Dec. 1	77.1	77.4	77.2	90.2	83.0	87.4	84.8	103.3
Jan. 1, 1948	78.4	79.5	78.6	90.5	84.3	88.7	85.6	105.4
Feb. 1	79.3	78.0	78.9	90.6	84.1	88.4	86.7	104.8
Mar. 1	79.6	78.1	79.6	92.6	84.0	89.2	87.1	105.9
Apr. 1	81.8	80.1	80.6	93.5	85.1	89.2	88.4	106.3
May 1	82.8	80.4	80.8	94.3	85.4	89.7	88.1	106.3
June 1	85.8	83.0	82.5	96.1	90.7	92.7	92.6	108.7
July 1	85.0	83.8	84.4	96.3	90.8	92.6	92.1	108.9
Aug. 1	84.0	84.8	84.6	97.0	91.4	93.9	93.0	108.9
Sept. 1	83.7	84.2	84.8	98.2	92.1	95.2	93.4	108.8
Oct. 1	84.9	86.4	85.9	99.3	93.4	97.5	95.3	111.3
Nov. 1	84.8	86.9	86.5	100.3	93.5	98.8	96.6	114.7
Dec. 1	84.0	87.6	86.8	100.9	93.6	98.5	97.7	115.7

Table 18.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in Manufacturing as a Whole in Indicated Cities.

(a) Average Hours Worked.

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1945 - Average	44.5	41.8	43.6	43.0	41.2
1946 - Average	42.7	40.5	41.5	42.0	39.5
1947 - Average	42.0	40.4	41.8	41.6	38.5
1948 - Average	42.0	40.3	41.5	42.0	37.5
*Jan. 1, 1946	36.8	36.3	37.0	38.7	34.8
Feb. 1	44.8	41.5	42.6	42.8	41.8
Mar. 1	44.8	41.5	42.9	43.2	41.8
Apr. 1	44.9	42.1	43.3	43.2	41.0
*May 1	42.6	40.9	42.1	42.3	39.8
June 1	42.7	39.5	40.0	41.9	39.3
July 1	41.0	41.0	42.1	42.2	40.3
Aug. 1	42.8	40.7	41.8	42.2	39.9
Sept. 1	43.1	40.7	41.7	41.9	38.7
Oct. 1	42.5	40.5	41.8	41.6	39.3
Nov. 1	43.1	40.2	40.7	41.7	38.9
Dec. 1	43.3	41.2	42.5	42.6	38.6
*Jan. 1, 1947	37.0	36.7	38.2	37.5	32.8
Feb. 1	42.9	40.6	42.8	42.2	39.0
Mar. 1	42.9	40.9	43.4	42.2	39.9
Apr. 1	43.2	40.8	42.3	42.5	40.2
*May 1	43.1	40.9	42.0	42.1	39.9
June 1	42.6	40.5	42.2	42.2	39.8
July 1	40.4	40.7	41.5	42.3	39.0
Aug. 1	41.2	40.2	41.9	41.2	38.2
Sept. 1	41.9	40.1	41.4	41.7	38.2
Oct. 1	42.6	40.8	42.2	41.2	38.6
Nov. 1	43.1	40.9	41.1	41.4	38.1
Dec. 1	43.4	41.4	42.6	42.8	38.3
*Jan. 1, 1948	37.4	36.9	39.4	39.0	33.6
Feb. 1	42.5	41.0	42.4	42.6	38.5
Mar. 1	43.2	41.1	42.3	42.3	38.1
*Apr. 1	41.4	39.7	42.0	42.0	37.0
May 1	42.9	41.2	42.7	42.7	38.5
June 1	41.3	39.4	40.8	40.7	36.5
July 1	41.4	40.7	41.1	42.3	37.5
Aug. 1	42.0	40.5	42.1	42.0	36.9
Sept. 1	40.9	39.7	40.2	42.4	38.1
Oct. 1	43.3	41.1	42.1	42.6	38.3
Nov. 1	43.5	41.3	41.1	42.6	38.0
Dec. 1	43.8	41.4	42.0	42.7	38.4

*The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of May 1, 1946, and April 1, 1948.

Table 18.- Average Hours Worked and Average Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in Manufacturing as a Whole in Indicated Cities. (Concluded)

(b) Average Hourly Earnings.

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
1945 - Average	69.5	72.5	73.4	68.1	84.7
1946 - Average	69.1	72.6	73.7	70.8	83.9
1947 - Average	77.1	83.9	87.1	78.8	95.3
1948 - Average	87.1	95.5	101.4	88.3	107.0
Jan. 1, 1946	67.4	71.4	73.4	69.6	81.9
Feb. 1	66.7	70.9	72.4	69.5	81.7
Mar. 1	67.1	71.1	71.9	69.1	81.0
Apr. 1	67.2	71.4	72.5	69.6	80.6
May 1	67.9	71.7	73.1	70.1	80.9
June 1	68.5	71.9	73.4	70.6	80.7
July 1	69.0	71.4	73.4	70.1	82.6
Aug. 1	68.7	71.8	71.8	70.0	83.5
Sept. 1	70.4	72.6	71.9	70.5	85.9
Oct. 1	71.1	74.1	72.0	72.4	87.4
Nov. 1	72.0	75.0	77.9	72.4	89.7
Dec. 1	72.6	77.3	81.0	75.5	90.9
Jan. 1, 1947	74.2	79.0	83.1	76.8	91.4
Feb. 1	74.1	79.8	83.7	76.6	91.9
Mar. 1	74.7	80.6	84.4	76.7	92.7
Apr. 1	74.9	81.5	85.4	77.3	92.2
May 1	75.7	82.2	85.5	77.6	92.8
June 1	76.3	83.2	86.3	77.9	93.7
July 1	77.6	83.7	86.0	79.3	93.8
Aug. 1	77.3	84.5	87.1	79.0	95.8
Sept. 1	78.3	86.0	88.9	79.6	96.8
Oct. 1	79.9	87.7	90.3	80.4	99.5
Nov. 1	80.7	88.5	91.0	81.9	101.0
Dec. 1	81.4	89.9	93.6	82.3	101.9
Jan. 1, 1948	82.6	90.2	94.9	83.7	102.9
Feb. 1	82.8	91.6	95.8	83.3	103.3
Mar. 1	83.8	92.2	96.9	83.2	104.8
Apr. 1	84.8	93.2	97.7	84.5	105.3
May 1	85.1	94.2	102.0	84.8	105.8
June 1	87.3	96.0	102.4	90.0	106.7
July 1	88.5	95.6	102.8	90.0	106.3
Aug. 1	88.4	96.6	104.1	90.4	106.6
Sept. 1	88.9	97.3	104.4	91.2	105.9
Oct. 1	90.4	99.3	104.5	92.5	109.6
Nov. 1	91.1	99.7	104.7	92.7	113.0
Dec. 1	91.6	99.8	107.1	93.0	114.0

Table 19.- Average Weekly Wages of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Employed in Leading Manufacturing Establishments by Cities, Monthly from Jan. 1, 1946 to Dec. 1, 1948, with Annual Averages in 1945-48.

	<u>Montreal</u>	<u>Toronto</u>	<u>Hamilton</u>	<u>Winnipeg</u>	<u>Vancouver</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1945 - Average	30.93	30.31	32.00	29.28	34.90
1946 - Average	29.51	29.40	30.59	29.74	33.14
1947 - Average	32.38	33.90	36.41	32.78	36.69
1948 - Average	36.58	38.49	42.08	37.09	40.13
*Jan. 1, 1946	24.80	25.92	27.16	26.94	28.50
Feb. 1	29.88	29.42	30.84	29.75	34.16
Mar. 1	30.06	29.51	30.85	29.85	33.86
Apr. 1	30.17	30.06	31.39	30.07	33.05
*May 1	28.93	29.33	30.78	29.65	32.20
June 1	29.25	28.40	29.36	29.58	31.72
July 1	28.29	29.27	30.90	29.58	33.29
Aug. 1	29.40	29.22	30.01	29.54	33.32
Sept. 1	30.34	29.55	29.98	29.54	33.24
Oct. 1	30.22	30.01	30.10	30.12	34.35
Nov. 1	31.03	30.15	31.71	30.19	34.89
Dec. 1	31.44	31.85	34.43	32.16	35.27
*Jan. 1, 1947	27.45	28.99	31.74	28.80	29.98
Feb. 1	31.79	32.40	35.82	32.33	35.84
Mar. 1	32.05	32.97	36.63	32.37	36.99
Apr. 1	32.36	33.25	36.12	32.85	37.06
May 1	32.63	33.62	35.91	32.67	37.03
June 1	32.50	33.70	36.42	32.87	37.29
July 1	31.35	34.07	35.69	33.54	36.58
Aug. 1	31.85	33.97	36.49	32.55	36.60
Sept. 1	32.81	34.49	36.80	33.19	36.98
Oct. 1	34.04	35.78	38.11	33.12	38.41
Nov. 1	34.78	36.20	37.40	33.91	38.48
Dec. 1	35.33	37.22	39.87	35.22	39.03
*Jan. 1, 1948	30.89	33.28	37.39	32.64	34.57
Feb. 1	35.19	37.56	40.62	35.49	39.77
Mar. 1	36.20	37.89	40.99	35.19	39.93
*Apr. 1	35.11	37.00	41.03	35.49	38.96
May 1	36.51	38.81	43.55	36.21	40.73
June 1	36.05	37.82	41.78	36.63	38.95
July 1	36.64	38.91	42.25	38.07	39.86
Aug. 1	37.13	39.12	43.83	37.97	39.34
Sept. 1	36.36	38.63	41.97	38.67	40.35
Oct. 1	39.14	40.81	43.99	39.41	41.98
Nov. 1	39.63	41.18	43.03	39.49	42.94
Dec. 1	40.12	41.32	44.98	39.71	43.78

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of May 1, 1946, and Apr. 1, 1948.

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GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

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ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
1949



DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS

Department of Trade and Commerce

ANNUAL REVIEW
OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS
1949

As reported by employers having 15 or more employees in the
leading industrial groups

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Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa

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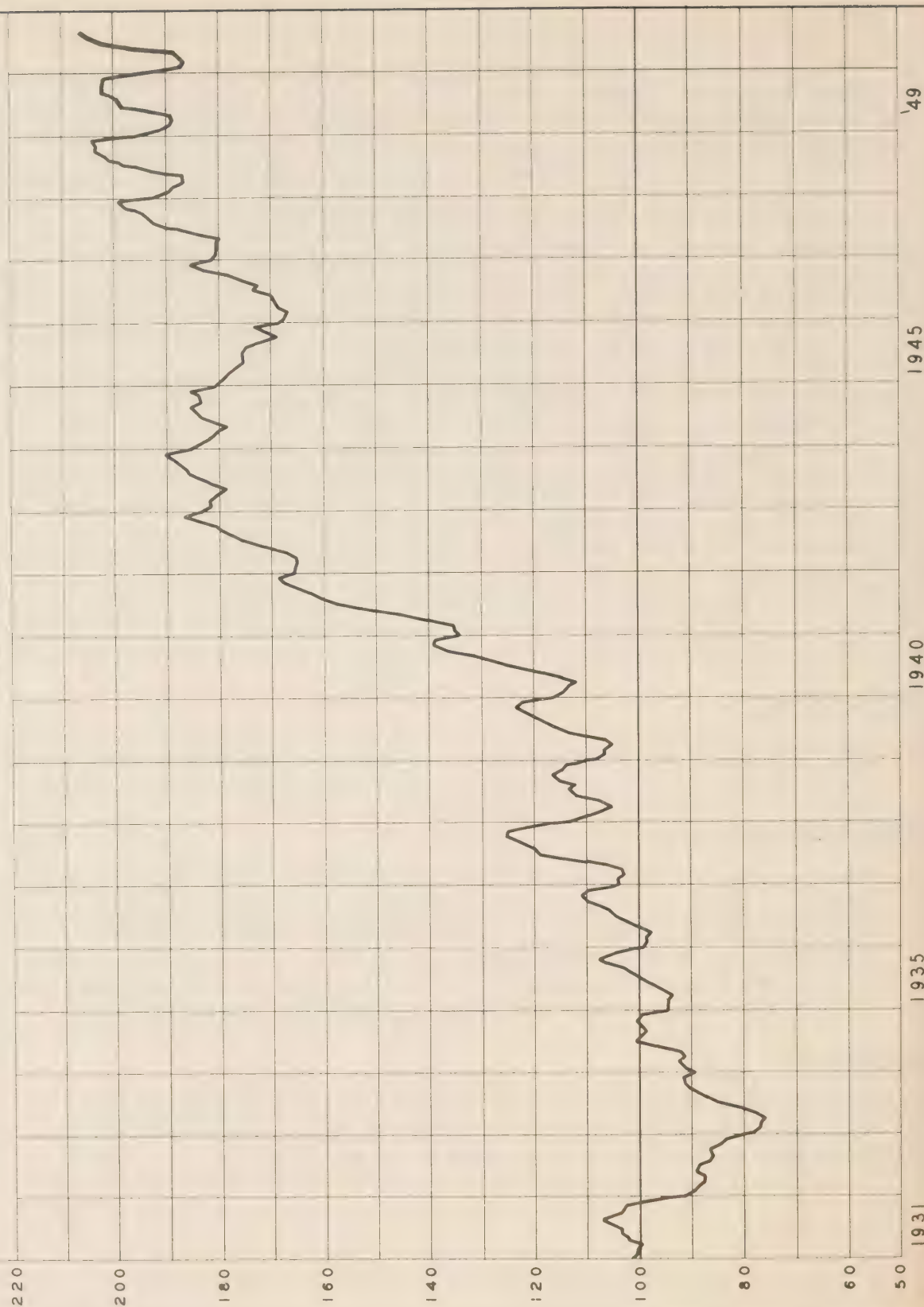
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EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES*

1931 = 100

1926 = 100



* MANUFACTURING, LOGGING, MINING, COMMUNICATIONS, TRANSPORTATION, CONSTRUCTION, TRADE AND CERTAIN SERVICES

ANNUAL REVIEW OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN CANADA, 1949.

Foreword.

The present annual review is the last to give index numbers of employment on the 1926 base, and those of payrolls on June 1, 1941, as 100. From early in 1951, the monthly data will be published on the 1939 basic period as 100, for employment, payrolls and average weekly salaries and wages, while the industrial grouping of the statistics will be changed to conform to the Canadian Standard Industrial Classification. In view of these important changes, and the relatively short period for which comparisons of material on the 1926 and 1941 basic periods will be available, the 1949 annual review is considerably abbreviated as compared with earlier issues.

1.- GENERAL SUMMARY.

EMPLOYMENT.

There was little general change in the volume of employment afforded by the larger establishments^{1/} in the principal industrial divisions in Canada in 1949 as compared with 1948. On 1926 as 100, the monthly index numbers averaged 196.2, showing an insignificant increase over the 1948 annual figure of 195.8, previously the maximum in the record of 29 years. At the peak of wartime activity in 1943, the annual index was 184.1, while the post-war low average was 173.2, reached in 1946.

At the first of the year, the index number was 1.2 p.c. higher than at Jan. 1, 1948. In the following months, the curve just about paralleled that in the same period a year earlier, at a very slightly higher level. By Aug. 1, however, the position was reversed, and except at Sept. 1, the 1949 line was a little below its 1948 position during the latter part of the year. At Dec. 1, the index of employment was 2.5 points lower than at the same date in the preceding year, although in accordance with the seasonal movement, it was higher than at the beginning of January, 1949; the increase in that comparison amounted to 5.8 points. In 1948, the gain from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 was 10.6 points, and in 1947, 18.6 points.

Trends of Employment for Men and Women.

On the whole, the movements of employment for men and women differed during the year under review; as compared with 1948, there was a loss of 0.1 p.c. among male workers on the payrolls of the larger firms, with a rise of some 2.3 p.c. among their female employees. The situation among men differed from that indicated in 1948, when the co-operating firms had reported an increase of about $4\frac{1}{2}$ p.c. in the number of men on their staffs, as compared with 1947; the percentage gain in employment for women in 1948 was quite similar to that in the year under review.

On 6 occasions in 1949, the month-to-month fluctuations among workers of the

^{1/}During the 12 months, information was compiled from an average of 21,428 leading employers in the major industrial groups. It is estimated that the co-operating firms employed approximately 82 p.c. of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in the industries in which they operate. Attention is drawn to the explanatory notes appearing on pages 98 and 100 at the end of this bulletin.

Table A.- Geographical and Industrial Distribution of the Employees and Weekly Payrolls Reported ^{1/} In 1949, Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, Index Numbers of Employment, Payrolls and Average Weekly Wages and Salaries, 1946-49.

Area and Industry	Averages of Monthly Data		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries				Employment				Index Numbers (June 1, 1941=100)				Average Weekly Wages and Salaries			
	Employees Reported in 1949	Weekly Payrolls Reported in 1949	1946				1946				1946				1946			
			No.	\$	\$	\$	1946	1947	1948	1949	1946	1947	1948	1949	1946	1947	1948	1949
(a) Provinces																		
Maritime Provinces	140,519	5,297,107	30.37	32.80	35.98	37.71	113.0	113.7	119.8	117.8	156.6	170.4	197.3	202.5	142.7	154.1	169.1	177.2
Prince Edward Island	5,311	112,177	27.51	29.42	32.20	33.92	124.7	134.4	149.5	144.9	157.0	181.5	220.9	226.2	127.0	136.8	149.7	157.7
Nova Scotia	81,194	3,062,227	30.71	32.49	35.95	37.58	107.3	103.4	112.0	112.7	145.7	149.1	178.9	187.0	144.8	149.0	164.9	172.4
New Brunswick	56,014	2,132,705	30.05	33.33	36.23	38.09	121.7	129.5	131.1	124.8	175.4	206.9	228.3	228.2	141.2	146.8	177.0	186.1
Quebec	594,346	24,430,501	31.24	34.64	38.45	41.21	113.0	122.2	126.2	124.4	147.1	176.7	202.7	213.9	133.3	147.8	164.1	175.9
Ontario	868,034	38,588,460	32.68	37.11	41.29	44.45	110.2	120.4	125.8	127.1	152.7	164.9	191.8	208.5	121.7	138.2	153.7	165.5
Prairie Provinces	248,528	10,777,474	33.28	36.46	40.50	43.35	120.9	127.4	133.0	138.3	152.1	175.5	203.8	226.5	127.0	139.2	154.6	165.5
Manitoba	4,755,596	10,777,474	33.28	36.46	40.50	43.35	120.9	127.4	133.0	138.3	152.1	175.5	203.8	226.5	127.0	139.2	154.6	165.5
Saskatchewan	46,528	1,950,945	32.41	35.57	39.20	41.91	117.0	123.3	125.9	126.5	146.1	169.3	190.7	204.6	128.3	140.8	155.1	165.7
British Columbia	91,172	4,073,053	34.06	37.27	41.71	44.67	126.6	135.0	143.7	153.5	161.9	188.6	224.7	256.0	129.4	141.6	158.5	169.7
	195,922	8,893,778	35.30	38.74	42.62	45.85	123.5	143.6	150.2	148.5	153.7	195.6	225.0	239.3	130.6	143.3	157.7	169.6
CANADA	2,045,249	88,047,420	32.58	36.15	40.11	43.05	113.5	123.0	128.2	128.5	142.4	172.6	199.5	214.5	128.2	143.2	158.9	170.5
(b) Cities																		
Montreal	301,696	12,602,666	31.92	34.92	38.71	41.76	119.0	126.5	130.0	133.6	148.4	172.3	196.3	217.8	129.7	141.8	157.2	169.6
Quebec City	32,957	1,171,580	27.68	30.77	33.38	35.54	102.2	111.8	120.2	119.1	135.0	164.1	190.4	205.2	135.5	148.4	160.9	171.4
Toronto	277,655	12,212,415	32.80	36.76	40.88	43.97	115.7	124.3	129.7	133.1	141.2	170.6	197.8	218.3	123.8	138.8	154.3	166.0
Ottawa	27,435	1,050,942	28.45	31.69	34.48	37.57	115.3	120.4	127.3	132.2	142.1	165.6	190.1	214.5	123.2	137.2	149.3	162.6
Hamilton	67,502	3,149,432	32.46	37.32	42.46	46.68	101.9	113.7	120.5	124.4	120.5	154.7	186.5	210.9	118.1	135.8	154.5	169.9
Windsor	40,948	2,082,979	38.05	43.54	47.42	50.85	103.2	115.3	118.2	125.3	104.4	134.0	151.0	171.3	101.3	115.9	126.2	135.3
Winnipeg	2,777,993	30.40	33.18	36.74	39.22	42.55	122.5	127.3	131.4	135.3	146.3	166.0	189.4	208.2	120.6	131.7	145.7	155.6
Vancouver	86,575	3,795,092	33.12	36.52	40.22	43.62	138.4	156.2	163.9	160.1	173.5	213.9	248.0	283.4	129.1	141.6	156.8	170.8
Halifax	23,150	819,992	29.17	32.23	35.49	38.44	132.6	123.2	124.7	128.0	169.3	175.1	184.1	198.0	..	..	..	..
Saint John	13,987	501,128	29.18	31.34	33.47	35.83	125.2	132.1	132.1	127.5	169.1	191.2	206.3	213.1	..	..	..	..
Sherbrooke	10,612	380,222	26.69	29.96	32.88	35.83	107.0	112.4	117.0	117.2	137.1	162.1	185.0	202.3	..	..	..	..
Three Rivers	11,053	460,795	30.92	34.94	39.85	41.70	114.2	131.9	134.4	133.2	136.9	178.9	207.0	214.1	..	..	..	..
Brantford	15,342	670,899	..	..	..	43.69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kitchener - Waterloo	20,892	846,468	30.02	35.25	38.63	40.64	116.0	131.8	133.9	135.6	153.0	204.7	228.4	243.1	..	..	..	..
London	27,430	1,120,877	30.60	33.86	38.16	40.76	128.2	141.8	145.6	152.0	154.6	188.2	218.4	243.3	..	..	..	..
Fort William - Port Arthur	11,662	529,827	35.31	39.09	43.07	45.43	72.3	80.0	85.6	79.4	94.6	117.7	138.9	156.5	..	..	..	..
St. Catharines ^{2/}	25,970	1,274,648	..	..	..	49.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Regina	11,603	444,145	29.27	32.00	35.57	38.26	115.0	124.0	130.5	134.6	146.4	172.1	196.2	218.8	..	..	..	..
Saskatoon	7,876	235,098	28.76	32.25	34.89	37.43	143.0	150.6	149.9	149.5	187.0	220.0	238.2	255.3	..	..	..	..
Calgary	23,369	980,967	32.06	34.48	36.52	41.97	120.6	129.3	136.0	143.8	148.2	176.8	206.6	238.9	..	..	..	..
Edmonton	23,700	982,939	30.36	32.97	37.58	40.59	136.9	144.4	161.6	176.3	170.5	195.8	246.1	289.1	..	..	..	..
Victoria	15,421	561,434	31.58	35.29	38.54	41.81	147.5	153.8	149.9	151.0	184.6	216.6	229.2	250.3	..	..	..	..
(c) Industries																		
Manufacturing	1,068,937	47,285,298	32.51	36.57	40.91	44.23	110.9	118.4	122.0	122.1	138.5	166.9	192.4	208.2	127.1	145.0	160.0	173.0
Durable Goods ^{3/}	496,059	23,440,878	34.76	39.07	43.57	47.26	105.2	114.6	118.2	116.7	129.9	159.0	182.6	196.1	125.6	141.1	157.4	170.7
Non-Durable Goods	538,853	22,194,016	30.27	34.07	38.20	41.13	116.1	121.8	124.4	125.3	148.5	176.2	202.5	219.4	129.7	146.0	163.7	176.5
Electric Light and Power	34,025	1,648,404	39.40	41.30	45.42	48.43	117.9	127.3	147.9	165.6	139.6	165.8	212.7	254.6	119.6	128.6	141.4	150.8
Lumber	63,127	2,535,449	29.03	35.42	39.11	40.62	169.6	195.3	181.7	133.2	246.2	347.0	355.6	266.1	154.2	186.1	207.7	215.7
Mining	84,067	4,531,048	39.21	43.03	48.77	51.49	87.6	89.2	98.0	100.9	108.8	120.6	149.8	162.6	126.6	138.9	157.5	166.3
Communications	52,540	2,125,056	32.76	34.42	37.66	40.40	146.0	169.0	182.0	147.9	175.7	213.5	249.4	289.7	120.9	127.1	139.0	149.1
Transportation	183,269	9,451,669	40.07	44.16	48.61	51.57	130.0	138.5	142.2	142.5	159.3	186.8	211.6	224.3	126.7	139.6	153.7	163.0
Construction and Maintenance	232,659	9,624,168	31.53	34.86	38.31	41.34	93.3	110.0	121.3	126.0	128.5	167.5	202.8	226.2	139.7	154.5	169.7	183.2
Services ^{4/}	71,599	2,007,117	21.06	23.48	25.87	28.05	130.3	139.4	146.1	147.1	170.5	200.9	229.0	248.7	131.8	146.9	161.9	175.5
Trade	289,121	10,689,615	28.45	31.29	34.58	36.97	122.0	132.1	141.2	146.6	147.6	175.0	204.4	227.1	125.4	138.0	151.6	163.0
FINANCE	2,045,249	88,047,420	32.58	36.15	40.11	43.05	113.5	123.0	128.2	128.5	142.4	172.6	199.5	214.5	128.2	143.2	158.9	170.5
Finance	69,007	3,644,687	34.85	37.09	38.60	40.94	123.9	132.9	139.5	145.2	149.8	170.5	186.4	204.8	121.9	129.7	135.7	143.1
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,134,256	91,692,107	32.48	36.19	40.06	42.96	113.9	123.4	128.6	129.2	142.7	172.5	199.0	214.1	127.4	142.0	157.0	168.5

^{1/}See explanatory notes on pages I and II at the end of this bulletin. ^{2/} Includes Welland, Thorold and Merriton. ^{3/} Includes iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. ^{4/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and dry-cleaning plants.

two sexes were in the same direction, although the percentage changes were unequal. At Mar. 1 and Apr. 1, and again in the final quarter of the year, however, there were reductions in the reported numbers of men, with increases in employment for women; at Aug. 1, workers of the latter sex declined in number, but male staffs expanded. Seasonal movements in the various industrial groups largely contributed to the differences in the trends and in the magnitude of the changes shown from month to month. Accompanying the improvement in employment for women in the major divisions in the year under review, was a small increase in their proportion per 1,000 workers of both sexes on the payrolls of leading establishments, which stood at 224, as compared with 220 in 1948.

Trends in Leading Industries.

As in both 1948 and 1947, the expansion in 1949 took place to a greater extent in the non-manufacturing groups generally than in manufacturing, in which only a nominal gain was recorded in the year under review. Among the former classes, logging showed further curtailment, the index falling by 26.7 p.c. from 1948. In the remaining divisions, increases were indicated ranging from 0.2 p.c. in transportation and 0.6 p.c. in those branches of the service industries for which data are available, to 2.9 p.c. in mining, 3.8 p.c. in trade, 3.9 p.c. in construction and maintenance, 4.1 p.c. in finance, and 8.6 p.c. in communications. In most cases, the percentage advances in 1949 over 1948 were on a smaller scale than those indicated in 1948 over 1947. The exception was the communications group, where the latest gain was slightly larger than that recorded in a similar comparison 12 months earlier.

The 1949 index in manufacturing was practically the same as in 1948, when the annual average had exceeded the 1947 figure by 3.0 p.c. The latest index was 9.3 p.c. below its level in 1943, the year of maximum wartime employment, and was also lower than in 1942 and 1944. With these exceptions, the 1949 figure, with that for 1948, was the highest in the record.

Slight improvement over 1948 was shown in the year under review in the non-durable division of manufacturing, the index rising by 0.7 p.c. In the heavy goods category, however, there was a loss of 1.3 p.c.; curtailment of operations in the wood and metal-using industries materially contributed to this decline. The trend of employment in the production of electric light and power continued favourable, the index rising by 12 p.c. as new stations came into operation during the year.

Trends in the Provinces.

A brief review of the provincial figures^{1/} for 1949 shows curtailment in industrial employment as compared with 1948 in Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick, Quebec and British Columbia; the losses varied from 1.1 p.c. in British Columbia and 1.5 p.c. in Quebec, to 4.8 p.c. in New Brunswick. In the remaining provinces, there were increases ranging from 0.6 p.c. in Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan and 1.0 p.c. in Ontario, to 6.8 p.c. in Alberta, where the situation was favourably affected by developments in the oil fields. In all provinces except Ontario, Manitoba and Alberta, the index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the year under review were rather lower than in 1948; the increases in the three provinces just mentioned were on a rather small scale. The volume of employment afforded in logging in the various provinces was less than in recently-preceding years. Transportation in the Eastern Provinces was quieter, but in Ontario and the Western

^{1/} Data for Newfoundland were not available in 1949.

Table B.- Industrial Distribution of the Employees and the Aggregate Weekly Payrolls Reported by Leading Establishments^{1/} in 1949, and Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of Such Employees, together with Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls in 1947, 1948 and 1949.

Industry	Averages of Monthly Data		Average Weekly Wages and Salaries Reported in			Index Numbers (June 1, 1941=100)					
	Employees Reported in 1949	Aggregate Weekly Wages and Salaries Reported in 1949	1947 1948 1949			Employment			Payrolls		
	No.	\$	\$	\$	\$	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949
MANUFACTURING	1,068,937	47,283,298	36.57	40.91	44.23	118.4	122.0	122.1	166.9	192.4	208.2
Durable Goods ^{2/}	496,059	23,440,878	39.07	43.57	47.26	114.6	118.2	116.7	159.0	182.8	196.1
Non-Durable Goods	538,853	22,194,016	34.07	38.20	41.18	121.8	124.4	125.3	176.2	202.5	219.4
Animal products - edible	37,035	1,583,820	35.09	39.36	42.76	131.7	136.1	133.6	182.9	214.9	225.3
Fur and products	4,328	174,976	34.34	38.31	40.43	123.3	135.4	139.6	160.3	194.3	211.0
Leather and products	31,141	1,013,428	27.76	30.12	32.54	113.5	107.7	109.1	167.1	170.5	187.4
Boots and shoes	20,095	628,417	26.64	28.78	31.27	108.1	106.1	110.5	164.0	171.9	184.7
Lumber products	81,110	3,180,009	32.66	35.86	39.19	119.0	123.1	121.0	183.6	207.9	219.2
Rough and dressed lumber	48,457	1,965,231	33.96	37.15	40.53	108.1	115.6	114.7	172.7	203.1	219.5
Furniture	18,545	711,122	31.40	34.91	38.33	145.0	149.3	155.8	189.7	207.4	220.3
Other lumber products	14,108	503,656	30.44	33.01	35.72	135.2	128.2	114.2	216.1	227.9	229.4
Plant products - edible	61,946	2,267,763	30.54	33.99	36.66	142.3	141.3	141.7	192.4	213.2	229.7
Pulp and paper products	113,643	5,656,348	41.62	46.66	49.77	135.9	142.1	139.8	191.3	222.9	234.7
Pulp and paper	49,214	2,799,929	48.30	54.24	56.90	132.4	137.7	129.2	203.9	234.8	232.9
Paper products	21,128	844,469	32.84	37.03	39.94	155.0	158.4	166.6	206.5	245.2	275.0
Printing and publishing	43,301	2,011,950	38.07	42.48	46.46	131.4	139.9	143.3	169.4	199.4	223.4
Rubber products	21,281	959,329	39.12	42.99	45.07	144.9	136.4	125.3	241.6	248.0	240.9
Textile products	162,921	5,621,332	27.91	31.41	34.50	108.1	113.1	116.2	157.7	185.6	209.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	59,430	2,254,201	29.08	33.62	37.93	105.1	111.9	112.1	151.7	199.0	225.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	22,947	854,964	28.21	32.75	37.25	87.1	91.6	93.0	127.9	156.3	179.4
Woolen yarn and cloth	14,442	527,167	28.61	32.72	36.53	107.7	111.8	105.8	172.8	204.8	215.4
Synthetic silk and silk goods	16,641	664,996	30.27	35.37	39.93	132.7	144.9	150.1	216.4	276.9	323.3
Hosiery and knit goods	24,886	780,323	25.18	28.18	31.37	114.7	121.0	115.5	159.6	188.1	199.3
Garments and personal furnishings	61,885	1,974,113	27.79	29.86	31.88	111.1	116.3	128.0	168.7	181.0	211.1
Other textile products	16,720	612,695	29.74	33.90	36.64	99.5	96.2	95.0	141.6	158.3	172.1
Tobacco	10,812	429,595	28.43	34.76	39.89	121.6	118.7	121.6	192.0	226.5	259.4
Beverages	19,907	948,009	39.68	44.37	47.61	154.5	166.0	172.0	206.7	248.6	276.4
Chemicals	43,115	2,052,722	39.16	44.14	47.61	93.7	96.4	98.1	136.3	157.8	171.1
Clay, glass and stone products	22,005	996,044	36.68	41.67	45.28	138.0	143.4	144.4	202.9	239.4	265.5
Electric light and power	34,025	1,648,404	41.30	45.43	48.43	127.3	147.9	165.6	165.8	212.7	254.4
Electrical apparatus	52,685	2,617,967	37.71	43.26	47.79	161.8	166.3	168.0	225.4	267.9	296.3
Iron and steel products	291,761	14,379,639	41.12	45.63	49.29	107.2	110.0	108.9	144.9	164.9	176.1
Crude, rolled and forged products	38,189	2,001,196	43.26	48.59	52.41	126.6	140.7	140.6	154.7	189.4	200.1
Machinery (other than vehicles)	28,916	1,562,215	39.72	43.86	47.13	114.2	115.8	114.3	159.9	177.8	188.1
Agricultural implements	17,387	852,235	40.30	46.40	48.92	173.1	203.9	193.3	269.2	358.2	351.1
Land vehicles and aircraft	116,914	5,950,273	42.56	47.24	50.89	95.7	97.7	102.8	125.8	142.2	161.1
Automobiles and parts	46,324	2,442,632	44.20	48.66	52.71	111.6	110.4	118.3	130.4	139.7	162.1
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	14,823	695,553	41.83	44.02	46.98	121.7	107.4	75.2	170.1	157.7	117.1
Heating appliances	8,520	374,799	35.90	40.71	43.96	131.9	144.7	152.0	179.5	224.6	253.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	11,470	559,684	41.52	44.94	48.80	90.9	101.8	100.6	155.2	188.7	206.1
Foundry and machine shop products	8,857	415,434	39.24	43.51	46.92	94.9	97.4	92.5	161.4	185.6	206.1
Other iron and steel products	46,685	2,168,250	38.01	42.36	46.44	103.1	101.1	99.5	141.1	155.8	168.1
Non-ferrous metal products	47,528	2,329,403	39.96	45.19	49.03	112.6	120.1	116.3	164.2	197.0	210.1
Non-metallic mineral products	15,465	834,271	43.57	50.04	53.95	120.0	121.3	122.2	175.1	208.0	225.1
Miscellaneous	18,229	690,239	31.87	34.77	37.84	138.4	138.0	155.8	201.5	230.6	270.1
LOGGING	63,127	2,535,449	35.42	39.11	40.62	195.3	181.7	133.2	347.0	355.6	266.1
MINING	84,067	4,531,048	43.03	48.77	51.49	89.2	98.0	100.9	120.6	149.8	162.1
Coal	24,677	1,208,145	41.61	47.81	48.92	85.3	94.5	97.8	138.7	178.0	188.1
Metallic ores	43,637	2,369,571	46.25	51.12	54.41	80.7	87.6	91.2	103.2	123.6	135.1
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	15,853	753,332	36.88	44.06	47.55	133.6	149.8	148.2	183.9	244.5	259.1
COMMUNICATIONS	52,540	2,125,066	34.42	37.66	40.40	169.0	182.0	197.9	213.5	249.4	289.1
Telegraphs	8,468	381,720	37.89	42.68	45.07	119.7	122.8	124.4	178.1	206.1	220.1
Telephones	42,301	1,667,582	33.63	36.59	39.39	184.3	199.8	217.2	223.5	251.8	306.1
TRANSPORTATION	183,269	9,451,669	44.16	48.61	51.57	138.5	142.2	142.5	186.6	211.6	224.1
Street railways, cartage and storage	62,142	2,851,035	38.70	42.82	45.86	152.7	153.6	156.6	202.9	226.6	246.1
Steam railway operation	92,080	5,309,561	49.79	54.61	57.66	131.6	134.7	134.4	181.0	203.3	214.1
Shipping and stowage	29,047	1,291,073	37.17	41.75	44.36	126.0	136.0	131.3	180.5	220.1	224.1
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	232,659	9,624,168	34.86	38.31	41.34	110.0	121.3	126.0	167.5	202.8	226.1
Building	115,453	5,132,320	37.41	41.41	44.37	135.1	150.7	166.2	176.2	217.6	258.1
Highway	77,832	2,823,527	31.61	35.57	36.22	99.4	110.1	106.5	163.5	192.4	200.1
Railway	39,374	1,667,821	35.11	40.11	42.39	87.6	91.7	91.0	154.9	186.5	194.1
SERVICES (as indicated below)	71,529	2,007,117	23.46	25.87	28.05	139.4	146.1	147.1	200.9	229.0	248.1
Hotels and restaurants	45,877	1,200,582	22.45	24.43	26.18	147.0	154.6	154.1	219.6	250.3	266.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	19,939	565,795	25.51	28.71	29.37	127.2	132.0	129.1	174.8	200.3	205.1
TRADE	289,121	10,699,615	31.29	34.38	36.97	132.1	141.2	146.6	175.0	204.4	227.1
Retail	206,931	7,156,236	28.99	32.03	34.58	130.0	139.1	143.7	174.0	204.4	226.1
Wholesale	82,190	3,533,379	37.14	40.26	42.98	140.7	150.2	157.4	177.0	204.5	227.1
SIX LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,045,249	88,047,420	36.15	40.11	43.35	123.0	128.2	128.5	172.6	199.6	215.1
FINANCE	89,007	3,644,687	37.09	38.80	40.94	132.9	139.5	145.2	170.5	186.4	204.1
Banks and trust companies	50,866	1,872,451	32.81	34.12	36.80	140.3	148.3	155.7	176.2	193.8	220.1
Brokerage and stock market operations	3,549	175,704	43.93	47.29	49.51	170.8	167.6	152.2	235.6	216.0	218.1
Insurance	34,592	1,596,532	42.48	44.60	46.15	120.5	126.6	131.1	160.0	176.1	188.1
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,134,256	91,692,107	35.19	40.06	42.96	123.4	128.6	129.2	172.6	199.0	213.1

^{1/} See explanatory notes on pages I and II at the end of this report.

^{2/} Durable manufactured goods.

^{2/} This classification comprises the followings:- iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries with the exception of electric light and power.

Areas, the index numbers in 1949 were rather higher than in 1948. Further expansion of a general character was reported in communications. In most provinces, heightened activity was shown in construction and in those branches of the service industries for which data are available. General though moderate improvement took place in trade.

Leading employers in the major non-agricultural industries in all provinces except New Brunswick reported greater expenditures in weekly salaries and wages in 1949 than in 1948; in New Brunswick, the indicated payrolls were practically the same in the two years. The trend of average weekly earnings was also generally upward in all areas, although in most provinces the rates of increase in 1949 over 1948 were smaller than in 1948 over 1947.

Trends in the Larger Cities.

The situation reported in Saint John, Quebec City, Three Rivers, Fort William-Port Arthur, Saskatoon and Vancouver was less favourable in the year under review than in 1948, but industrial employment in the remaining centres for which monthly data are segregated showed an upward movement. The most pronounced increases were those of 5.7 p.c. in Calgary, 6.0 p.c. in Windsor and 10.9 p.c. in Edmonton. In the last-named and in Calgary, the improvement was largely associated with developments in the oil fields. In Windsor, greater activity in manufacturing and construction contributed materially to the generally higher level of operations in 1949.

The loss in employment in the Fort William-Port Arthur Area was accompanied by a small decline in the disbursements in weekly salaries and wages reported by leading industrial employers in 1949. In other centres listed in Table A, the payroll expenditures reached a higher level than in 1948. The average earnings of employees reported in the cities also increased, rising in 1949 to new peaks.

Trends of Weekly Payrolls.

The increase in the index number of weekly payrolls^{1/} in the major industrial groups in 1949 over 1948 amounted to 7.5 p.c. This was a smaller percentage gain in the 12 months' comparison than in either 1948 or 1947, but brought the latest index to its highest position in the record, established in the spring of 1941. Since the increase in industrial employment in the year under review was insignificant, the rise in the payrolls largely resulted from the payment of higher wage rates in numerous industries. The losses caused by industrial disputes^{2/} were greater than in 1948, although substantially less than in earlier post-war years.

In the years in which monthly surveys of weekly payrolls have been made, the expenditures of the larger firms in the eight leading industries in salaries and wages have risen by 114.5 p.c., while the increase in the index of employment in the same period was 28.5 p.c. As stated on previous occasions, the factors mainly responsible for the materially larger advance in the index of aggregate payrolls than in that of employment are (1) the payment of higher wage-rates in very large

1/For estimates of total expenditures in salaries, wages and supplementary labour income see the bulletins, "Monthly Estimates of Labour Income". The 1949 total was estimated at over \$7.7 billions, as compared with, \$7.1 billions in 1948, \$6.2 billions in 1947, and \$5.3 billions in 1946.

2/"Strikes and Lockouts in Canada During 1949" issued by the Department of Labour.

Table C.- Index Numbers of Employment, Payrolls and Weekly Earnings, 1946-1949, Based on June 1, 1941=100, Together with Per Capita Weekly Earnings.

Year and Month	Nine Leading Industries				Eight Leading Industries				Manufacturing			
	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings	Index Numbers of			Average Weekly Earnings
	Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings		Employment	Aggregate Weekly Payrolls	Average Weekly Earnings	
				\$				\$				\$
<u>1946</u>												
Jan. 1	110.4	128.1	118.0	30.09	110.2	127.6	118.5	29.92	107.1	121.2	115.3	29.49
Feb. 1	109.8	135.7	125.8	32.06	109.5	135.5	126.6	31.97	108.8	135.4	126.8	32.43
Mar. 1	109.8	137.6	127.6	32.53	109.4	137.3	128.5	32.44	108.7	135.3	126.8	32.43
Apr. 1	111.1	139.5	127.7	32.56	110.5	139.1	128.6	32.48	110.1	138.7	128.4	32.82
May 1	111.3	138.0	126.2	32.16	110.9	137.5	126.9	32.05	110.8	137.1	126.1	32.24
June 1	111.8	137.0	124.8	31.81	111.3	136.5	125.5	31.58	109.9	134.3	124.5	31.83
July 1	114.1	142.2	126.9	32.35	113.7	141.9	127.7	32.25	111.4	138.5	126.6	32.37
Aug. 1	113.7	143.4	128.4	32.72	113.2	143.1	129.3	32.54	109.6	137.5	127.7	32.56
Sept. 1	115.4	146.0	128.7	32.81	114.9	145.6	129.6	32.72	111.4	140.1	127.9	32.71
Oct. 1	117.1	150.1	130.4	33.25	115.6	149.3	131.3	33.15	112.1	143.0	129.8	33.18
Nov. 1	120.0	154.5	131.1	33.42	119.6	154.4	132.0	33.33	114.8	147.5	130.8	33.45
Dec. 1	121.9	159.9	133.5	34.02	121.5	159.9	134.5	33.95	115.6	153.5	135.1	34.54
Average	113.9	142.7	127.4	32.48	113.5	142.4	128.2	32.38	110.9	138.5	127.1	32.51
<u>1947</u>												
Jan. 1	119.0	150.2	128.5	32.77	118.5	149.3	129.3	32.54	113.5	141.5	126.7	32.40
Feb. 1	118.8	160.7	137.7	35.09	118.3	160.6	138.7	35.03	115.4	156.8	138.2	35.34
Mar. 1	118.6	163.2	139.3	35.66	118.1	163.0	141.0	35.61	115.8	159.5	140.0	35.81
Apr. 1	118.9	163.9	140.4	35.78	118.3	163.9	141.5	35.73	116.2	160.8	140.7	35.98
May 1	118.2	163.9	141.0	35.95	117.6	163.7	142.1	35.89	116.5	162.7	141.8	36.27
June 1	121.3	168.7	141.5	36.07	120.8	168.5	142.5	36.00	117.6	165.9	143.3	36.54
July 1	124.4	173.7	142.0	36.20	124.1	173.8	143.2	36.15	119.4	167.7	142.6	36.47
Aug. 1	126.4	178.3	143.5	36.57	126.1	178.6	144.7	36.53	120.5	171.5	144.6	36.97
Sept. 1	126.9	180.1	144.3	36.79	126.5	180.3	145.6	36.76	121.0	173.3	145.3	37.15
Oct. 1	128.0	184.5	146.6	37.38	127.6	184.9	148.1	37.39	121.2	177.5	148.8	38.04
Nov. 1	129.8	189.1	148.2	37.77	129.5	189.7	149.7	37.79	122.1	181.2	150.6	38.52
Dec. 1	130.9	193.2	150.0	38.24	130.7	193.9	151.6	38.28	122.1	184.6	153.5	39.25
Average	123.4	172.5	142.0	36.19	123.0	172.6	143.2	36.15	118.4	166.9	143.0	36.57
<u>1948</u>												
Jan. 1	127.2	178.2	142.5	36.32	126.9	178.3	143.7	36.28	119.0	166.6	142.0	36.31
Feb. 1	124.5	185.4	151.4	38.59	124.0	185.7	153.0	38.63	119.5	181.3	154.0	39.38
Mar. 1	124.3	188.8	154.6	39.42	123.7	189.3	156.3	39.50	120.6	187.0	157.3	40.23
Apr. 1	122.7	184.7	153.1	39.02	122.2	184.8	154.6	39.04	120.2	183.3	154.9	39.60
May 1	122.7	187.8	155.6	39.65	122.1	188.0	157.2	39.70	120.1	188.7	159.5	40.78
June 1	126.4	195.2	157.0	40.01	125.9	195.4	158.5	40.02	121.2	189.6	158.9	40.53
July 1	130.1	203.0	158.7	40.45	129.7	203.5	160.3	40.48	123.3	195.7	161.0	41.17
Aug. 1	131.9	206.7	159.4	40.62	131.6	207.2	161.0	40.66	122.9	196.1	162.1	41.45
Sept. 1	132.5	208.6	160.1	40.81	132.2	209.3	161.8	40.86	124.7	199.1	162.1	41.46
Oct. 1	133.5	214.7	163.6	41.59	133.1	215.7	165.5	41.80	125.0	206.3	167.6	42.85
Nov. 1	133.7	216.9	164.9	42.03	133.3	218.0	166.9	42.15	124.0	207.1	169.7	43.38
Dec. 1	134.1	218.0	165.2	42.11	133.8	219.0	167.2	42.23	123.8	208.3	171.0	43.72
Average	128.6	199.0	157.0	40.06	128.2	199.6	158.5	40.11	122.0	192.4	160.0	40.91
<u>1949</u>												
Jan. 1	129.0	204.1	160.9	41.02	128.4	204.5	162.8	41.10	120.7	196.5	165.4	42.28
Feb. 1	125.5	207.1	157.8	42.77	124.8	207.6	170.0	42.92	120.6	205.3	172.7	44.17
Mar. 1	124.5	207.2	159.3	43.15	123.7	207.5	171.4	43.27	120.8	206.6	173.6	44.39
Apr. 1	123.7	206.4	159.7	43.25	122.9	206.5	171.7	43.35	120.8	207.4	174.2	44.54
May 1	124.6	207.2	159.1	43.10	123.8	207.3	171.0	43.19	121.0	207.1	173.8	44.43
June 1	128.0	208.9	165.9	42.29	127.4	209.0	167.6	42.32	122.1	203.7	169.4	43.31
July 1	131.2	217.2	168.3	42.90	130.6	217.5	170.1	42.96	123.5	209.8	172.4	44.09
Aug. 1	131.8	218.4	168.5	42.95	131.3	218.9	170.3	43.01	122.9	208.5	172.2	44.04
Sept. 1	132.8	221.3	169.4	43.19	132.4	221.9	171.3	43.26	124.5	212.1	172.9	44.20
Oct. 1	133.0	223.2	170.5	43.46	132.4	223.8	172.5	43.55	124.2	214.4	175.4	44.64
Nov. 1	132.9	224.2	171.4	43.69	132.3	224.8	173.5	43.80	122.9	213.6	176.4	45.10
Dec. 1	132.8	224.1	171.5	43.71	132.2	224.7	173.5	43.81	121.7	212.9	177.5	45.38
Average	129.2	214.1	168.5	42.96	128.5	214.5	170.5	43.05	122.1	208.2	173.0	44.23

numbers of industries and establishments, in addition to the general increases due to the mandatory payment of cost-of-living allowances during the war to the majority of workers under the terms of P.C. 7440, P.C. 8253, and P.C. 9514. The rates at which these bonuses were paid were increased on more than one occasion before they were absorbed in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944; in recent years, the payment of cost-of-living allowances has been resumed, or instituted in many establishments; (2) the progressive up-grading of employees as they gained experience in their work, and (3) reductions in the proportions of women workers as compared with the war years, with industrial and occupational changes in their distribution, associated with the change from a wartime to a post-war economy.

Trends of Average Weekly Wages and Salaries.

The average weekly wages and salaries of persons employed by the larger establishments in the eight major industrial groups averaged \$43.05 per week in 1949 before deductions were made for income tax, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. This figure was the highest in the record, being 70.5 p.c. above the per capita of \$25.25 reported when the record began in 1941. At \$44.23, the weekly earnings of members of the staffs of leading manufacturing establishments also reached a new all-time maximum in the year under review, when the average was 73 p.c. higher than at June 1, 1941. Although the increases in 1949 in these two categories over the preceding year were considerable, they were not equal to those recorded in 1948 over 1947 and in 1947 over 1946, as follows:-

<u>Increase in</u>	<u>Eight Leading Industries</u>	<u>Manufacturing</u>
	<u>p.c.</u>	<u>p.c.</u>
1949 over 1948	7.3	8.1
1948 over 1947	11.0	11.9
1947 over 1946	11.6	12.5

Trends of Average Hours and Hourly Earnings.

Monthly statistics of man-hours and hourly earnings have been collected since late in 1944 for the wage-earners for whom leading firms keep a record of hours actually worked, mainly hourly-rated wage-earners, or production workers. The largest group of such workers is in manufacturing, in which there was virtually no change, on the whole, in the average hours worked in 1949, with a rise of 8.0 p.c. in the average hourly earnings, and a gain of 8.3 p.c. in the average weekly wages, as compared with a year earlier. The increase in 1948 over 1947 in the hourly rate had been 13.7 p.c., and that in the weekly wages, 12.9 p.c.; the increases in 1947 over 1946 were 14.7 p.c. and 14.3 p.c., respectively. The diminishing rate of gain in the year under review in manufacturing generally was emphasized by the fact that from January to December, the hourly earnings rose only by 2.8 cents per hour, as compared with increases of 9.4 cents and 9.3 cents in the corresponding periods in 1948 and 1947, respectively.

II. EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS BY INDUSTRIES.

1. MANUFACTURING.

Employment.- There was practically no general change in the level of employment in manufacturing as a whole in 1949 as compared with 1948. From Jan. 1 to the 1949 peak at Sept. 1, the index gained only by $6\frac{1}{2}$ points; at the end of the year, the figure was less than 2 points higher than at Jan. 1, a rise which was

Table D.- The Sex Distribution of the Workers Reported by Leading Establishments^{1/} in the Provinces, the Leading Industrial Cities, and the Major Industrial Groups, Oct. 1, 1944 - 1949.

Geographical and Industrial Unit	Oct. 1, 1949		Oct. 1, 1944		Oct. 1, 1945		Oct. 1, 1946		Oct. 1, 1947		Oct. 1, 1948		Oct. 1, 1949	
	Total	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
(a) Provinces	No.	No.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
Maritime Provinces	153,074	22,324	83.9	16.1	83.3	16.7	85.0	15.0	85.9	14.1	85.6	14.4	85.4	14.6
Prince Edward Island	3,821	911	72.2	27.8	71.7	28.3	75.2	24.8	76.0	24.0	76.6	23.4	76.2	23.8
Nova Scotia	90,236	11,805	85.1	14.9	85.3	14.7	86.3	13.7	87.3	12.7	87.1	12.9	87.1	12.9
New Brunswick	59,017	9,808	82.7	17.3	81.3	18.7	83.9	16.1	84.3	15.7	83.9	16.1	83.4	16.6
Quebec	631,376	151,045	73.1	26.9	74.6	25.4	76.2	23.8	77.3	22.7	77.0	23.0	76.1	23.9
Ontario	926,973	223,469	69.2	30.8	71.8	28.2	74.5	25.5	76.0	24.0	76.4	23.6	75.9	24.1
Prairie Provinces	273,960	55,681	75.0	25.0	76.0	24.0	78.7	21.3	79.5	20.5	79.8	20.2	79.7	20.3
Manitoba	122,044	27,375	72.3	27.7	73.5	26.5	76.8	23.2	77.3	22.7	77.6	22.4	77.6	22.4
Saskatchewan	52,692	10,347	76.2	23.8	77.1	22.9	79.6	20.4	80.5	19.5	80.7	19.3	80.4	19.6
Alberta	99,224	17,959	77.9	22.1	78.7	21.3	80.7	19.3	81.9	18.1	82.0	18.0	81.9	18.1
British Columbia	212,015	40,559	77.4	22.6	78.7	21.3	80.0	20.0	80.9	19.1	81.2	18.8	80.9	19.1
CANADA	2,197,398	493,078	72.9	27.1	74.7	25.3	76.8	23.2	78.0	22.0	78.1	21.9	77.6	22.4
(b) Cities														
Montreal	326,136	97,261	66.7	33.3	67.4	32.6	69.1	30.9	70.2	29.8	70.2	29.8	70.2	29.8
Quebec	35,525	10,509	68.5	31.5	72.3	27.7	71.1	28.9	73.5	26.5	72.5	27.5	70.4	29.6
Toronto	301,225	96,801	59.2	40.8	62.7	37.3	65.5	34.5	67.5	32.5	68.1	31.9	67.9	32.1
Ottawa	31,626	10,266	60.8	39.2	60.6	39.4	64.9	35.1	66.0	34.0	67.3	32.7	67.5	32.5
Hamilton	69,232	17,602	67.1	32.9	69.3	30.7	69.5	30.5	73.0	27.0	74.9	25.1	74.6	25.4
Windsor	43,373	7,023	81.4	18.6	74.6	25.4	83.4	16.6	84.5	15.5	84.0	16.0	83.9	16.2
Winnipeg	77,499	23,299	64.0	36.0	64.8	35.2	69.2	30.8	69.3	30.7	70.0	30.0	69.9	30.1
Vancouver	91,739	24,373	70.1	29.9	71.5	28.5	72.1	27.9	73.9	26.1	74.4	25.6	73.4	26.6
Halifax	23,574	6,752	73.4	26.6	73.0	27.0	72.7	27.3	73.3	26.7	72.3	27.7	71.4	28.6
Saint John	13,747	3,675	69.2	30.8	68.0	32.0	72.2	27.8	73.6	26.4	72.0	28.0	73.3	26.7
Sherbrooke	10,417	3,564	59.7	40.3	59.9	40.1	62.5	37.5	65.7	34.3	67.0	33.0	65.8	34.2
Brantford	14,454	3,655	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	78.0	22.0	74.7	25.3
Three Rivers	11,355	2,686	71.6	28.4	73.7	26.3	75.8	24.2	78.8	21.2	78.8	21.2	76.3	23.7
Kitchener - Waterloo	21,449	6,809	61.9	38.1	64.2	35.8	66.2	33.8	69.4	30.6	68.9	31.1	68.3	31.7
London	27,985	8,886	62.7	37.3	64.2	35.8	68.5	31.5	68.9	31.1	69.1	30.9	68.2	31.8
Ft. William - Pt. Arthur	12,059	1,796	70.7	29.3	82.3	17.7	85.1	14.9	86.2	13.8	86.3	13.7	85.1	14.9
St. Catharines - Welland ^{3/}	26,547	5,031	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80.7	19.3	81.0	19.0
Regina	11,962	4,064	54.9	45.1	58.0	42.0	61.1	38.9	62.3	37.7	66.3	33.7	66.0	34.0
Saskatoon	8,258	2,299	64.0	36.0	66.8	33.2	73.6	26.4	74.6	25.4	72.0	28.0	72.2	27.8
Calgary	24,020	5,795	70.0	30.0	71.6	28.4	75.5	24.5	76.3	23.7	76.1	23.9	75.9	24.1
Edmonton	24,595	6,473	63.7	36.3	64.5	35.5	69.1	30.9	69.5	30.5	73.5	26.5	73.7	26.3
Victoria	13,538	3,453	75.6	24.4	74.6	25.4	73.9	26.1	75.2	24.8	72.9	27.1	74.5	25.5
(c) Industries														
Manufacturing	1,086,378	251,574	71.7	28.3	74.0	26.0	75.9	24.1	77.1	22.9	77.4	22.6	76.8	23.2
Durable Goods ^{2/}	493,263	51,989	81.2	18.8	86.2	13.8	88.3	11.7	89.1	10.9	89.5	10.5	89.5	10.5
Non-Durable Goods	557,561	195,333	59.8	40.2	62.4	37.6	64.9	35.1	65.6	34.4	65.6	34.4	65.0	35.0
Electric Light and Power	35,554	4,252	87.0	13.0	87.4	12.6	89.4	10.6	89.4	10.6	88.3	11.7	88.0	12.0
Logging	53,552	947	98.1	1.9	98.1	1.9	98.2	1.8	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7	98.2	1.8
Mining	86,707	1,937	96.7	3.3	97.2	2.8	97.6	2.4	97.9	2.1	97.8	2.2	97.6	2.2
Communications	55,334	29,117	44.5	55.5	44.2	55.8	45.3	54.7	47.2	52.8	47.7	52.3	47.4	52.6
Transportation	189,952	11,618	91.5	8.5	91.8	8.2	93.2	6.8	93.5	6.5	93.9	6.1	93.9	6.1
Construction and Maintenance	267,084	4,818	97.3	2.7	97.6	2.2	98.2	1.8	98.3	1.7	98.1	1.9	96.2	1.8
Services ^{4/}	73,222	37,807	41.8	58.2	42.4	57.6	45.6	54.4	46.4	53.6	48.5	51.5	48.4	51.6
Trade	294,495	112,176	50.7	49.3	53.2	46.8	58.1	41.9	59.8	40.2	61.0	39.0	61.9	38.1
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	2,106,724	449,994	73.9	26.1	75.8	24.2	77.8	22.2	79.0	21.0	79.1	20.9	78.6	21.4
Finance	90,674	43,084	46.1	53.9	46.7	53.3	53.3	46.7	52.9	47.1	53.1	46.9	52.5	47.5
TOTAL - ALL INDUSTRIES	2,197,398	493,078	72.9	27.1	74.7	25.3	76.8	23.2	78.0	22.0	78.1	21.9	77.6	22.4

1/ See explanatory notes on pages I and II

2/ Includes iron and steel, non-ferrous metals, electrical apparatus, lumber, musical instruments and clay, glass and stone products. The non-durable group includes the remaining manufacturing industries, with the exception of electric light and power.

3/ Includes Merriton, Welland and Thorold.

4/ Mainly hotels, restaurants, laundries and dry cleaning plants.

considerably below the normal seasonal upswing in the experience of past years. Although the latest annual index was lower than the war-time maximum figures in the period, 1942-1944, it was substantially higher than in any other year of the record.

Since January, 1946, statistics showing the sex distribution of the persons employed by leading firms have been prepared each month, superseding the annual or semi-annual surveys made in the period, 1942-45. A comparison of the data for 1948 and 1949 shows a decrease of 0.3 p.c. in the number of men reported by manufacturers in the latter year, when their female workers increased by 1.5 p.c. Changes in the industrial distribution of the employees reported in the period under review were largely responsible for this divergence in the trends for employees of the two sexes, and for the slight rise in the proportion of women per 1,000 workers of both sexes. In 1949, this ratio was 226, as compared with 223 in 1948. In 1947 and 1946, however, the general proportions were higher, at 228 and 238 per 1,000, respectively. At Oct. 1 in the period for which statistics for the larger establishments are available, the ratios were as follows: 1949, 232; 1948, 226; 1947, 229; 1946, 241; 1945, 260; 1944, 283; 1943, 279, and 1942, 257.

There was a slight decline in the number and the proportion of workers engaged in the production of durable manufactured goods in 1949 as was compared with 1948, although both figures were higher than in 1947 or any other year except during the war. Table E gives the percentage distribution of the employees reported monthly by leading manufacturers in the heavy and the light manufacturing industries since 1936.

TABLE E.- PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYEES REPORTED BY LEADING MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS, 1937-1949, WITH INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT (1926=100).

Year	All Reporting Manufacturing Establishments p.c.	Establishments Producing		Index Numbers	
		Durable Manufactured Goods	Non-Durable Manufactured Goods	Durable Manufactured Goods	Non-Durable Manufactured Goods
		p.c.	p.c.	p.c.	p.c.
1937	100.0	42.3	57.7	105.2	122.0
1938	100.0	41.0	59.0	99.9	119.6
1939	100.0	40.4	59.6	99.0	122.5
1940	100.0	43.3	56.7	124.4	136.8
1941	100.0	48.9	51.1	180.9	158.9
1942	100.0	53.0	47.0	241.2	180.1
1943	100.0	57.1	42.9	284.8	180.6
1944	100.0	55.7	44.3	276.3	184.7
1945	100.0	51.5	48.5	231.4	182.6
1946	100.0	46.8	53.2	192.1	181.9
1947	100.0	47.6	52.4	209.2	190.9
1948	100.0	48.1	51.9	215.9	195.0
1949	100.0	47.9	52.1	213.0	196.4

The latest index of employment in the non-durable manufactured goods division was the highest in the records; that in the heavy manufactured category was several times exceeded, being 25 p.c. below the all-time maximum recorded in 1943.

The branches of manufacturing which showed general improvement in employment in 1949 over 1948 were about equal in number to those which showed curtailment. In most instances, the changes were moderate. The most marked declines were as

follows:- pulp and paper mills, 6.1 p.c., rubber products, 7.6 p.c., agricultural implements, 5.2 p.c., and shipbuilding, 30 p.c. The largest gains were those of 5.1 p.c. in heating appliances, 7.1 p.c. in automobiles and parts, 5.2 p.c. in paper products, and 10.1 p.c. in garments and personal furnishings. In central electric power stations, there was an increase of 12 p.c., bringing the index in that group to its highest position in the record.

Tables H and I give recent annual index numbers of employment in manufacturing in the provinces and the larger industrial cities, with the percentage changes in 1949 from 1948.

Manufacturing generally in the provinces showed only moderate variations from 1948; the downward movements in a majority of these areas, however, were at variance with the uniformly upward trends indicated in a 12 months' comparison in 1948. A comparison of the latest index numbers with those for 1946 shows a generally higher level of activity than in the first post-war year in all provinces except Nova Scotia and Saskatchewan, where declines of 5.3 p.c. and 2.8 p.c., respectively, were recorded in that comparison.

In 12 of the larger cities, manufacturing was quieter in 1949 than in 1948, with a higher level of activity in 8 centres, including the large producing areas of Montreal, Toronto, Windsor and Winnipeg; in the fifth leading manufacturing

Table G .- Proportions of Women on the Payrolls of Leading Manufacturers
in Specified Centres at Oct. 1, in 1948 and 1949.

Women Per 1,000 Employees of Both Sexes Reported at:

<u>C i t y</u>	<u>Oct. 1, 1948</u> no.	<u>Oct. 1, 1949</u> no.
Montreal	297	303
Quebec	289	349
Toronto	285	292
Ottawa	211	209
Hamilton	232	233
Windsor	125	127
Winnipeg	218	229
Vancouver	179	182
Halifax	205	212
Saint John	240	210
Sherbrooke	335	331
Three Rivers	192	222
Brantford	205	235
Kitchener - Waterloo	296	302
London	259	265
Fort William - Port Arthur	53	57
St. Catharines - Welland	178	170
Regina	138	132
Saskatoon	208	191
Calgary	136	137
Edmonton	194	195
Victoria	107	110
CANADA	226	232

Table H.- Provincial Index Numbers of Employment in Manufacturing,
1946-49. (1926=100)

<u>Province</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>Change in 1949 from 1948</u> p.c.
Maritime Provinces	172.3	170.8	171.9	168.1	-2.2
Prince Edward Island	195.1	165.9	201.0	197.8	-1.6
Nova Scotia	198.8	191.1	191.8	188.3	-1.8
New Brunswick	145.7	150.9	151.4	147.2	-2.8
Quebec	191.0	202.3	206.4	205.7	-0.3
Ontario	184.7	200.3	207.9	209.9	1.0
Prairie Provinces	177.8	179.5	187.2	190.9	2.0
Manitoba	159.4	162.2	168.9	174.0	3.0
Saskatchewan	212.5	213.3	214.5	206.5	-3.7
Alberta	205.0	205.3	218.2	224.2	2.7
British Columbia	195.7	217.0	223.0	213.9	-4.1
CANADA	186.3	199.0	205.0	205.2	0.1

Table I.- City Index Numbers of Employment in Manufacturing,
1946-49. (1926=100)

<u>City</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>Change in 1949 from 1948</u> p.c.
Montreal	184.2	191.0	193.2	197.8	2.4
Quebec	169.4	184.9	195.8	182.0	-7.0
Toronto	181.8	192.2	198.3	202.6	2.2
Ottawa	146.1	148.7	154.2	151.9	-1.5
Hamilton	162.7	182.7	193.2	199.4	3.2
Windsor	258.2	288.3	293.5	312.6	6.5
Winnipeg	163.4	166.3	172.4	178.0	3.2
Vancouver	238.5	251.5	265.5	251.5	-5.3
Halifax	246.9	206.6	183.6	187.8	2.3
Saint John	169.0	178.3	154.4	140.6	-8.9
Sherbrooke	212.1	218.8	219.0	217.6	-0.6
Three Rivers	117.7	133.0	138.2	136.5	-1.2
Brantford	°°	°°	°°	°°	°°
Kitchener - Waterloo	196.5	223.9	222.6	220.6	-0.9
London	173.9	188.0	191.7	194.0	1.2
Fort William - Port Arthur	253.3	282.2	288.5	256.7	-11.0
St. Catharines - Welland	°°	°°	°°	°°	°°
Regina	229.7	225.2	226.0	222.1	-1.7
Saskatoon	365.3	368.5	371.1	352.7	-5.0
Calgary	167.7	169.1	181.7	180.1	-0.9
Edmonton	230.3	226.0	242.9	247.6	1.9
Victoria	301.3	296.3	263.8	251.4	-4.7

city - Vancouver - there was a moderate falling-off, due in the main to curtailment in the iron and steel and lumber industries. Associated with a certain amount of variation from 1948 in the industrial distribution of employment within the manufacturing division, were moderate increases in the ratios of women in manufacturing in most of the cities in 1949. The proportions of such workers per 1,000 reported workers at Oct. 1 in 22 cities in the last two years are given in Table G on page 11.

Payrolls in Manufacturing.- In spite of the relative stability of employment in manufacturing generally during 1949, there was a further upward movement in the payrolls^{1/} disbursed by leading establishments. The increase over the 1948 index, previously the maximum in the record, was 8.2 p.c. In the durable goods category, the amounts expended in weekly wages and salaries rose in the year by 7.3 p.c., and those in the non-durable division, by 8.3 p.c.; in central electric stations, (included in manufacturing in most of the tables in this bulletin), the gain was 19.7 p.c. The trends of factory payrolls in Canada showed more variation in the year under review than in 1948, losses being recorded on 6 monthly occasions, as compared with only 2 in the preceding year; the rise from Jan. 1 to Dec. 1 amounted in 1949 to 8.3 p.c. and in 1948, to 25 p.c. Although employment declined in the year under review in 20 of the industries or industrial groups of manufacturing listed in Table B, the index numbers of payrolls fell in only 5. Widely-distributed increases in the rates of wages and salaries contributed to the maintenance of a high level of disbursements, in spite of the fact that, on the whole, there was some lessening in the rate of adjustment in 1949, as well as a levelling in employment.

Provincially, and in the most of the larger cities, the amounts distributed by leading manufacturers in weekly salaries and wages were greater in the year under review than in 1948, when the indicated totals had generally exceeded those reported 12 months previously. The exception among the cities for which data are segregated was the metropolitan area of Port William - Port Arthur, where there were declines in employment and payrolls in 1949 from 1948.

Average Weekly Earnings in Manufacturing.- Persons on the staffs of leading manufacturers received a weekly average of \$44.23 in 1949, when their salaries and wages reached a new maximum, being higher by 8.1 p.c. than in 1948; though substantial, this advance was rather smaller than that of 11.9 p.c. recorded in 1948 over 1947, and 12.5 p.c. in 1947 over 1946. From Feb. 1 to Dec. 1, 1949, the general increase in the per capita figure in manufacturing amounted to \$1.21. (The Feb. 1 average is used in this comparison since that for Jan. 1 reflects the influence of the year-end holidays, the extent of which partly depends on the day of the week on which they occur). In 1948, the gain from Feb. 1 to Dec. 1 was \$4.34, and in 1947, \$3.91. In part, the relatively slower rate of growth in the year under review was due to changes in the industrial distribution of workers in manufacturing, there being a lessening in activity in certain industries where rates of pay are above the general average, with improvement in the classes where they are somewhat below the general figure for manufacturing. The average hourly earnings in manufacturing rose only by 2.8 cents from the beginning of the year to Dec. 1, 1949, but averaged 8 p.c. higher than in 1948.

Industrially, there were widespread advances in the average weekly wages

^{1/}The Bureau's preliminary estimate of total salaries and wages paid in all manufacturing establishments during 1949 was \$2,583 millions, as compared with \$2,423 millions in 1948. See the "Monthly Estimates of Canadian Labour Income".

Table J.- Provincial Averages of Weekly Salaries and Wages of Persons Employed by Leading Manufacturers at Dec. 1 in the Years, 1946-49.

<u>Province</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>Change in 1949 from 1948</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.
Maritime Provinces	32.26	35.25	39.70	40.85	2.9
Prince Edward Island	27.89	29.15	35.11	34.66	-1.3
Nova Scotia	32.50	35.61	39.16	40.34	3.0
New Brunswick	32.11	35.04	40.62	41.84	3.0
Quebec	33.13	37.31	41.50	42.87	3.3
Ontario	35.41	40.79	45.19	47.16	4.4
Prairie Provinces	34.17	37.56	42.43	44.18	4.1
Manitoba	34.27	37.20	41.88	43.62	4.2
Saskatchewan	34.36	37.64	42.77	44.59	4.3
Alberta	33.90	38.20	43.32	45.01	3.9
British Columbia	36.92	41.49	47.12	48.33	2.6
CANADA	34.54	39.25	43.72	45.38	3.8

Table K.- Average Weekly Salaries and Wages of Persons Employed by Leading Manufacturers in Specified Cities at Dec. 1 in the Years, 1946-1949.

<u>City</u>	<u>1946</u>	<u>1947</u>	<u>1948</u>	<u>1949</u>	<u>Change in 1949 from 1948</u>
	\$	\$	\$	\$	p.c.
Montreal	34.30	38.13	42.53	44.19	3.9
Quebec	30.49	34.96	37.15	36.99	-0.4
Toronto	35.31	40.29	44.57	46.56	4.5
Ottawa	33.46	37.56	40.14	43.35	8.0
Hamilton	36.32	41.98	46.99	50.55	7.6
Windsor	42.19	49.08	53.10	53.08	-0.0
Winnipeg	33.41	36.44	40.94	42.74	4.4
Vancouver	37.10	41.48	46.42	47.45	2.2
Halifax	32.73	36.66	39.92	40.01	0.2
Saint John	32.66	34.99	39.90	40.53	1.5
Sherbrooke	29.29	33.30	36.58	38.27	4.6
Three Rivers	34.23	39.88	45.05	44.28	-1.7
Brantford	..	..	..	45.28	..
Kitchener - Waterloo	33.04	38.40	41.19	42.34	2.8
London	32.20	36.85	41.03	44.22	7.8
Fort William - Port Arthur	40.03	45.85	50.37	52.61	4.4
St. Catharines - Welland	..	..	..	50.86	..
Regina	34.00	36.49	42.31	44.70	5.6
Saskatoon	34.21	38.00	40.91	43.06	5.3
Calgary	35.25	38.88	44.97	47.35	5.3
Edmonton	34.24	38.25	43.51	45.61	4.8
Victoria	36.95	42.41	46.41	49.02	5.6
CANADA	34.54	39.25	43.72	45.38	3.8

and salaries in the year under review, when the increases over 1948 fell within a rather narrow range. In the industries and industrial groups of manufacturing for which data are given in Table B and Table 8, the gains varied from 4.8 p.c. in rubber and 4.9 p.c. in pulp and paper mills, to 13.7 p.c. in cotton yarn and cloth factories, and 14.8 p.c. in tobacco processing. In a great many industries, the averages rose by around 8 p.c., differing only slightly from the increase of 8.1 p.c. generally recorded in manufacturing.

On the whole, the trends of average weekly wages and salaries of factory workers were also favourable in most of the provinces, and in the cities for which data are segregated. Tables J and K give the per capita figures in these areas at Dec. 1 in recent years, when the average has reached its annual maximum at that date. The increase reported in the per capita figure for Canada for Dec. 1, 1949, as compared with 12 months earlier, was 3.8 p.c., a figure which was substantially below the increase of 8.1 p.c. recorded, on the average, in the year under review over 1948 as a whole. It is also interesting to note the slight variations in the percentage changes in the different provinces at Dec. 1, 1949, as compared with a year previously. There were rather larger disparities in the percentage changes shown in the cities at Dec. 1, 1949, as compared with Dec. 1, 1948, although here, too, the range was not great. The levelling of the average in Windsor was due to a slight decline in the average hours worked. In Quebec City and Three Rivers, changes in the industrial distribution of employment in manufacturing contributed to rather lower figures of weekly earnings.

Hours Worked in Manufacturing.— Hourly-rated wage-earners^{1/} on the staffs of leading manufacturing establishments worked, on the average, approximately the same number of hours per week in 1949 as in 1948, when the average differed only fractionally from the 1947 and 1946 figures, but was considerably below the weekly average in 1945 and in the short period of 1944 for which data are available. Since the war, the reductions have resulted partly from curtailment in overtime work, and partly from a general lowering in the standard work week; factors operating in the opposite direction have been a decline in the numbers and proportions of women in factory employment, and in the employment of part-time workers.

From Nov. 1, 1944, when the monthly series of man-hours was instituted, to Nov. 1, 1949, the average hourly earnings of wage-earners of whose hours manufacturers keep precise record have advanced by 41.5 p.c., while their weekly wages have risen by 30.8 p.c. The 1949 average of hourly earnings was 8 p.c. higher than in 1948, and that of weekly wages, 8.3 p.c. higher. The latter percentage increases were smaller than those noted in 1948 over 1947, and in 1947 over 1946. Industrially and geographically, there were widely-distributed increases in the average hourly and weekly wages reported in manufacturing in the year under review.

2. THE NON-MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES.

Further improvement on the whole was shown in the major non-manufacturing classes in 1949 with the exception of logging, in which employment generally was in smaller volume than in any earlier year since 1943. The index number of payrolls in logging in the year under review was lower than in 1948 or 1947, but was otherwise the highest in the record; the latest average of weekly wages and salaries in that industry has never been exceeded. Among the factors contributing to the widely distributed reductions in employment in bush work during 1949 were uncertainties in the export market resulting from currency problems, and unfavourable physical conditions in certain areas.

^{1/}See explanatory notes on page 100.

Table L.- Averages of Hours Per Week and Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Manufacturing, Canada, 1945-49.

Month	Average Hours Worked					Average Hourly Earnings					Average Weekly Wages				
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
*Jan. 1	39.6	38.1	38.1	38.3	40.6	70.0	67.9	76.3	86.6	97.2	27.72	25.67	29.07	33.17	39.46
Feb. 1	45.4	44.1	43.2	42.8	42.9	70.1	68.1	76.4	86.6	97.2	31.83	30.03	33.00	37.06	41.70
Mar. 1	45.8	44.0	43.4	43.2	43.0	70.1	67.9	77.1	88.0	97.6	32.11	29.88	33.46	38.02	41.97
*Apr. 1	43.6	44.4	43.2	41.6	42.9	70.4	68.4	77.6	89.0	98.2	30.69	30.37	33.52	37.02	42.13
*May 1	45.5	43.0	43.2	43.1	42.5	70.5	68.9	78.3	89.4	98.6	32.08	29.63	33.83	38.53	41.91
June 1	44.3	42.0	42.9	41.7	40.8	70.3	69.1	79.9	91.4	99.1	31.14	29.02	34.28	38.11	40.43
July 1	44.3	42.4	42.0	42.0	41.8	70.1	70.0	80.8	92.3	99.1	31.05	29.68	33.64	38.77	41.42
Aug. 1	44.3	43.0	42.5	42.1	41.9	69.5	70.0	81.3	92.7	98.8	30.79	30.10	34.55	39.03	41.40
Sept. 1	44.1	42.7	42.3	41.7	42.4	69.2	70.6	82.2	93.4	98.4	30.52	30.15	34.77	38.95	41.72
Oct. 1	44.7	42.9	43.1	43.0	42.7	67.8	71.4	83.4	94.6	99.3	30.31	30.63	35.95	40.68	42.40
Nov. 1	44.9	42.4	42.9	43.1	42.6	67.5	72.9	84.7	95.5	99.5	30.31	30.91	36.34	41.16	42.59
Dec. 1	44.8	43.2	43.5	43.2	42.9	67.0	74.5	85.6	96.0	100.0	30.02	32.18	37.24	41.47	42.90
Annual Averages	44.3	42.7	42.5	42.2	42.3	69.4	70.0	80.3	91.3	98.6	30.71	29.87	34.13	38.53	41.71

Table M.- Average Hours Worked Per Week and Average Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Manufacturing, by Provinces, 1945-49, with Distribution of Wage-Earners Reported in 1949.

Province	Average Hours Worked					Average Hourly Earnings					Average Weekly Wages					Wage- earners Reported in 1949
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
N.S.	46.0	43.4	43.6	43.6	43.4	71.0	68.7	75.1	82.6	89.0	32.66	29.82	32.89	36.27	38.63	19,327
N.B.	45.6	45.3	45.1	44.8	44.6	62.5	64.7	73.6	82.7	88.7	28.50	29.31	33.19	37.05	39.56	14,860
Que.	46.0	44.6	44.2	43.7	43.7	64.1	64.4	72.7	82.8	89.5	29.49	28.72	32.13	36.18	39.11	252,436
Ont.	43.5	41.6	41.8	41.5	41.8	71.3	72.2	84.2	95.6	103.3	31.02	30.04	35.20	39.76	43.18	385,317
Man.	43.2	42.5	42.1	42.4	42.4	68.1	71.0	79.5	89.0	95.8	29.42	30.18	33.47	37.74	40.62	28,374
Sask.	42.8	42.6	42.5	42.3	42.5	67.6	70.8	81.4	92.9	100.7	28.93	30.16	34.60	39.30	42.80	4,868
Alta.	43.2	42.1	42.1	42.2	42.1	71.6	72.2	79.6	91.4	100.1	30.93	30.40	33.51	38.57	42.14	14,368
B.C.	41.8	40.6	39.0	38.1	37.8	83.0	84.1	96.3	108.8	118.4	34.69	34.14	37.56	41.45	44.76	54,502
CANADA	44.3	42.7	42.5	42.2	42.3	69.4	70.0	80.3	91.3	98.6	30.71	29.87	34.13	38.53	41.71	774,488

Table N.- Averages of Hours Per Week and Hourly and Weekly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Manufacturing in Five Large Cities, Annual Averages, 1945-49, with Number of Wage-Earners Reported in 1949.

City	Average Hours Worked					Average Hourly Earnings					Average Weekly Wages					Wage- earners Reported in 1949
	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
Montreal	44.5	42.7	42.0	42.0	42.2	69.5	69.1	77.1	87.1	94.5	30.63	29.51	32.38	36.58	39.88	132,120
Toronto	41.6	40.5	40.4	40.3	40.7	72.5	72.6	83.9	95.5	102.1	30.31	29.40	33.90	38.49	41.55	113,361
Hamilton	43.6	41.5	41.8	41.5	41.9	73.4	73.7	87.1	101.4	111.5	32.00	30.59	36.41	42.08	46.72	42,504
Winnipeg	43.0	42.0	41.6	42.0	42.0	68.1	70.8	78.8	88.3	94.9	29.28	29.74	32.78	37.09	39.86	25,133
Vancouver	41.2	39.5	38.5	37.5	37.3	84.7	83.9	95.3	107.0	116.4	34.90	33.14	36.69	40.13	43.42	22,405

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1945, May 1, 1946 and Apr. 1, 1948.

1/ As reported by leading manufacturing establishments, exclusive of central electric power stations.

In the other non-manufacturing industries included in the monthly surveys, the trends of employment, payrolls and average earnings were generally upward in the year under review. The advances in employment as compared with 1948 ranged from 0.2 p.c. in transportation and 0.6 p.c. in the service industries for which data are available, to 3.9 p.c. in construction and maintenance and 8.6 p.c. in communications. The amounts by which the reported disbursements in weekly salaries and wages increased in 1949 varied from 6.0 p.c. in transportation and 8.5 p.c. in mining, to 11.5 p.c. in construction and 16.2 p.c. in communications.

The figures of average weekly wages and salaries in all the major non-manufacturing classes were higher in 1949 than in 1948 and earlier years, although the increases in the 12 months' comparison were rather less than those recorded in 1948 over 1947, or in 1947 over 1946. This statement also applies to the figures of average hourly earnings, in which the percentage gains in the year under review were in many industries at a considerably diminished rate. The following table gives the comparative increases in several industries in the last few years, during which the average hours worked have shown little change; the most important variation in 1949 from 12 months earlier was a rise of three-fifths of an hour in the mining of metallic ores, and 1.3 hours in highway construction and maintenance work.

Increases in Average Hourly Earnings as Compared
with a year earlier in:

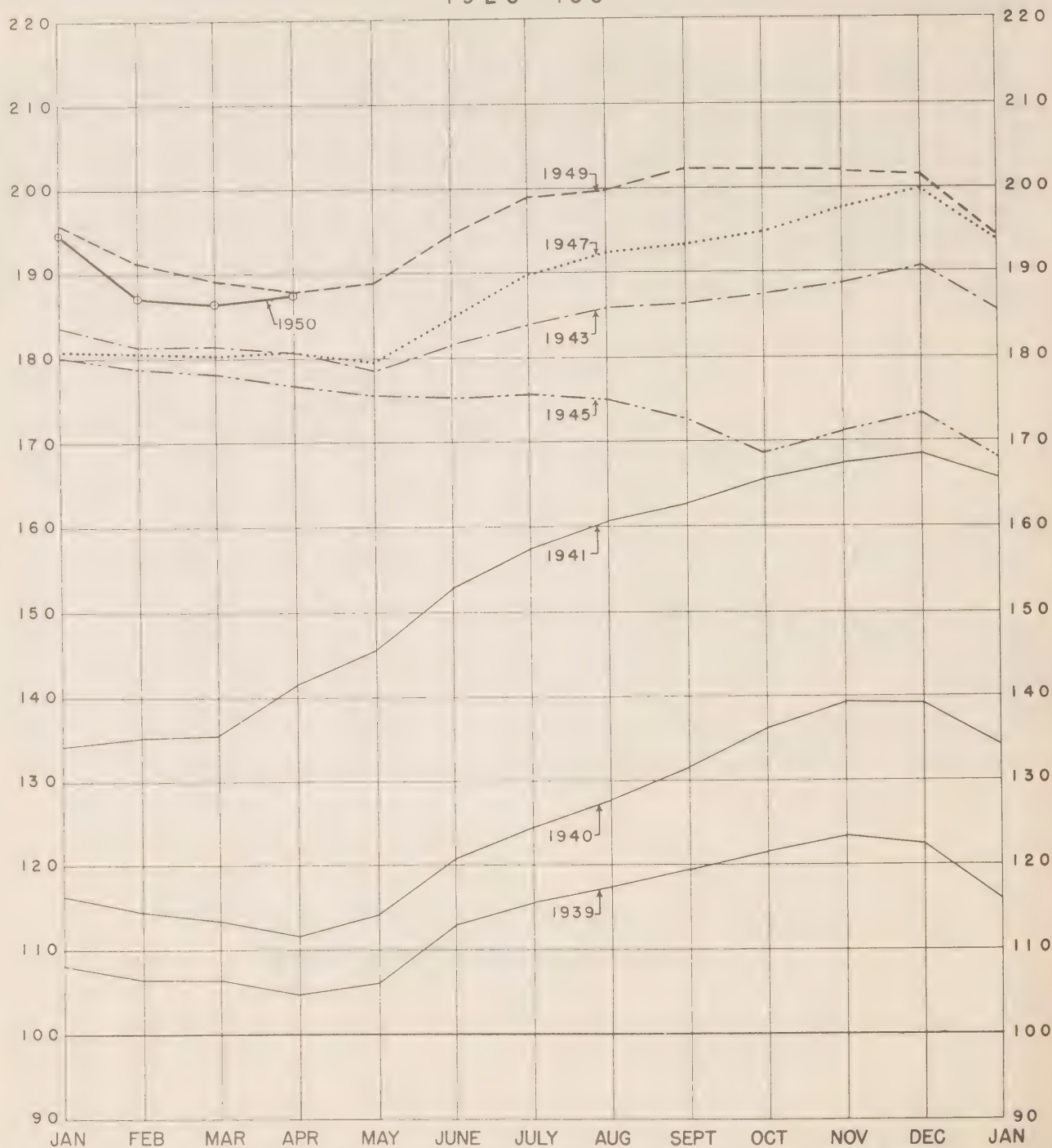
<u>I n d u s t r y</u>	<u>1946</u> p.c.	<u>1947</u> p.c.	<u>1948</u> p.c.	<u>1949</u> p.c.
Mining	2.7	12.3	13.4	5.5
Metallic ores	2.8	13.7	10.9	5.2
Coal	2.2	15.1	11.9	3.9
Other non-metallic minerals	2.4	15.1	22.4	8.5
Local transportation	3.9	15.3	12.4	6.2
Building	3.1	9.1	10.9	6.9
Highway work	4.0	7.6	12.2	7.9
Services	7.0	15.0	10.4	8.9
Hotels and restaurants	8.5	16.5	10.2	8.9
Laundries and dry-cleaning plants	3.2	12.4	10.8	8.8

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EMPLOYMENT IN CANADA AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES*

1939 — 1950

1926 = 100

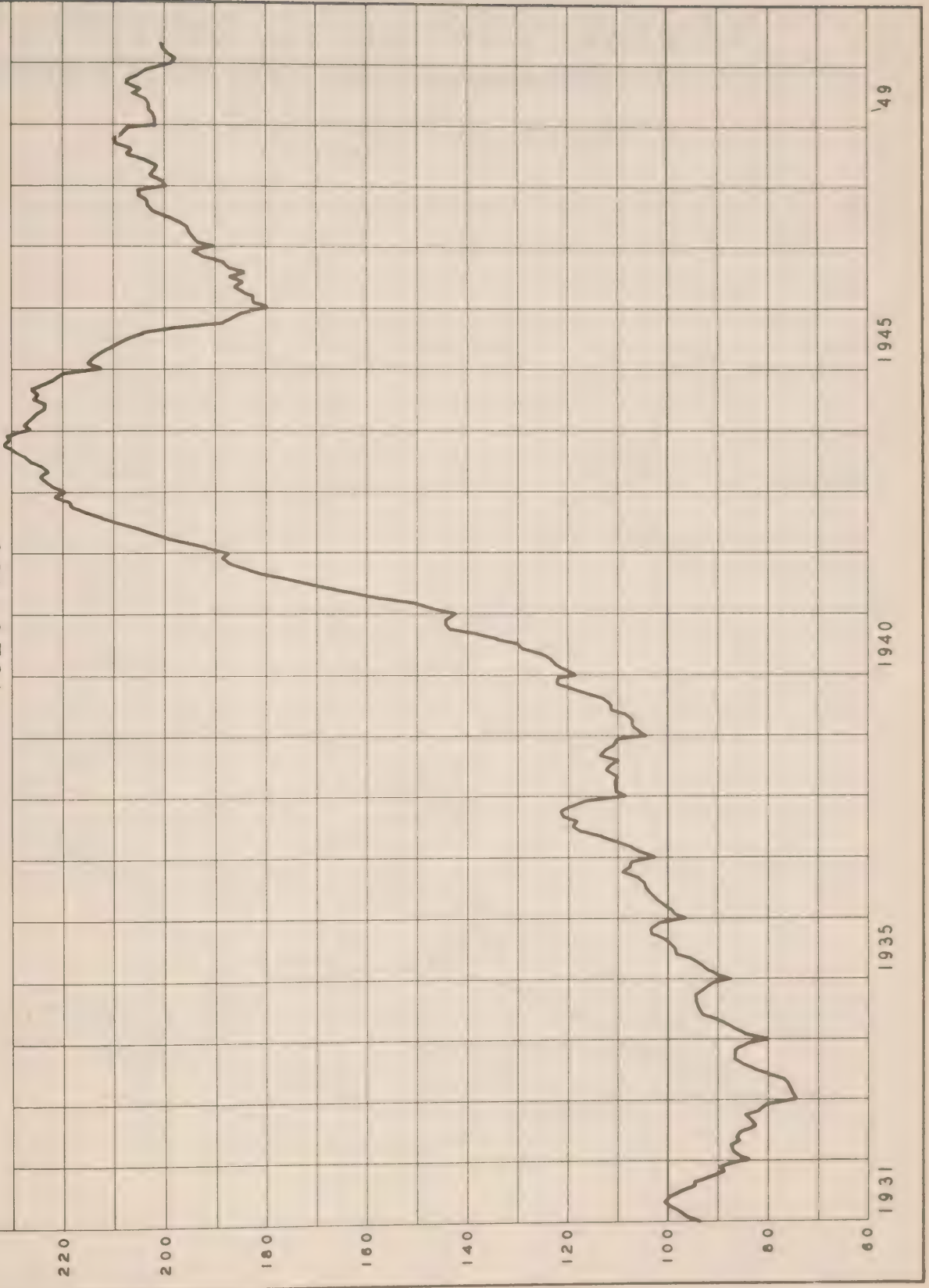


The curve is based upon the number of employees at work at the first day of the month as indicated by the firms reporting in comparison with the average employment they afforded during the calendar year 1926 as 100.

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES

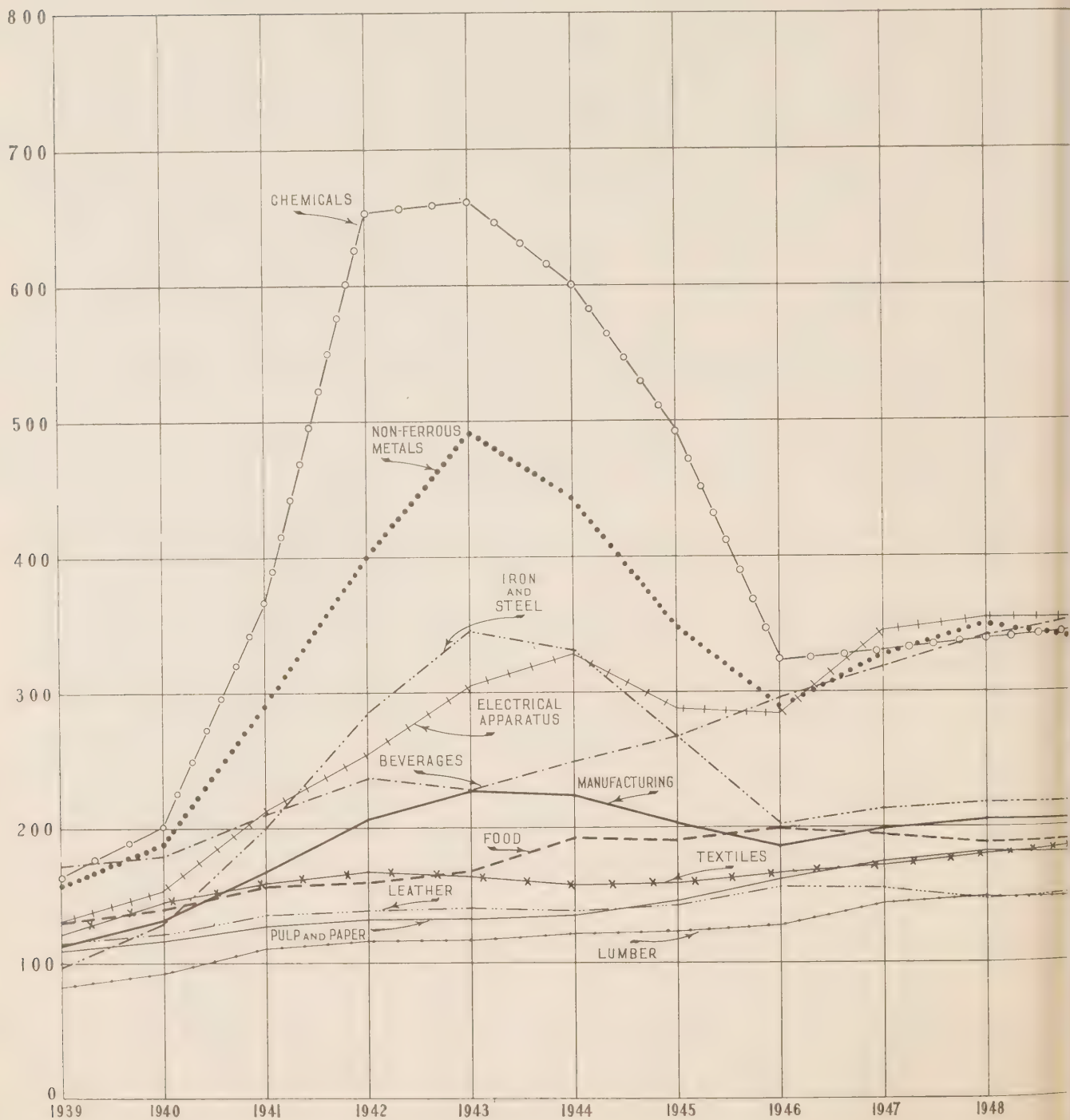
1931 — 1949

1926 = 100



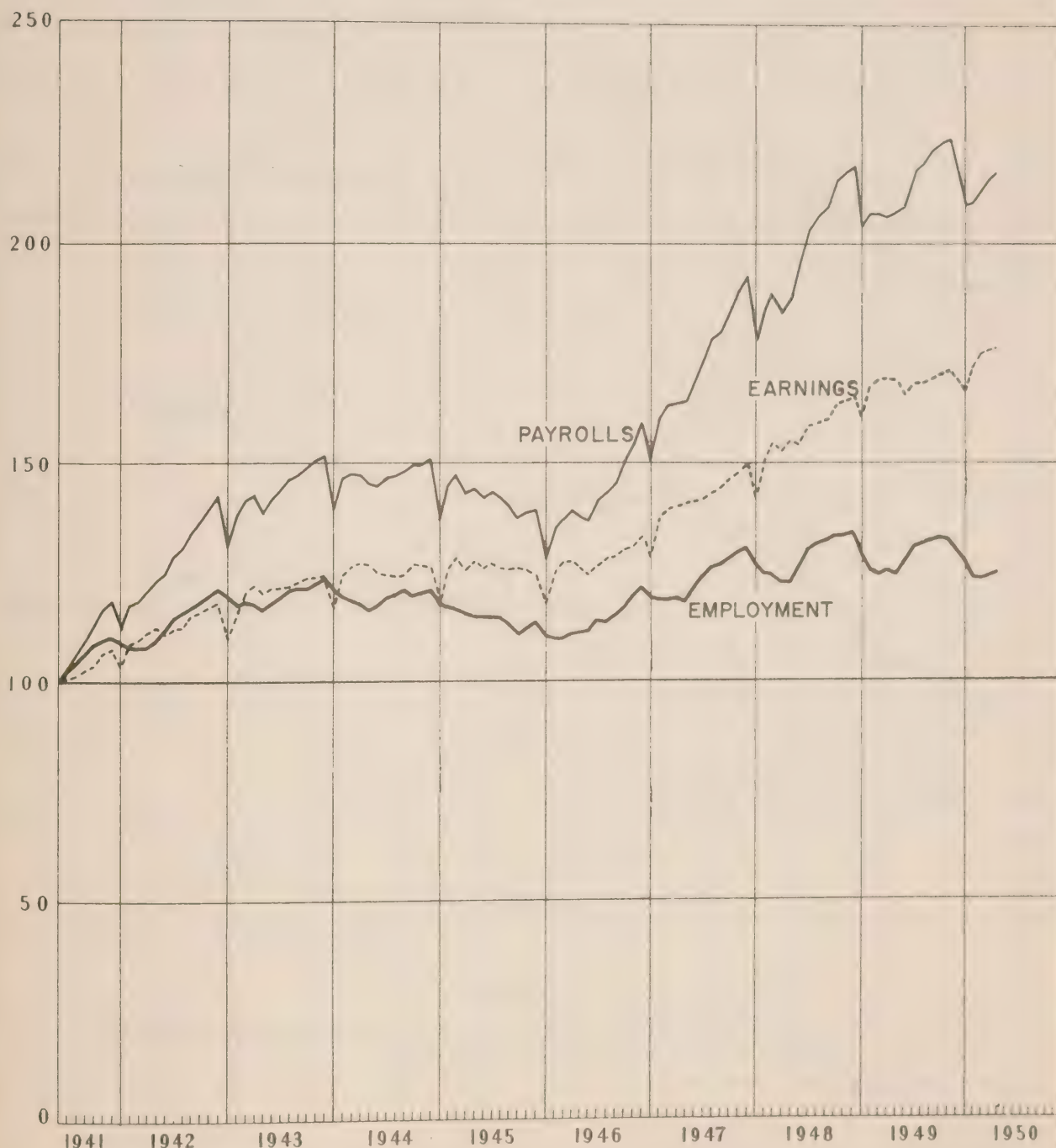
THE TRENDS OF EMPLOYMENT IN THE MAJOR GROUPS OF MANUFACTURING AND IN MANUFACTURING AS A WHOLE DURING AND AFTER THE WAR

1939 - 1949

$$1926 = 100$$


THE COURSE OF EMPLOYMENT AGGREGATE WEEKLY PAYROLLS
AND
AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS AS REPORTED BY LEADING EMPLOYERS
IN
NINE MAJOR INDUSTRIAL GROUPS *

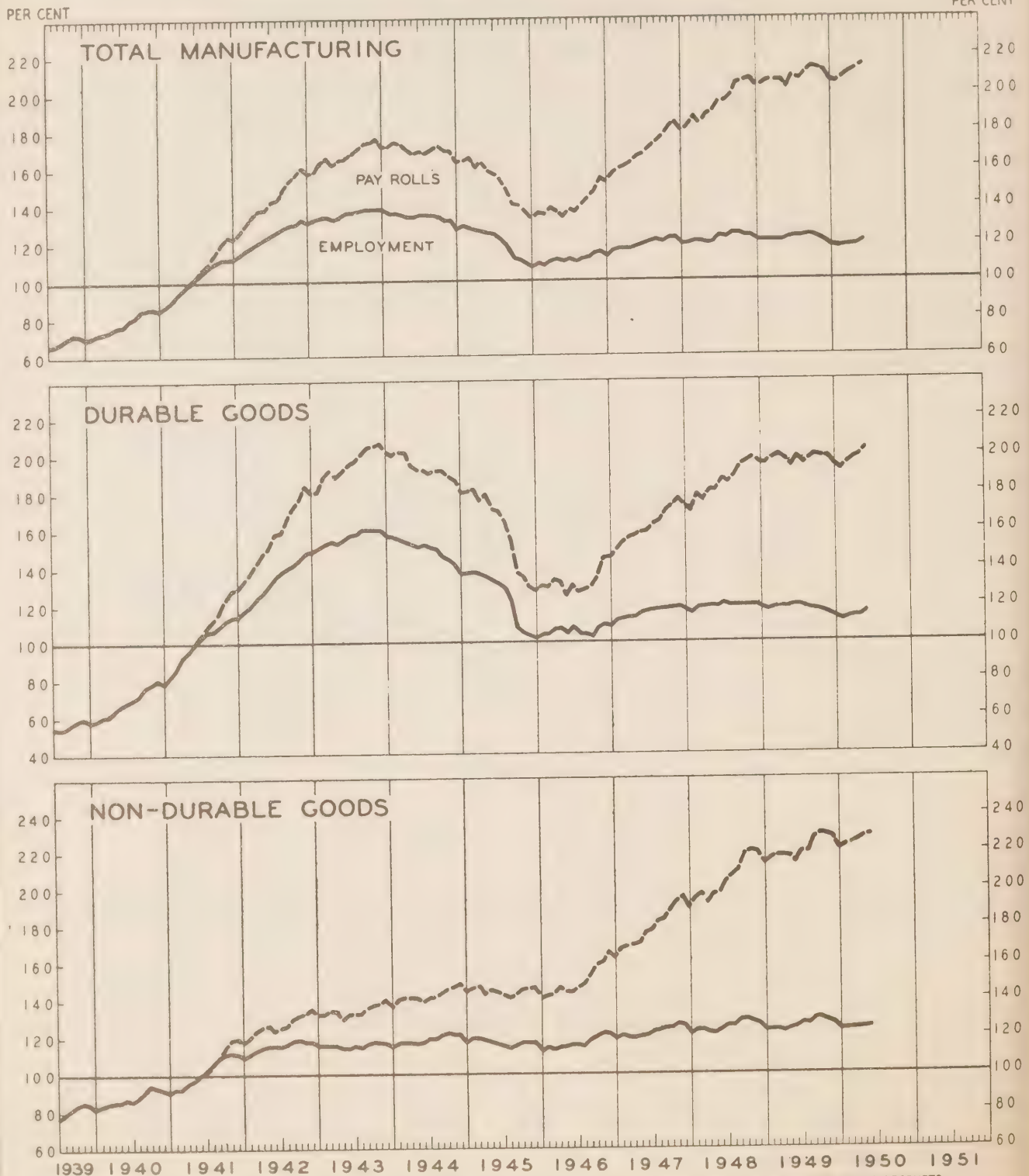
JUNE 1 1941=100



* LISTED ON PAGE 2, SECTION C

CHART 6

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING AS REPORTED BY LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS JUNE 1941 = 100

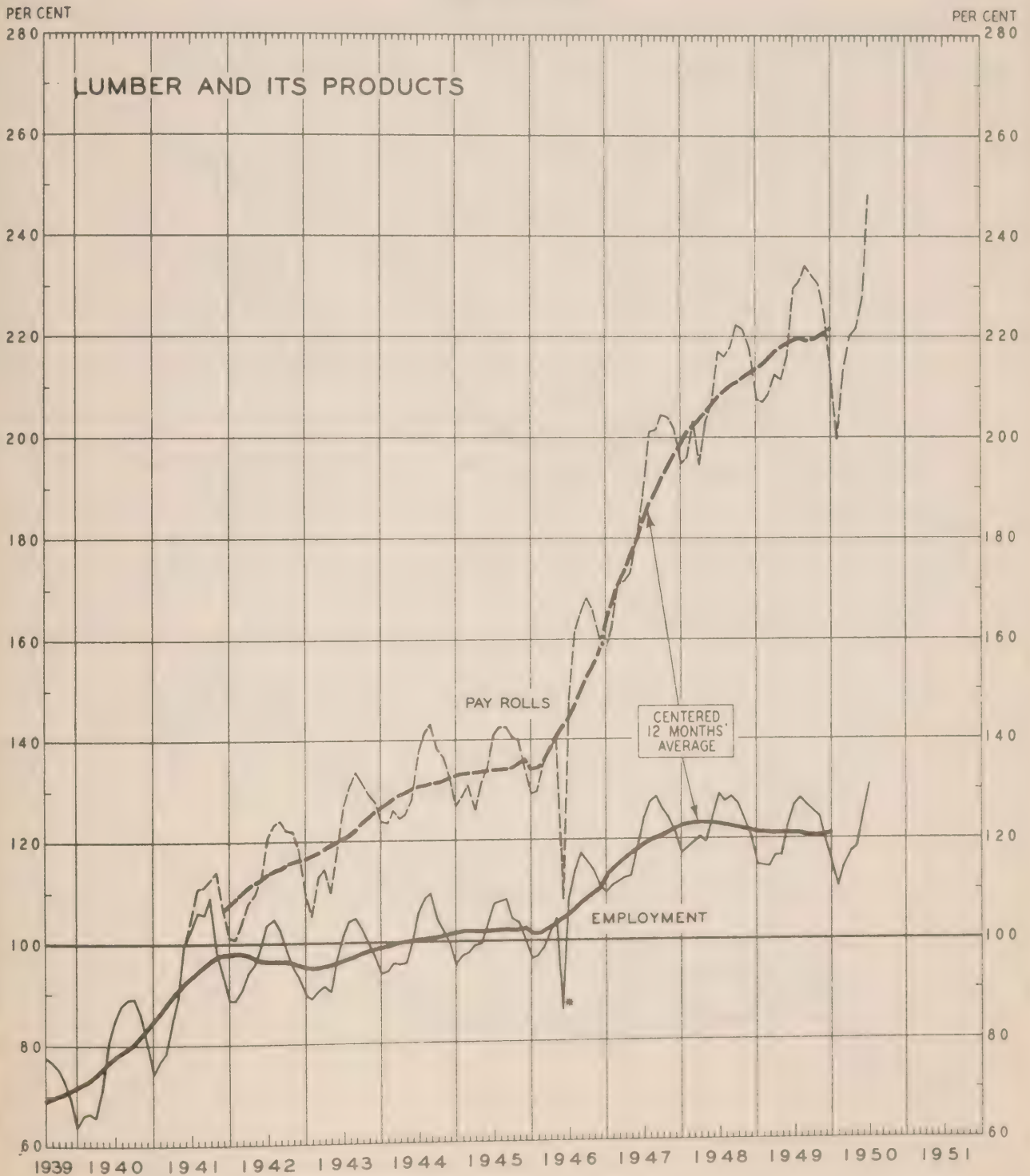


DURABLE GOODS INCLUDE IRON AND STEEL, NON-FERROUS METALS, ELECTRICAL APPARATUS, LUMBER AND CLAY, GLASS AND STONE PRODUCTS.
THE REMAINDER, NON-DURABLE GOODS INCLUDE TEXTILES, FOOD, BEVERAGES, TOBACCO, RUBBER, LEATHER, CHEMICALS AND FUELS

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

MAJOR GROUPS—DURABLE GOODS

JUNE 1941 = 100

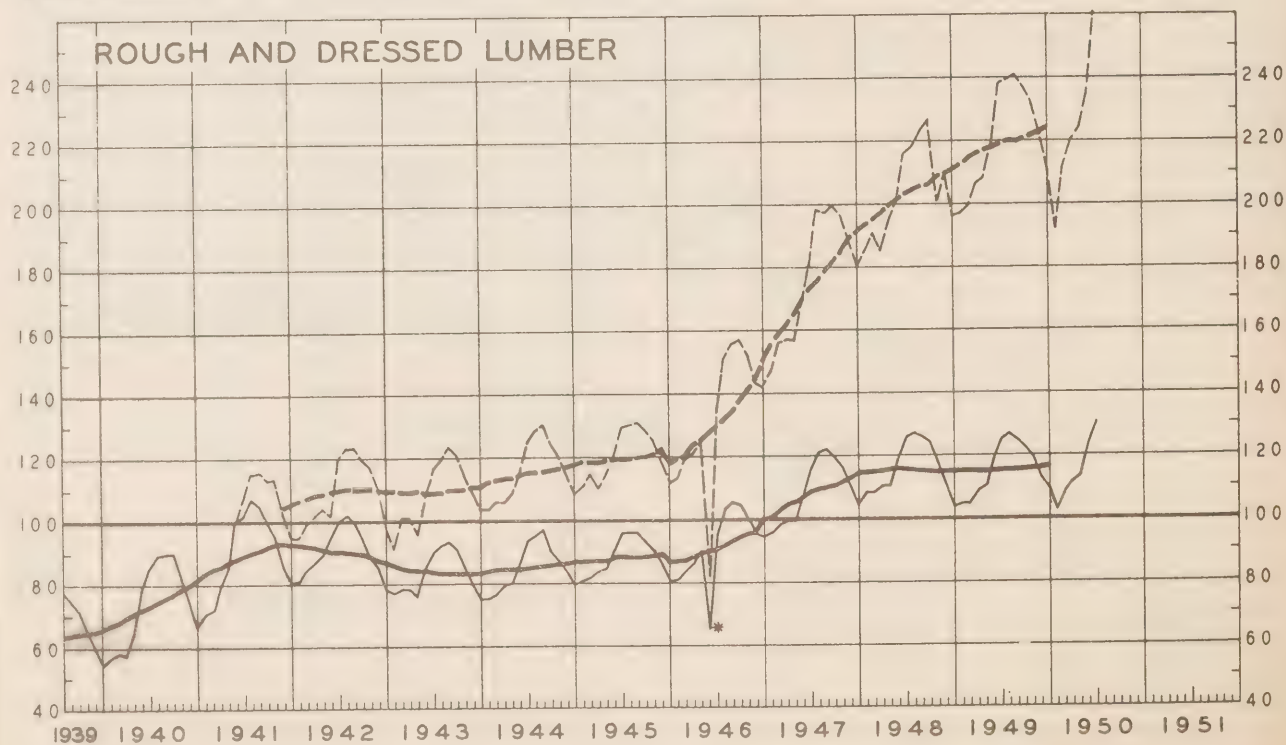
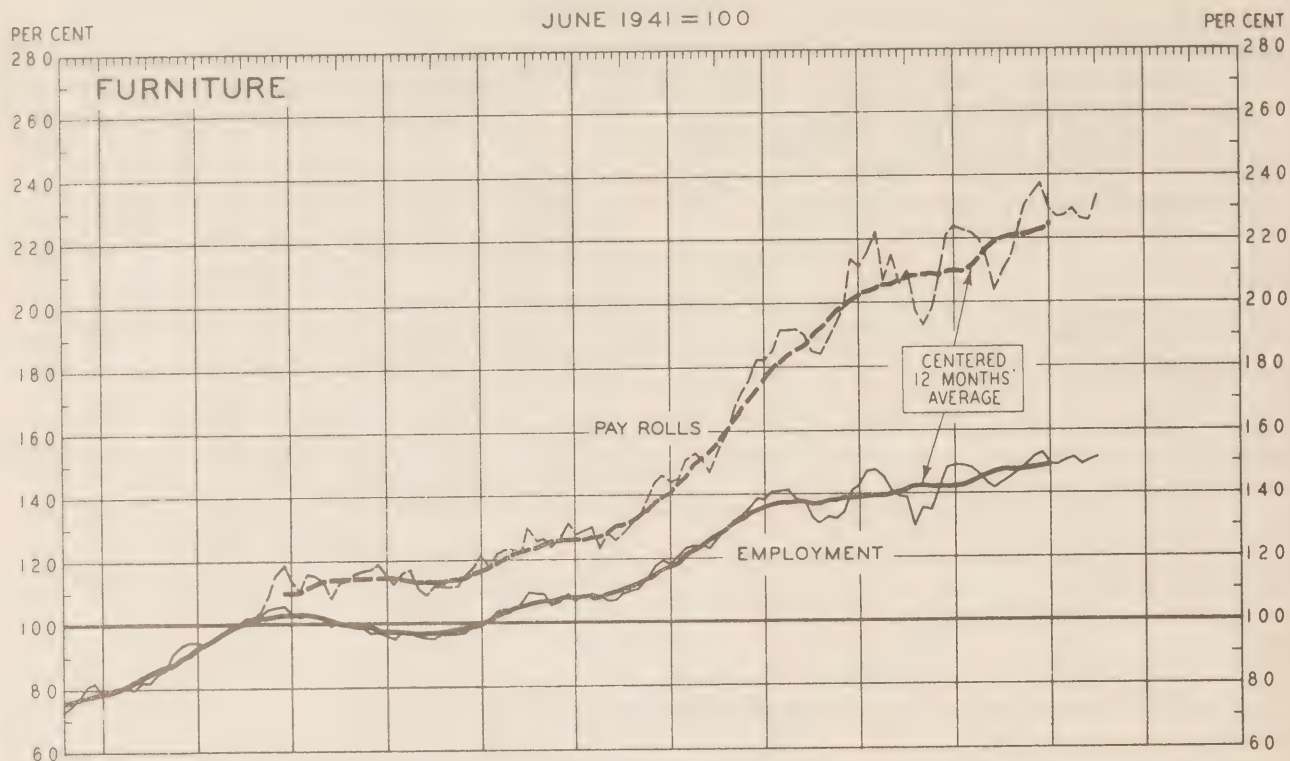


* STRIKES

CHART 8

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

MAJOR GROUPS—DURABLE GOODS



* LUMBER STRIKE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

MAJOR GROUPS—DURABLE GOODS

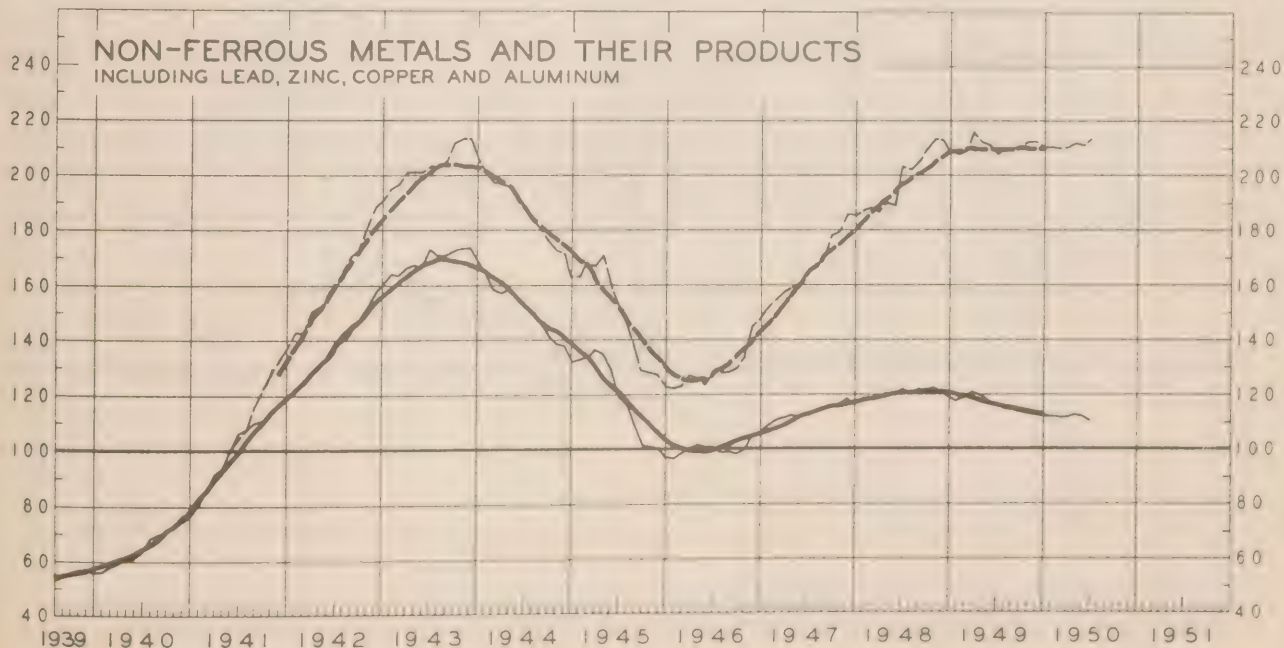
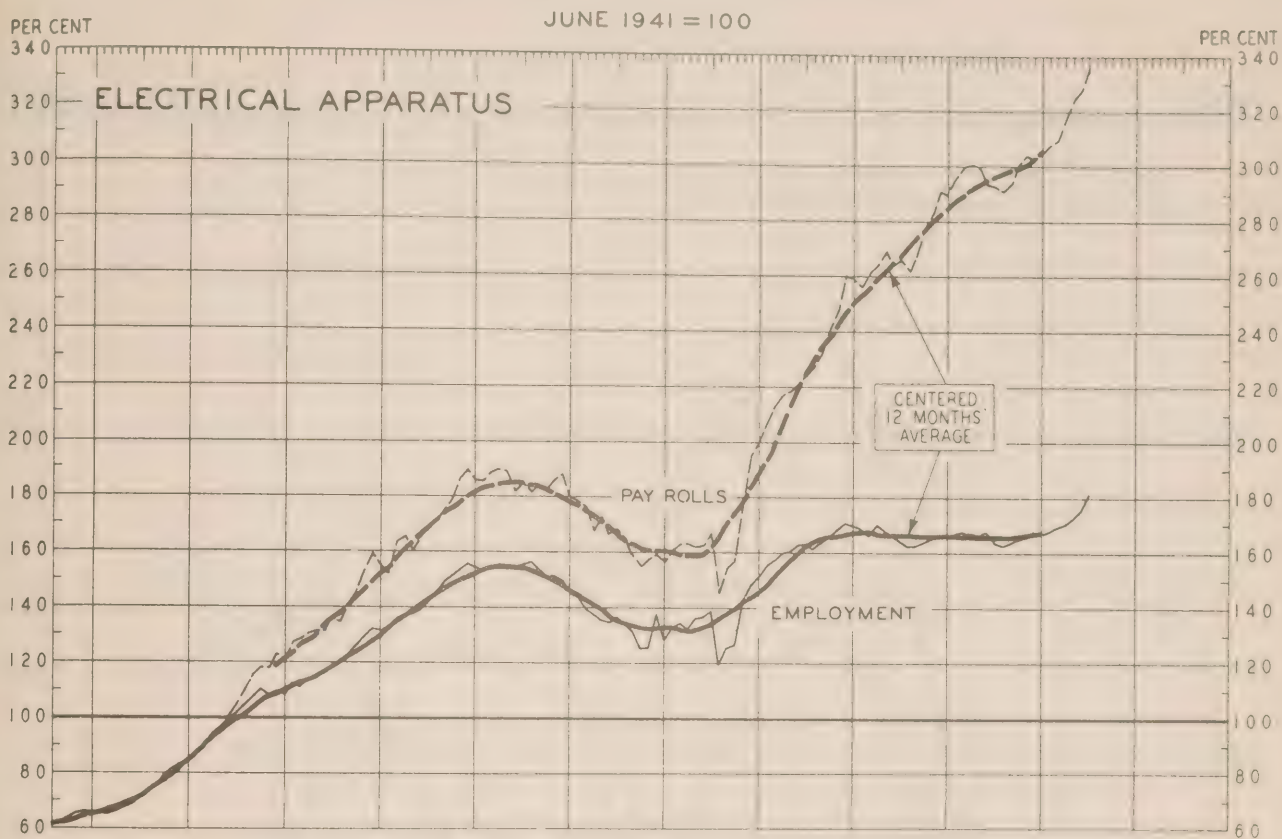
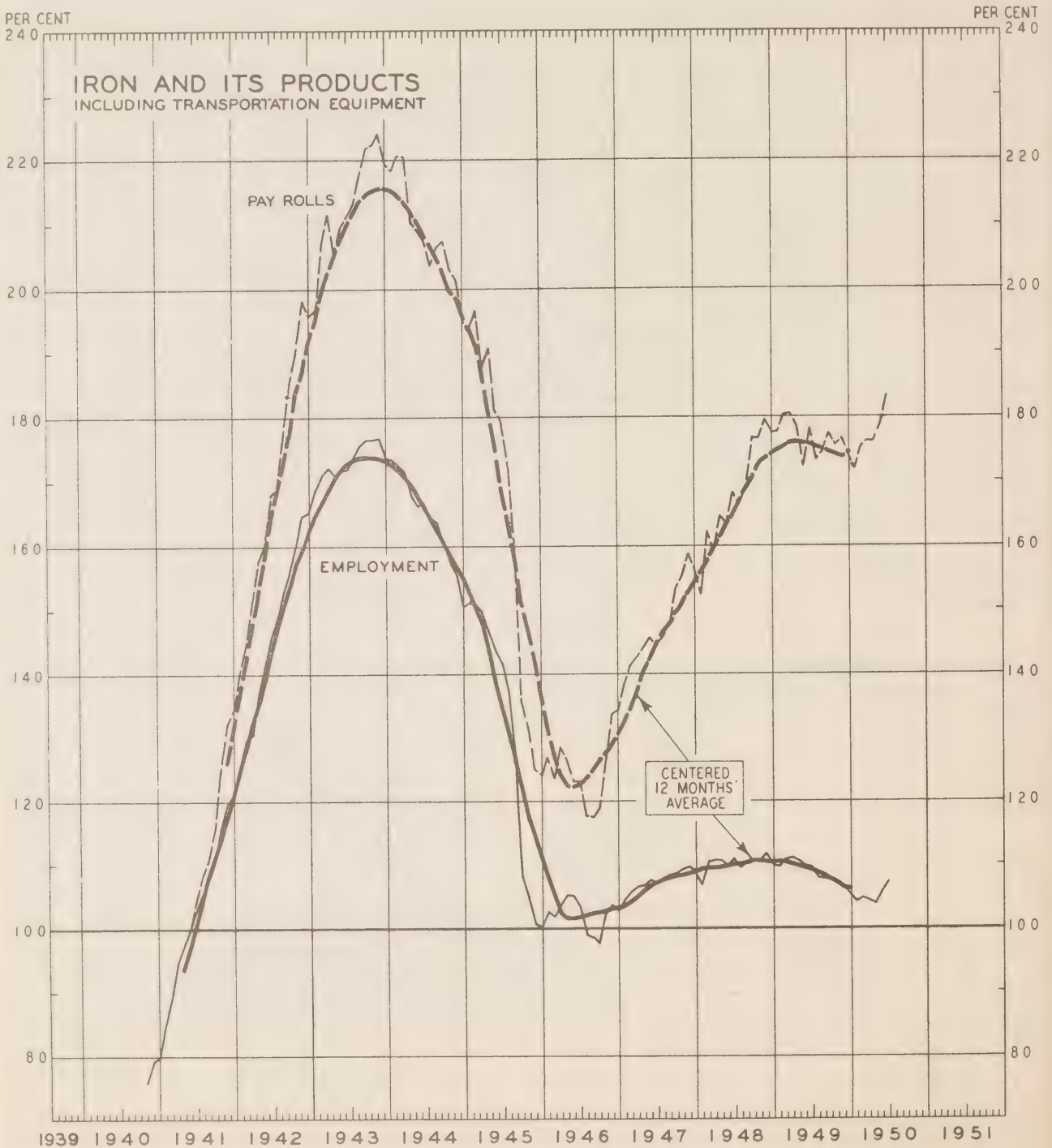


CHART '10

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING MAJOR GROUPS—DURABLE GOODS

JUNE 1941 = 100



EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING AUTOMOBILES AND PARTS

JUNE 1941 = 100

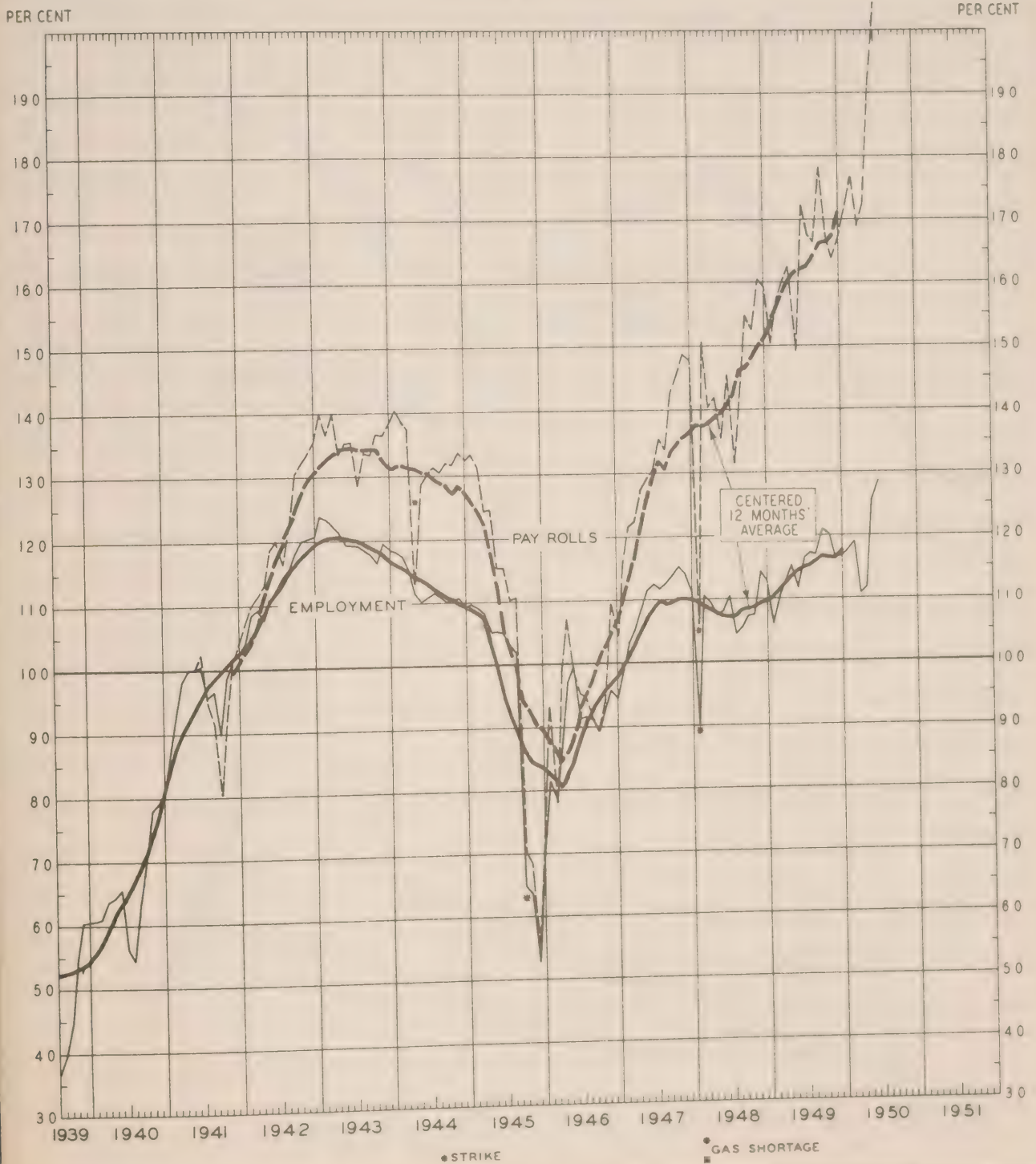
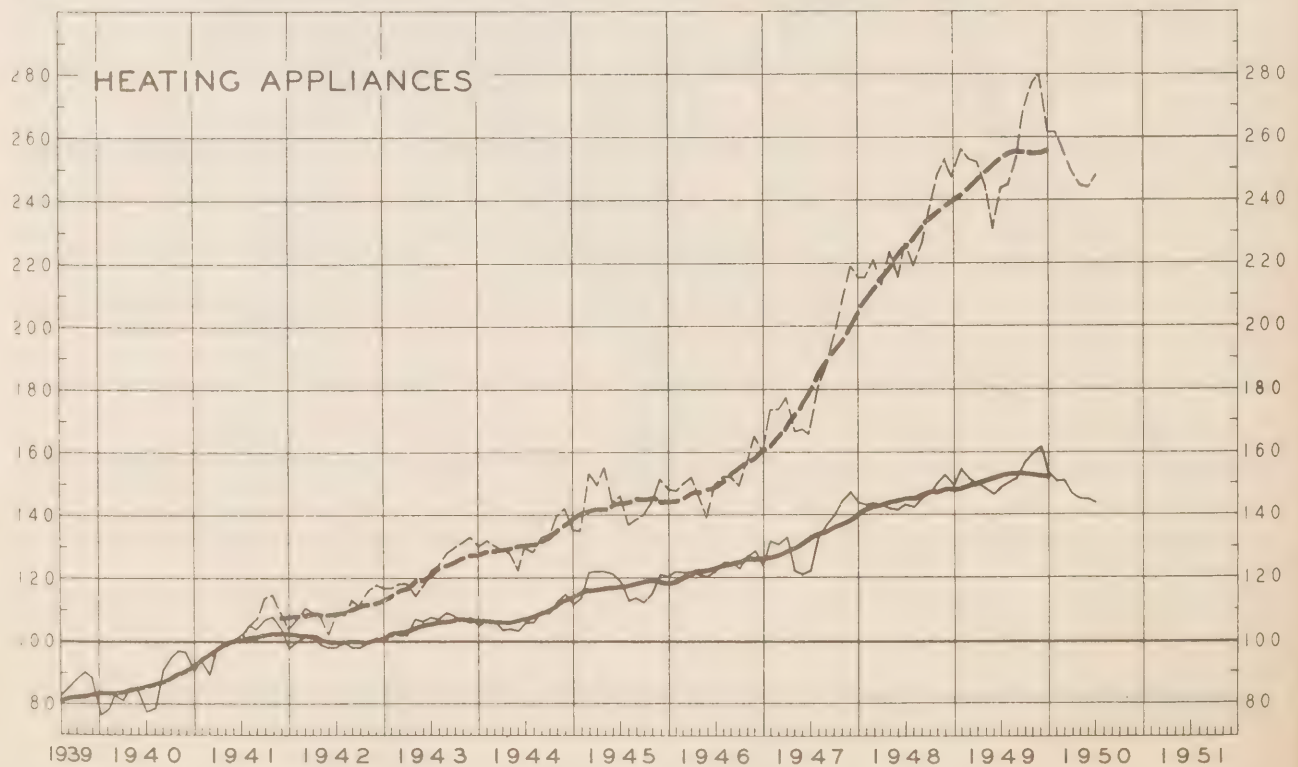
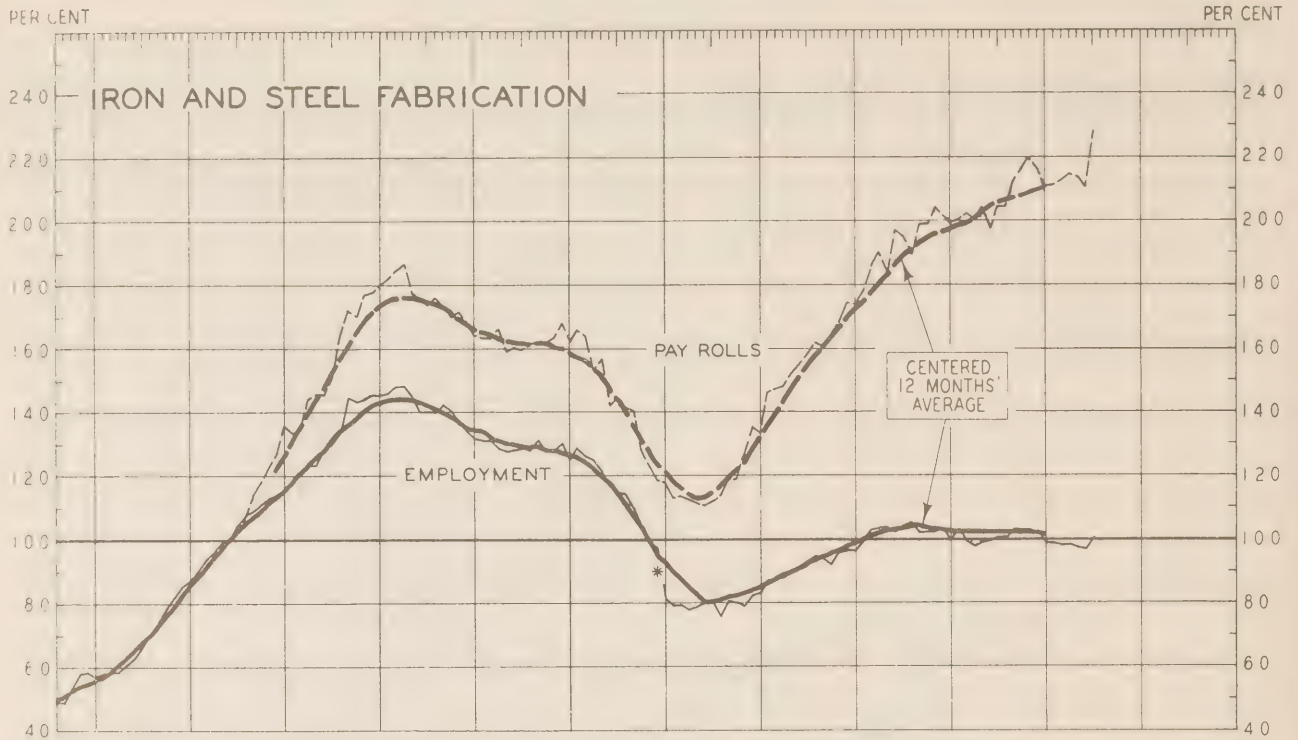


CHART 12

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING IRON AND STEEL

JUNE 1941 = 100



*RECLASSIFICATION FOR CERTAIN FIRMS

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING AIRPLANES

JUNE 1941 = 100

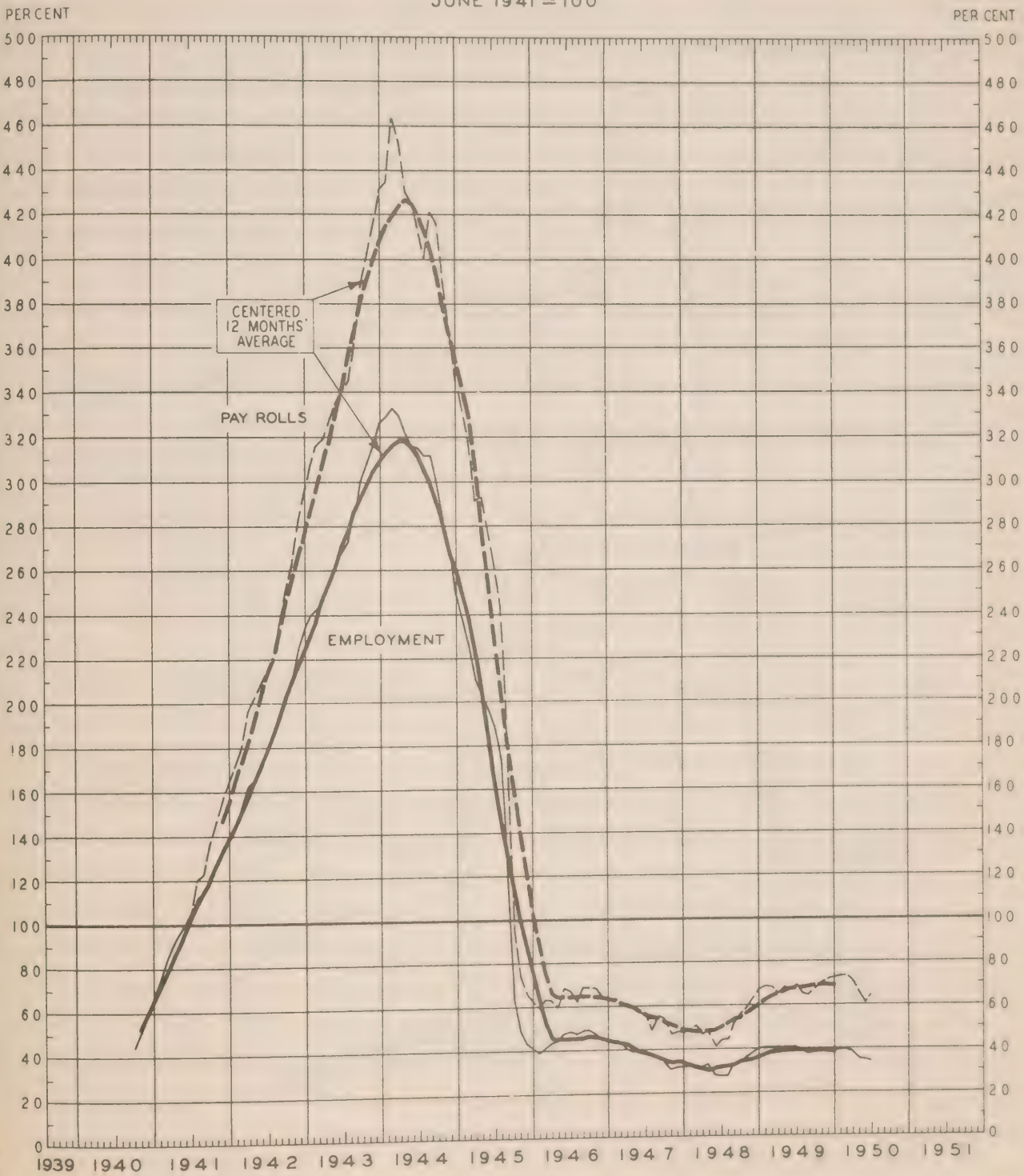
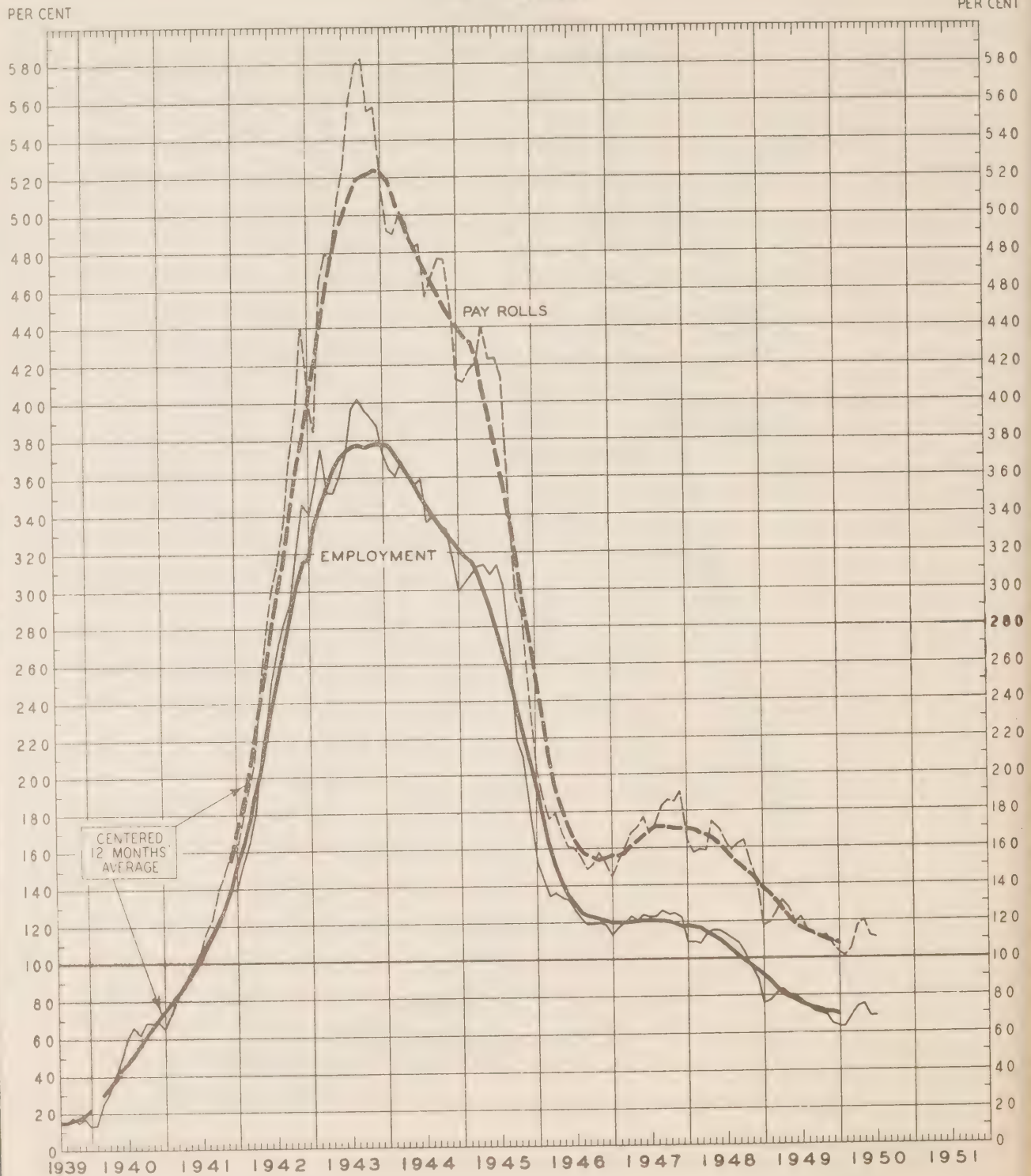


CHART 14

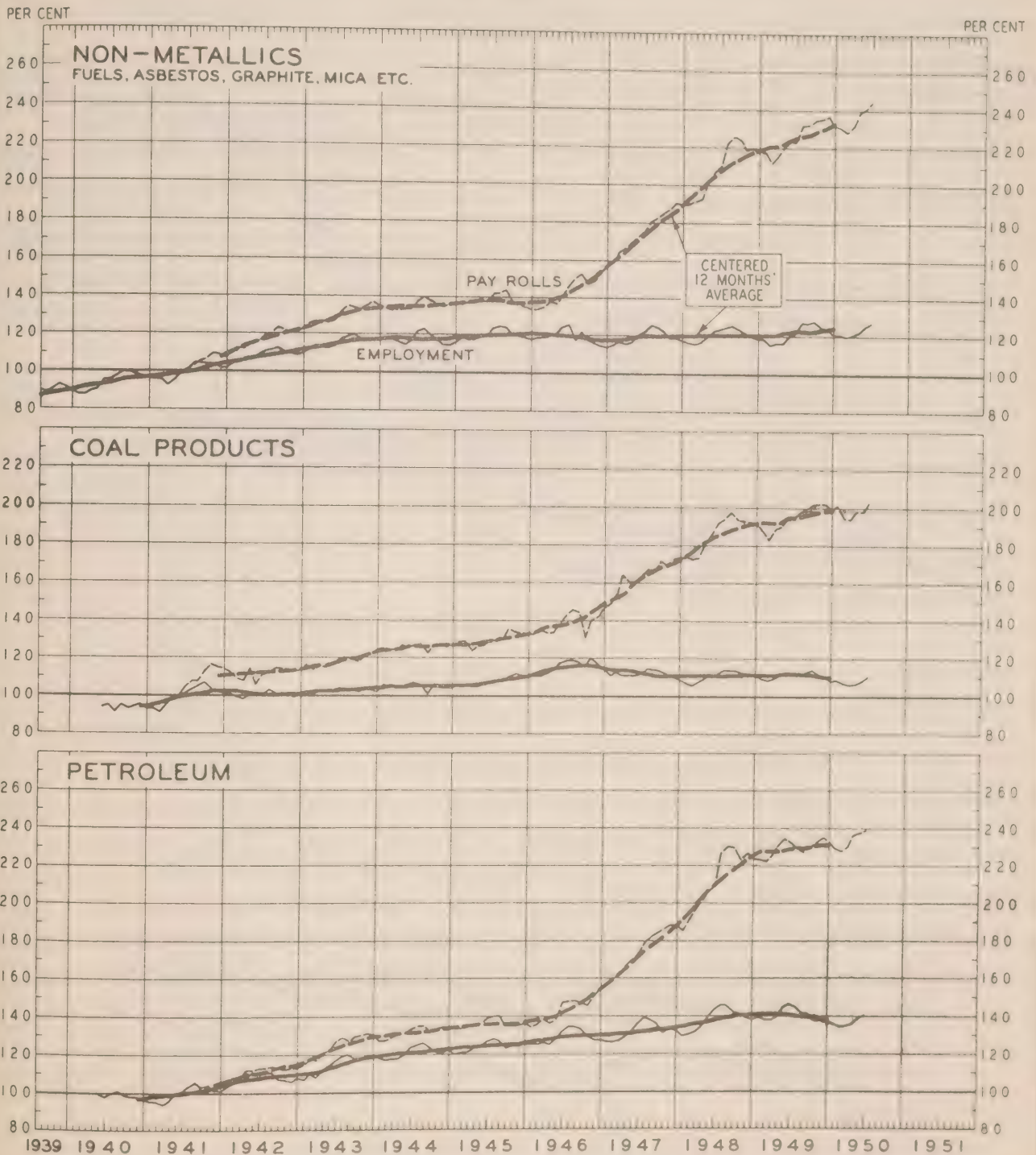
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING SHIPBUILDING

JUNE 1941 = 100

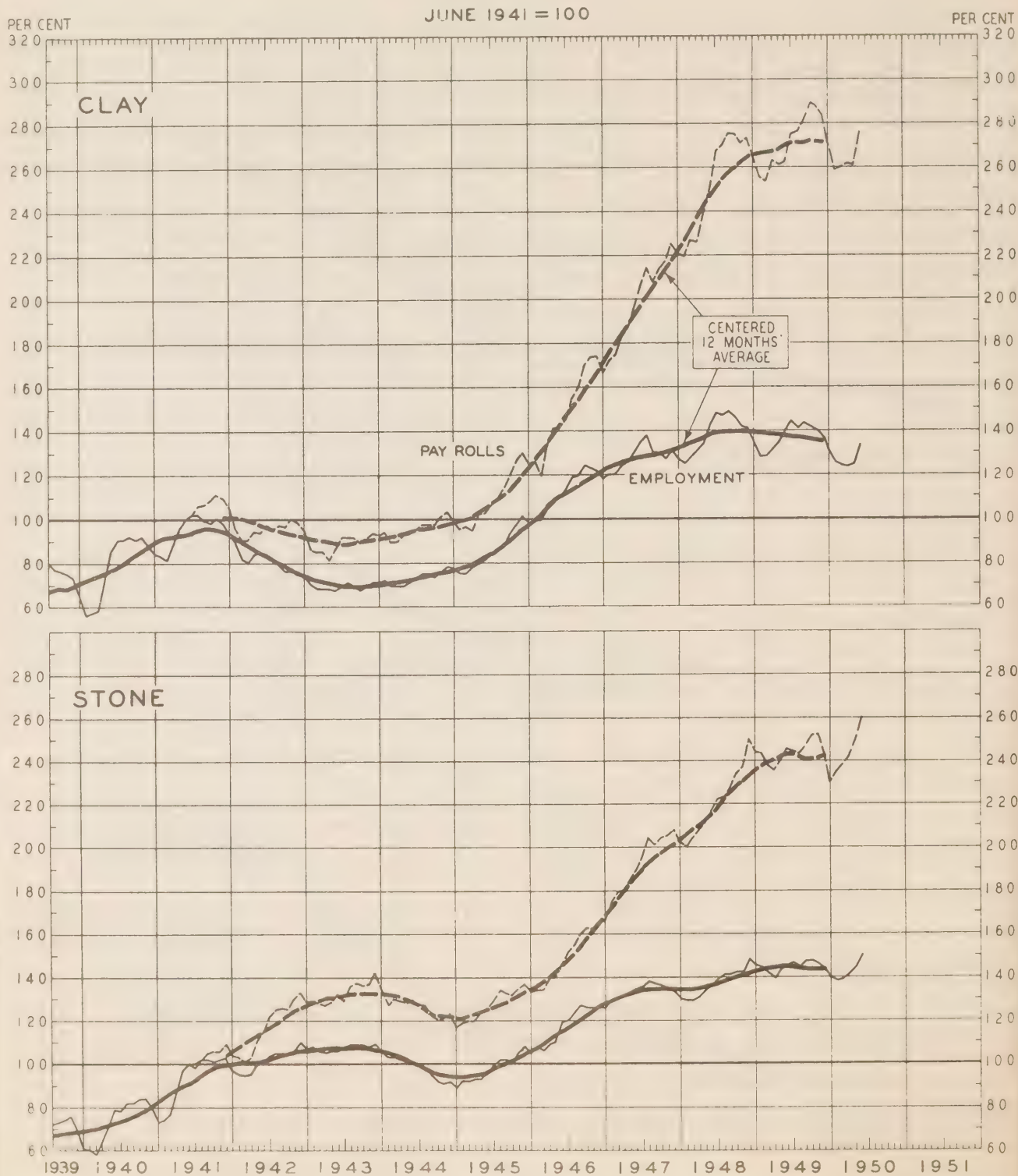


EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING NON-METALLIC MINERALS

JUNE 1941 = 100



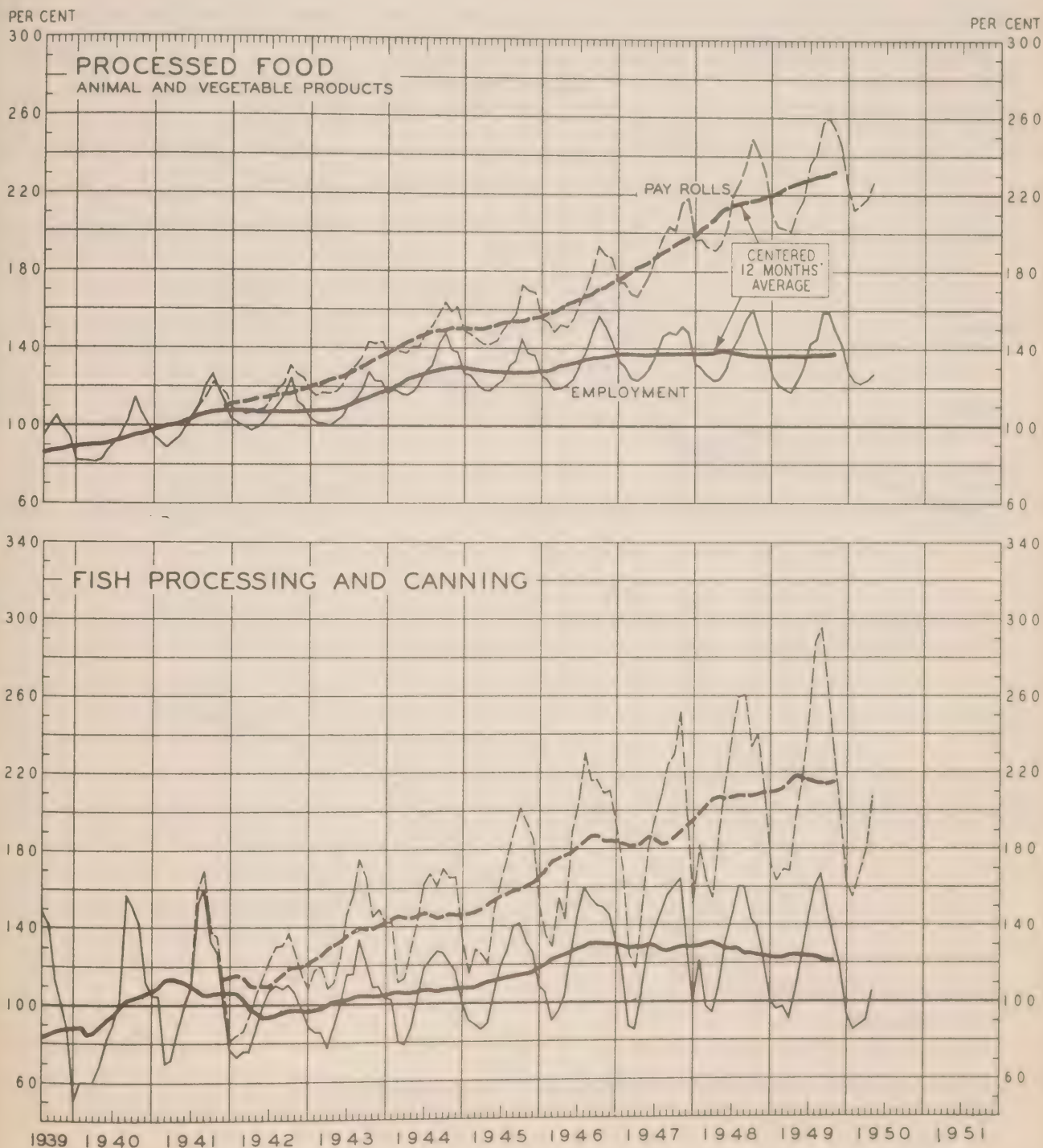
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING CLAY AND STONE



EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

EDIBLE ANIMAL AND PLANT PRODUCTS

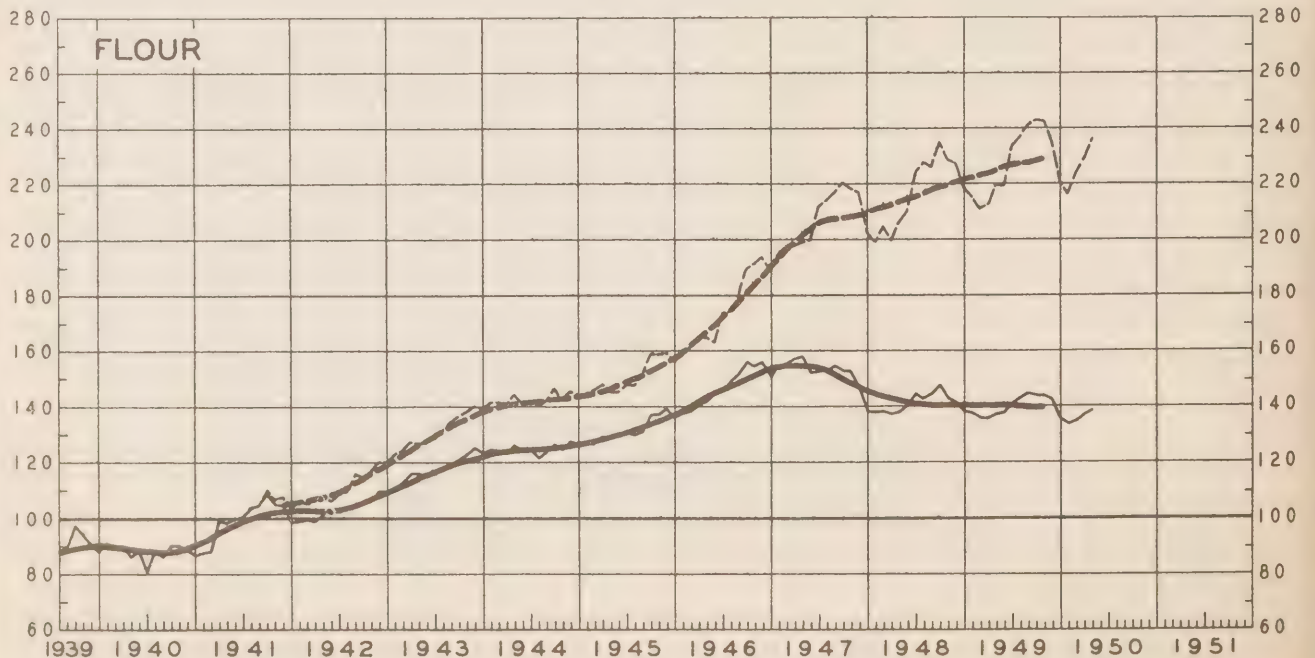
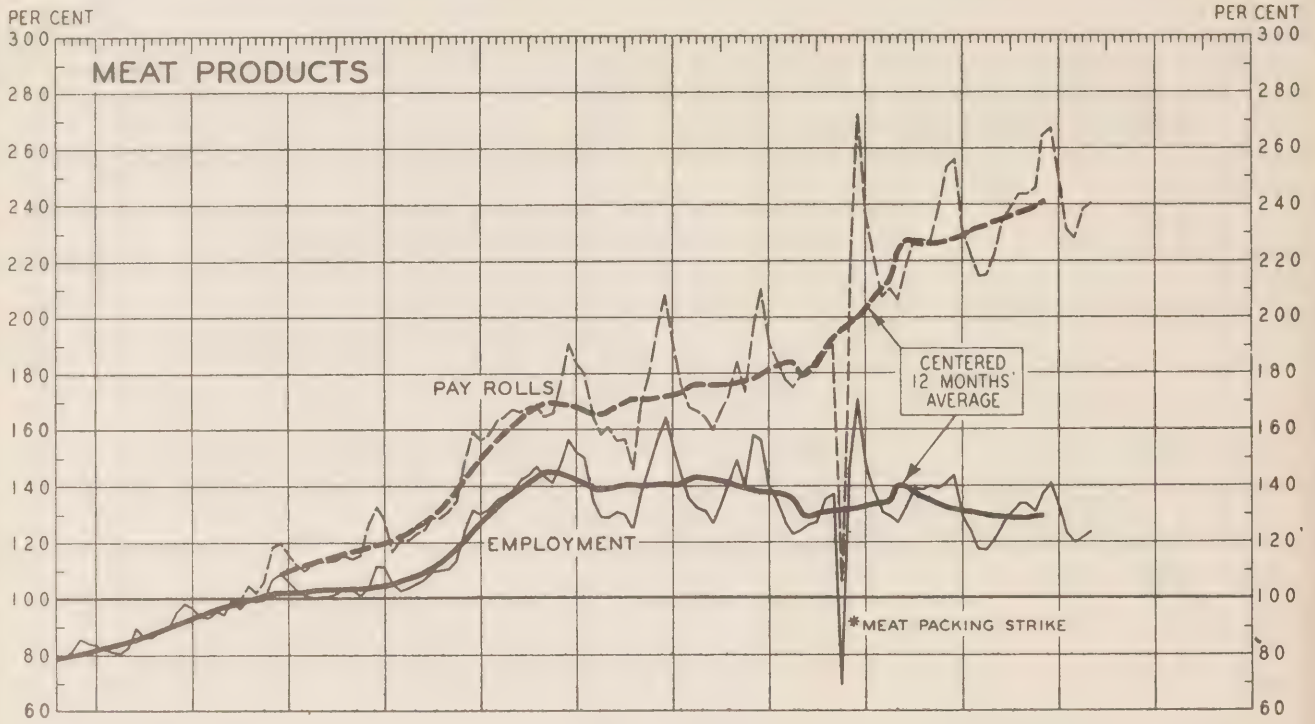
JUNE 1941 = 100



EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

EDIBLE ANIMAL AND PLANT PRODUCTS

JUNE 1941 = 100



EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

EDIBLE PLANT PRODUCTS

JUNE 1941 = 100

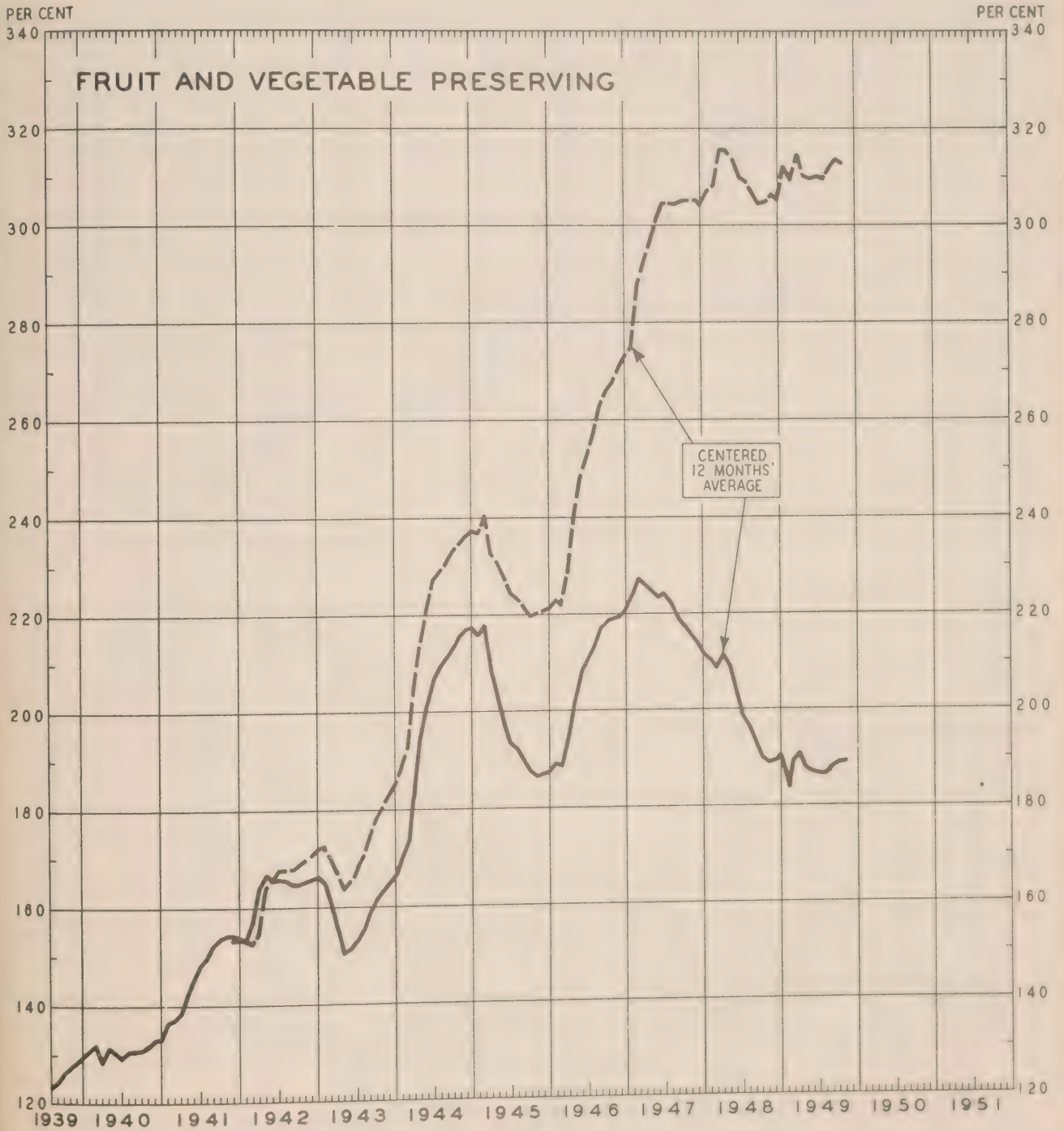
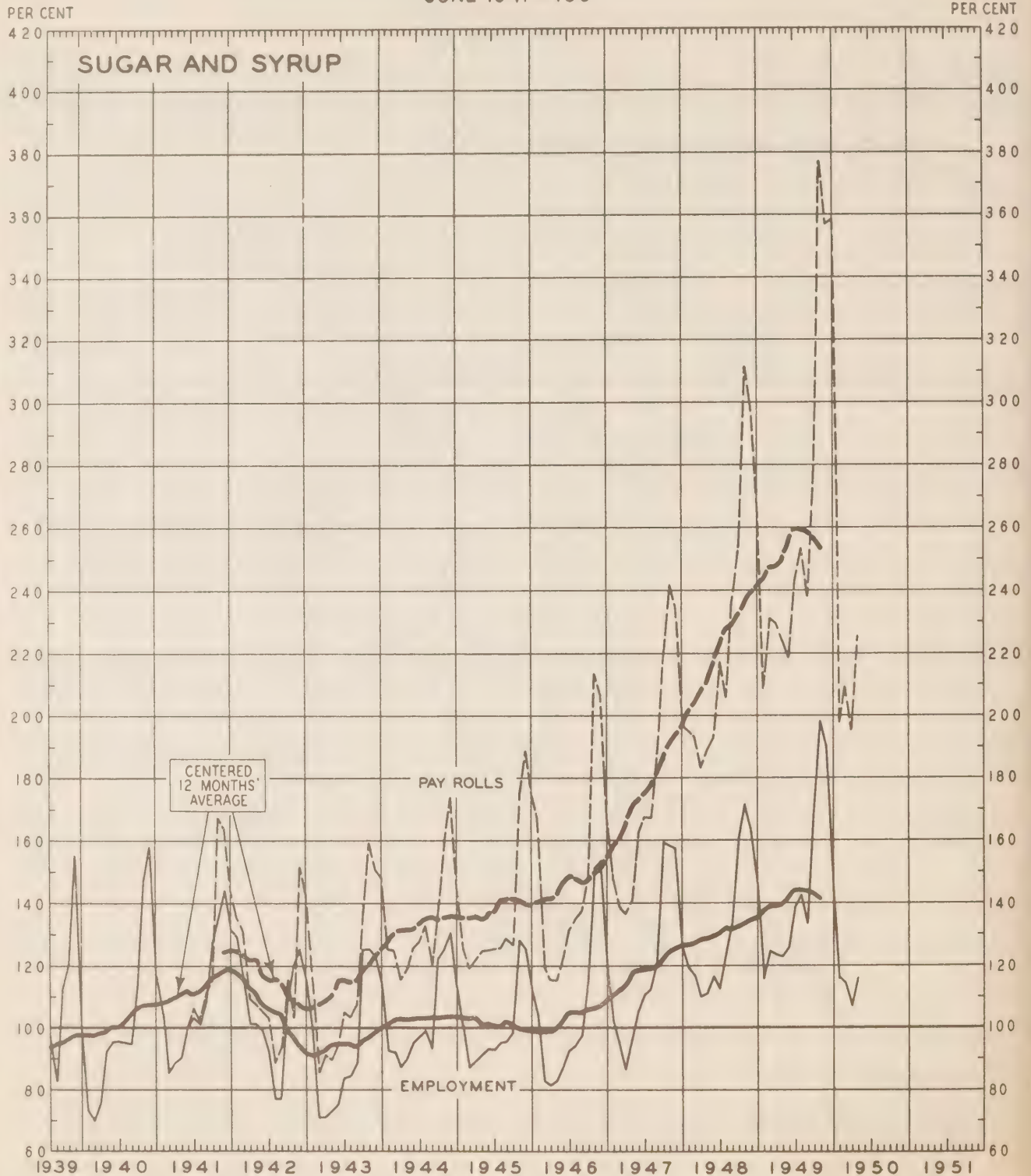


CHART 20

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

SUGAR AND SYRUP

JUNE 1941 = 100

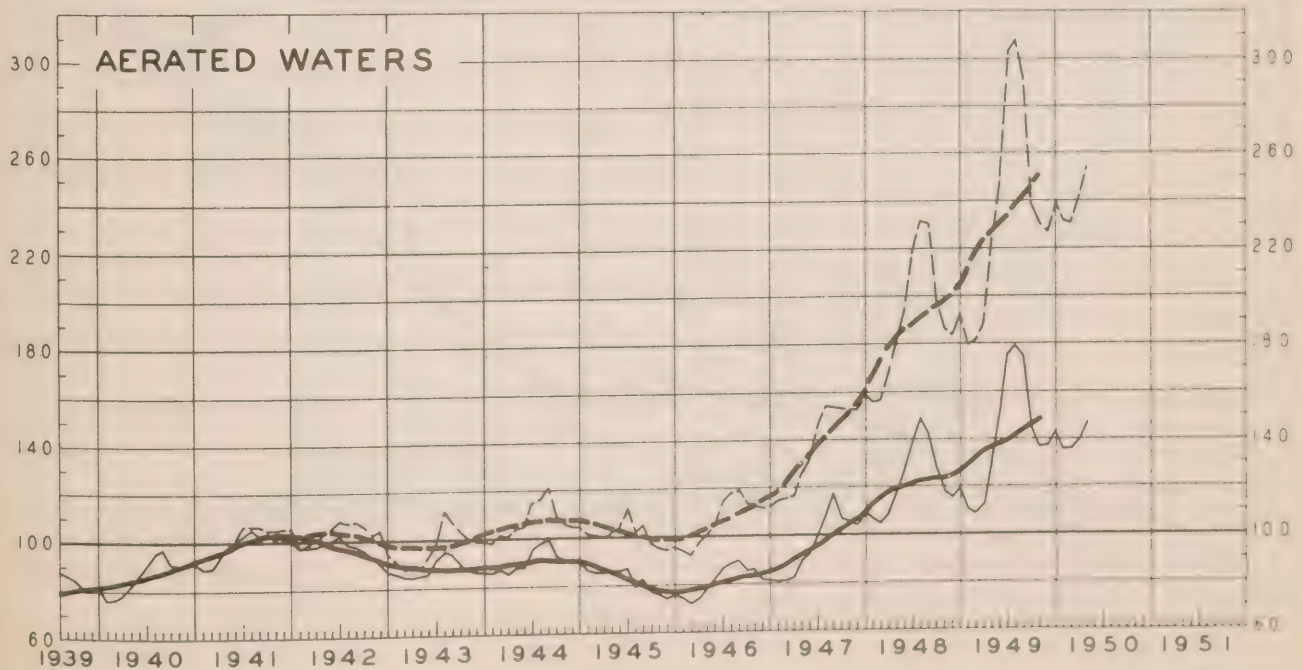
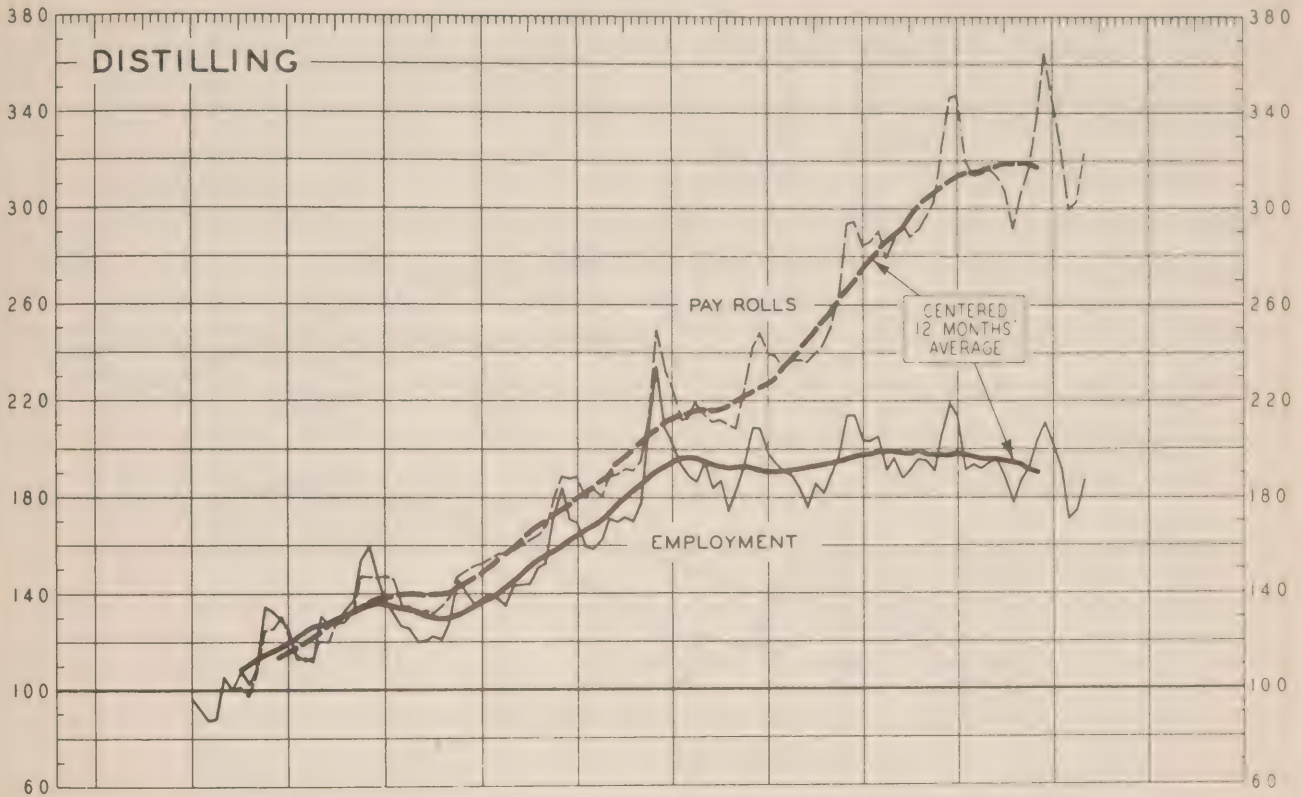


EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING BEVERAGES

JUNE 1941 = 100

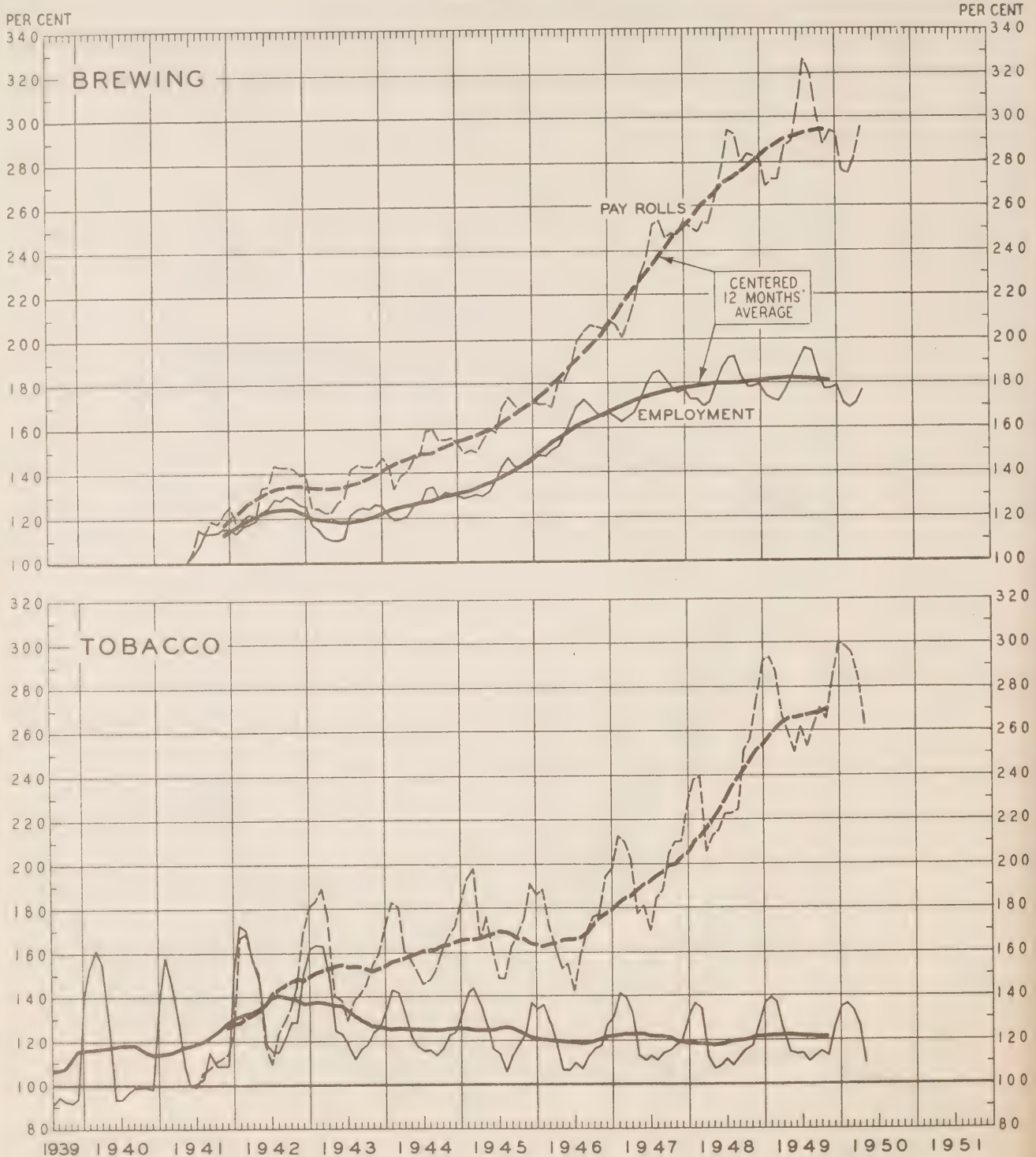
PER CENT

PER CENT



EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING BEVERAGES AND TOBACCO

JUNE 1941 = 100



EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING LEATHER

JUNE 1941 = 100

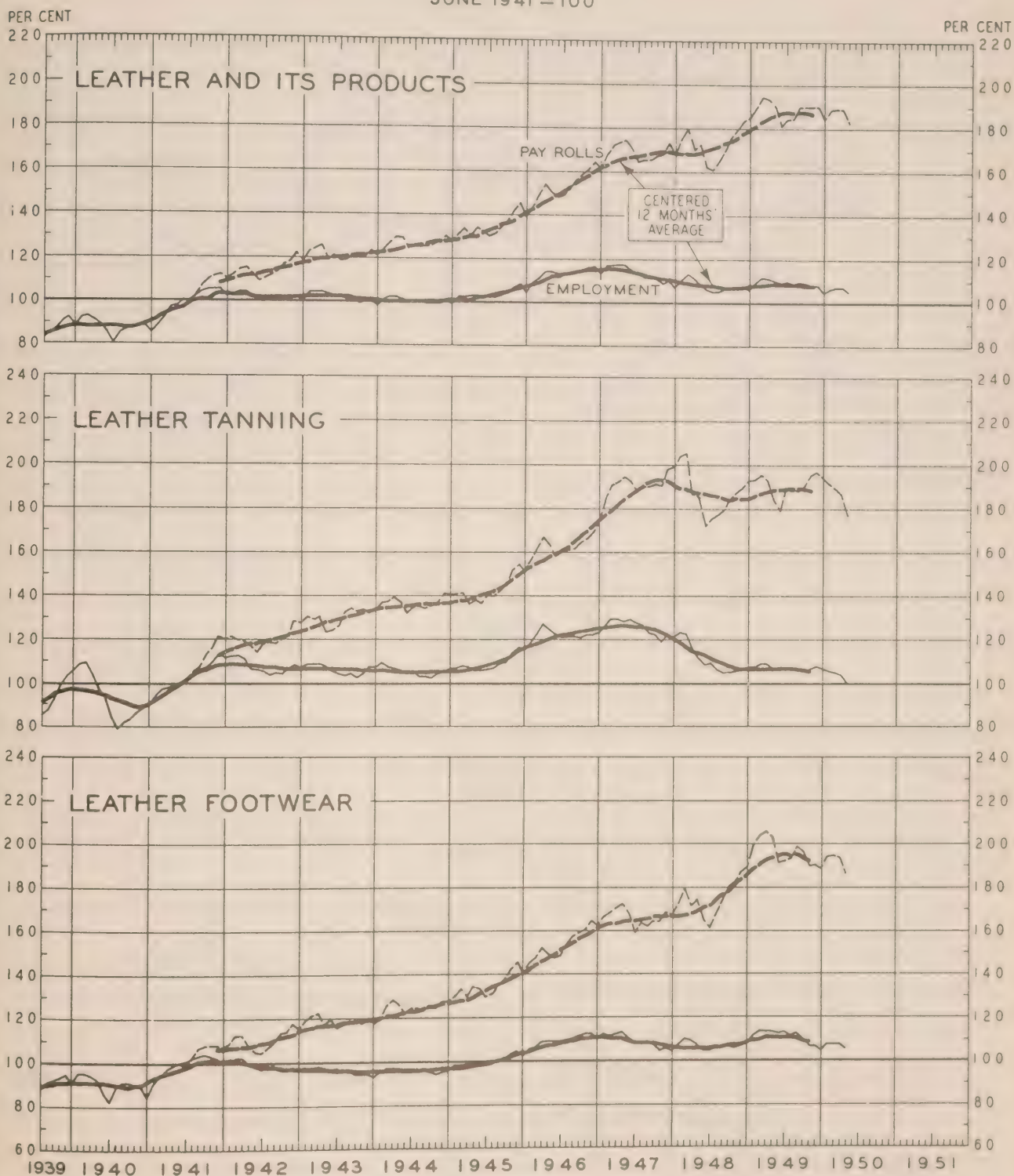
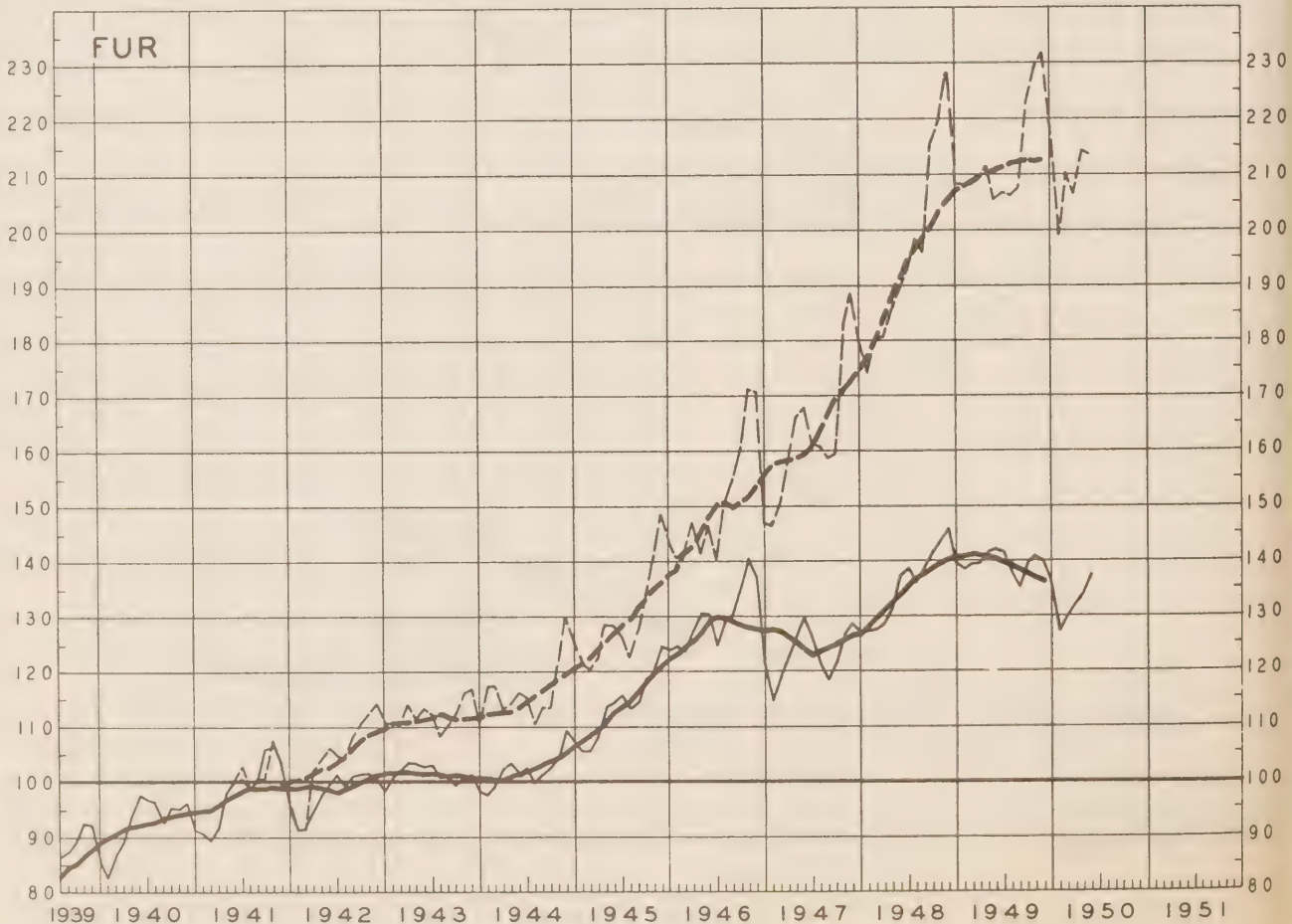
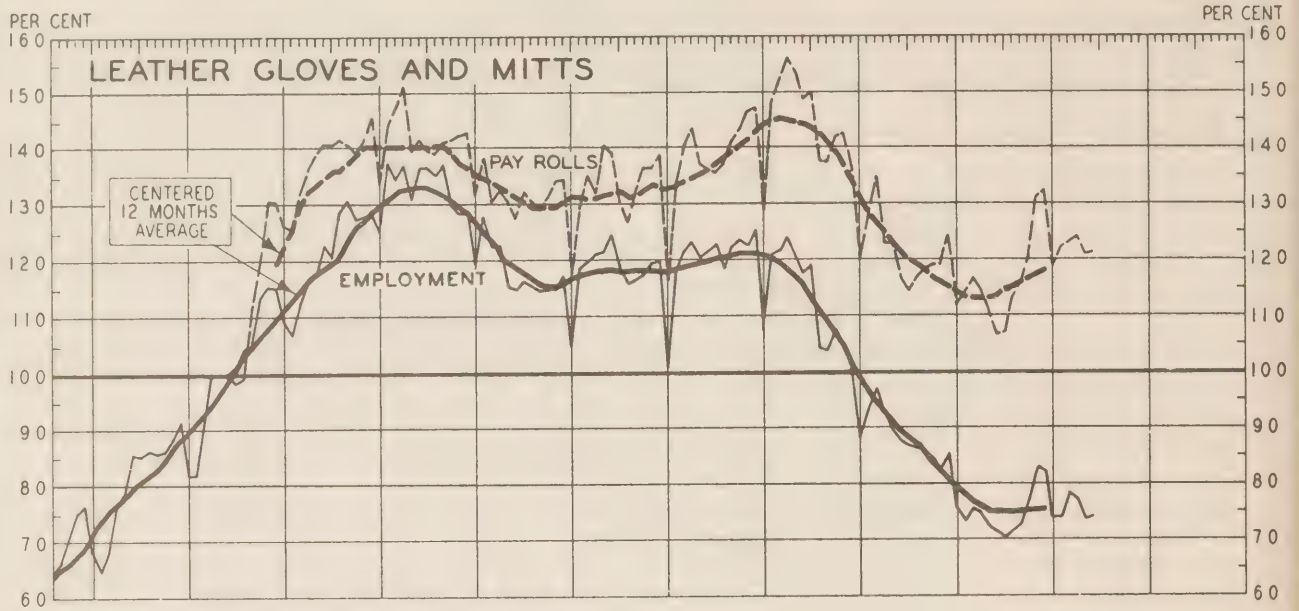


CHART 24

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING LEATHER AND FUR JUNE 1941 = 100



EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

RUBBER

JUNE 1941 = 100

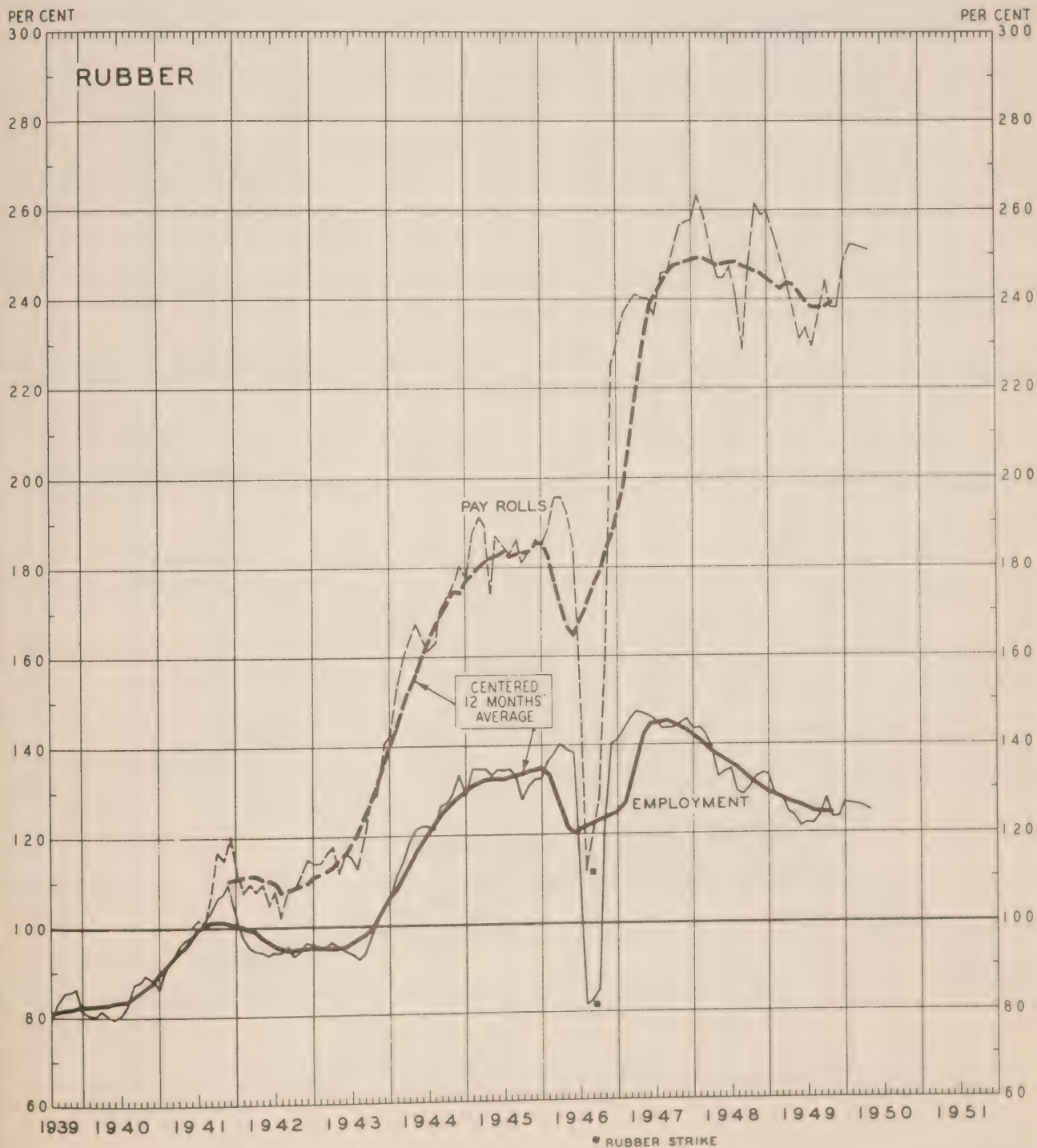
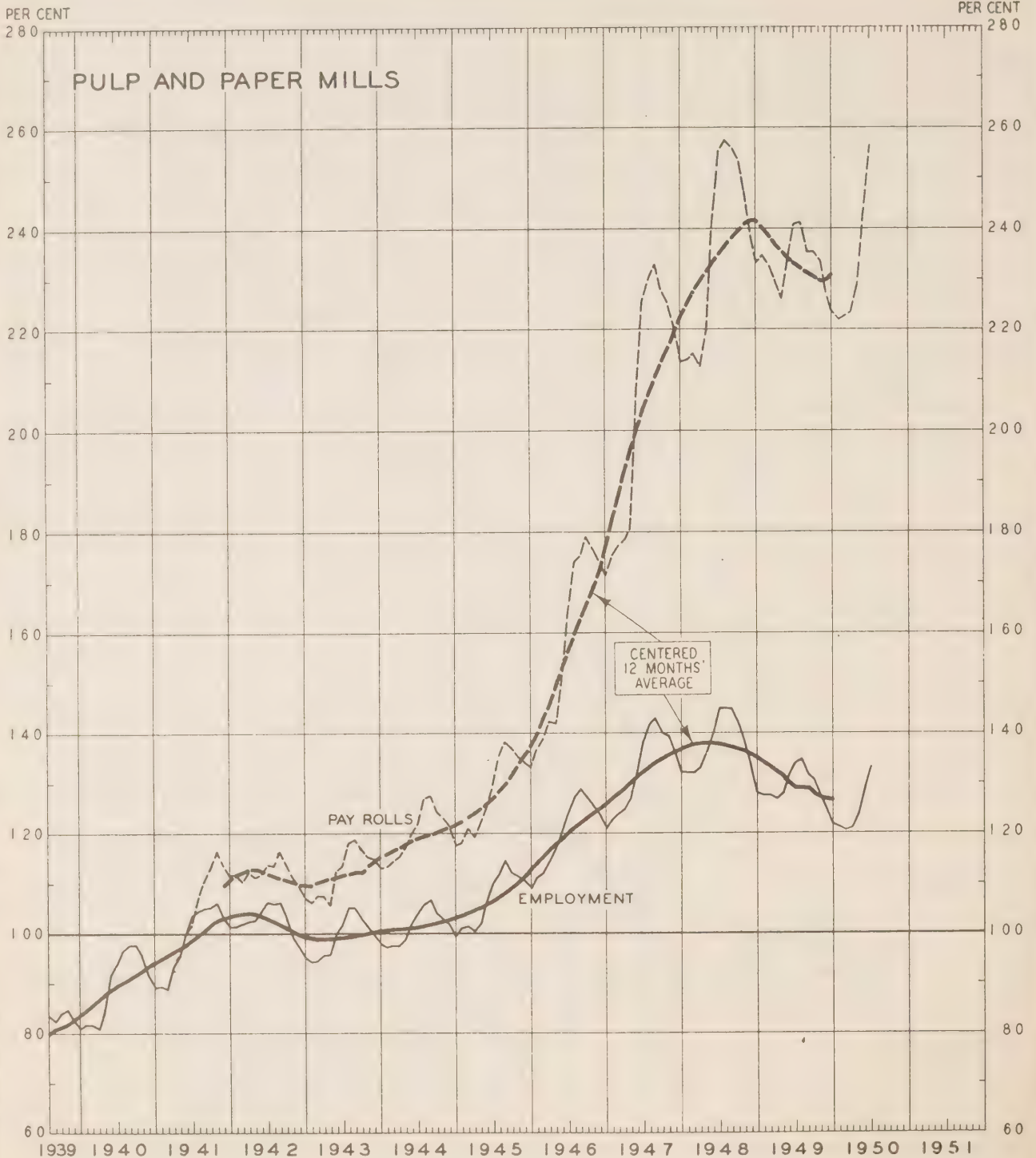


CHART 26

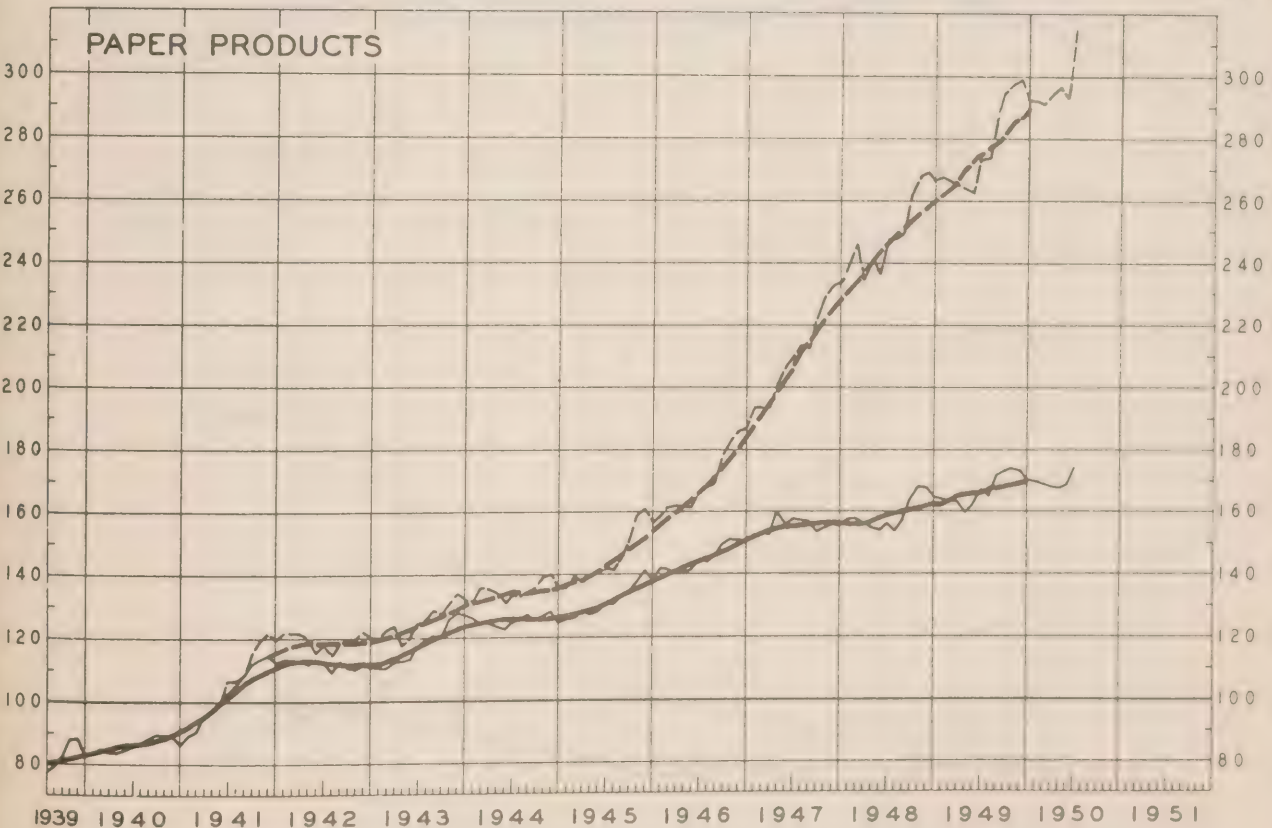
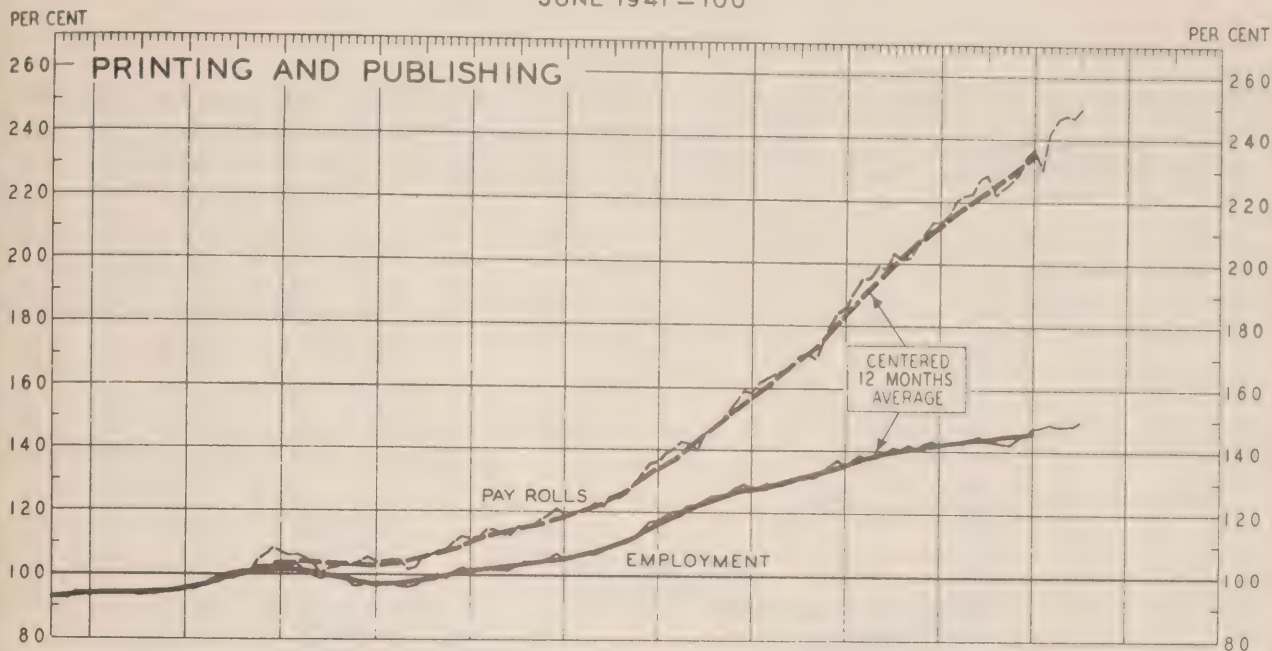
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING PULP AND PAPER

JUNE 1941 = 100



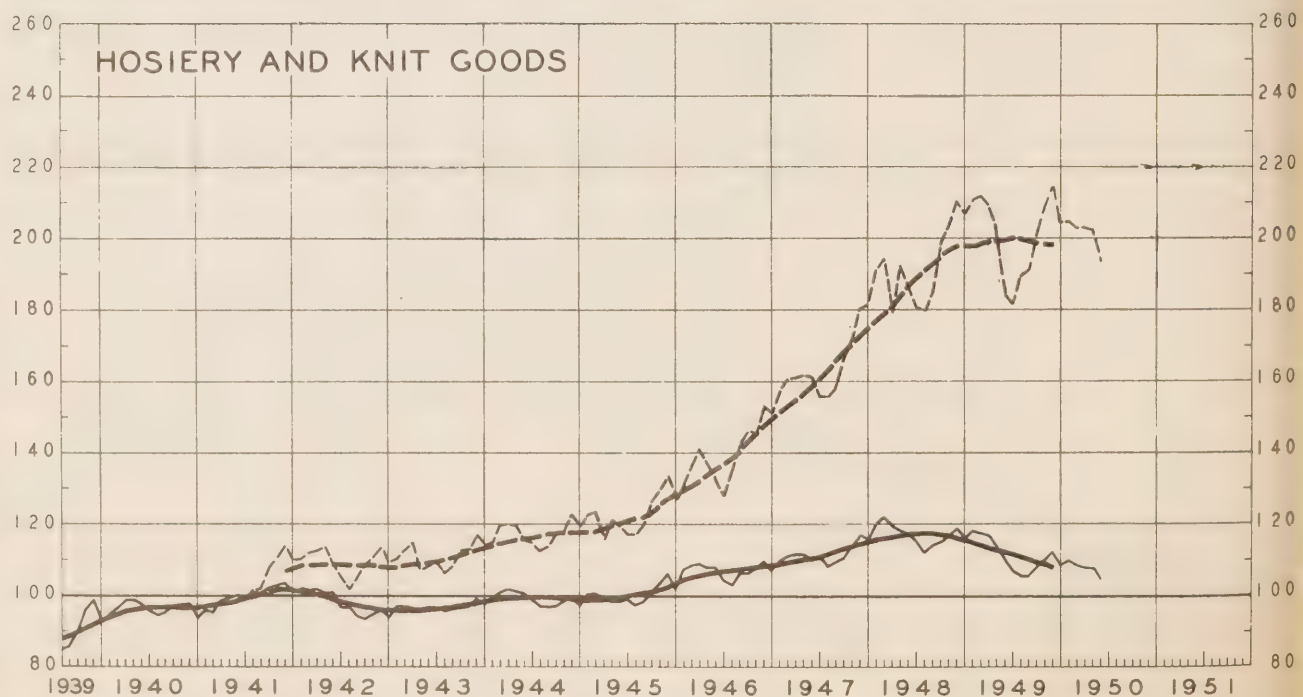
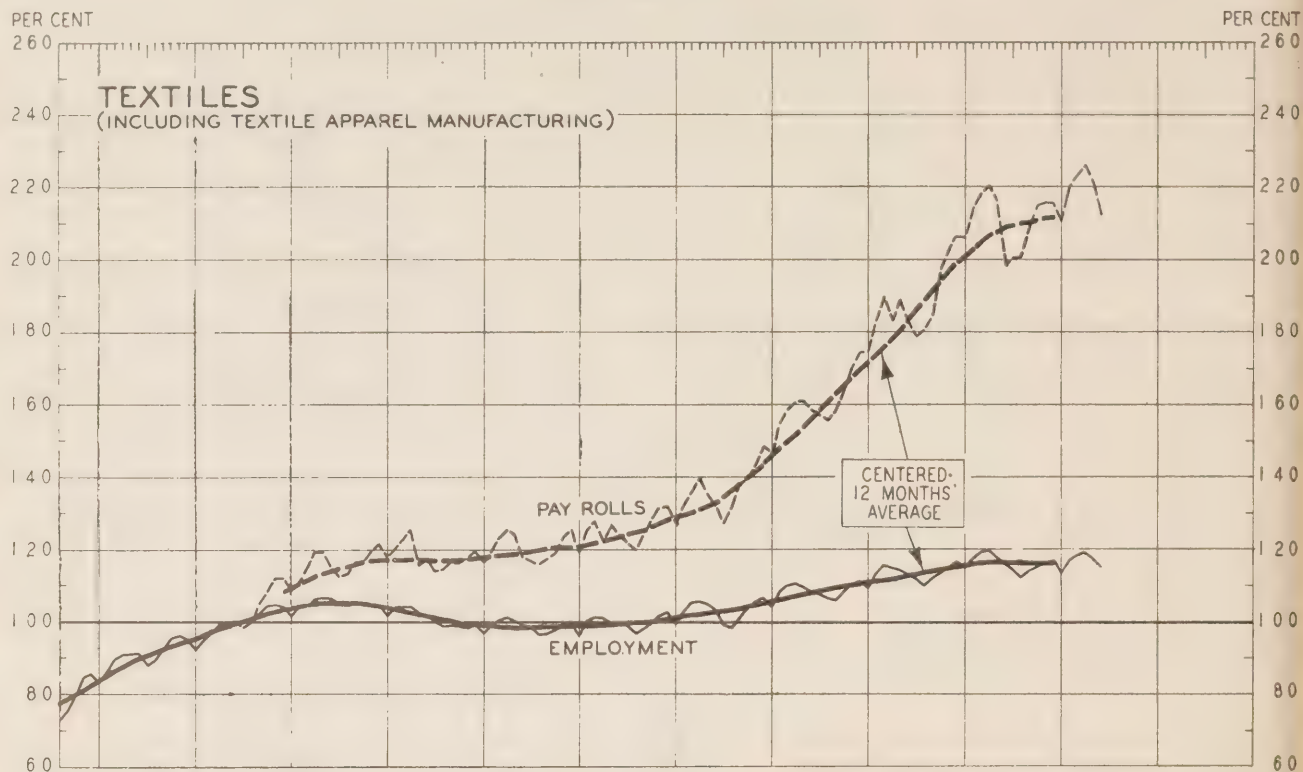
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING PAPER

JUNE 1941 = 100



EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING TEXTILES

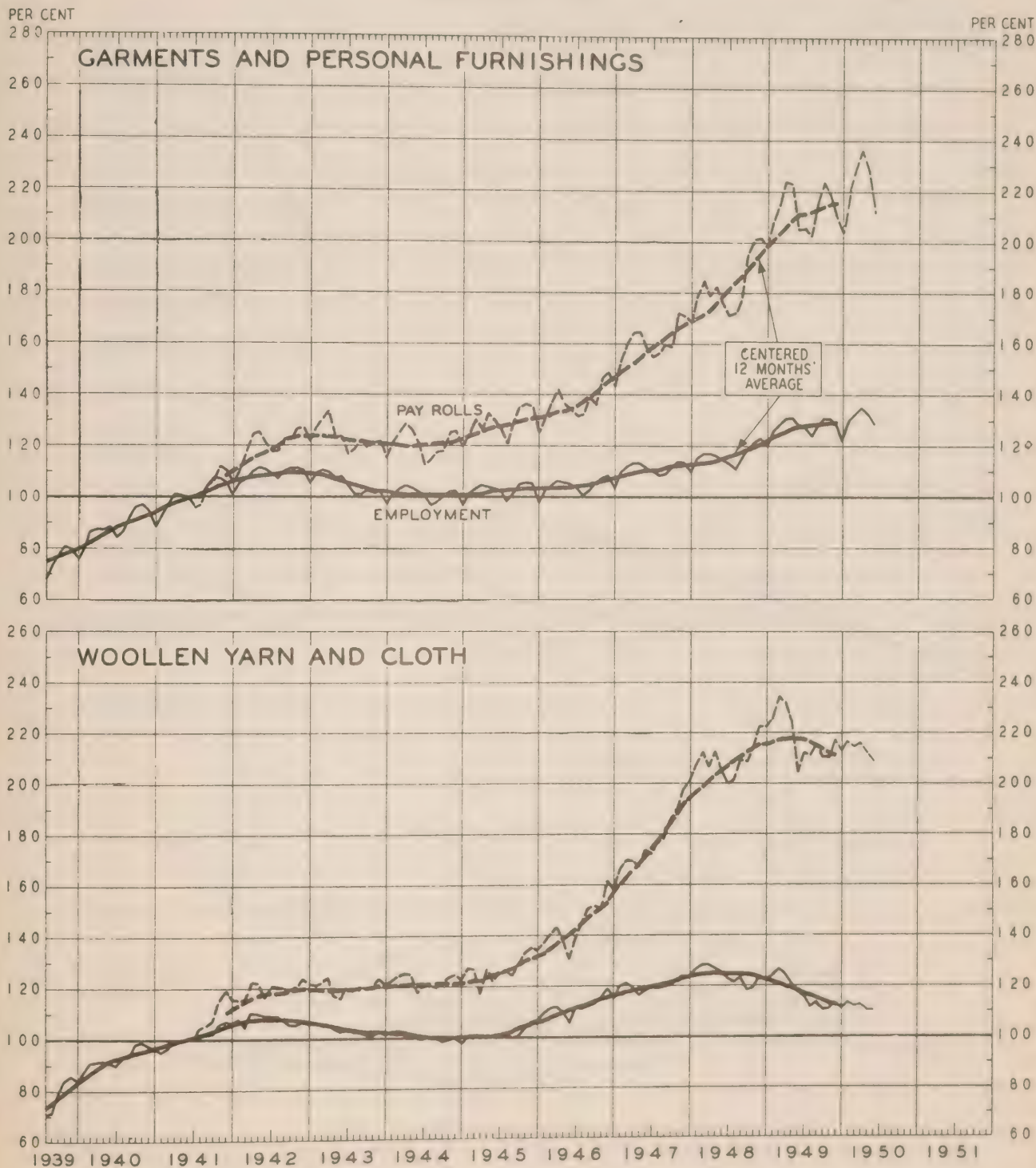
JUNE 1941 = 100



EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING

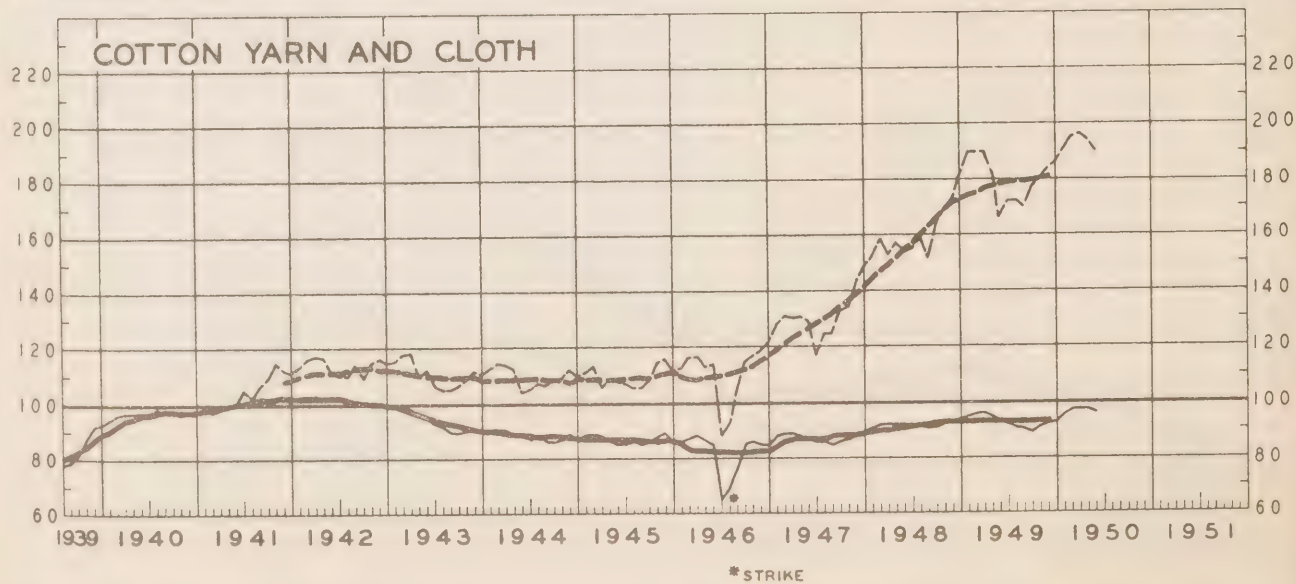
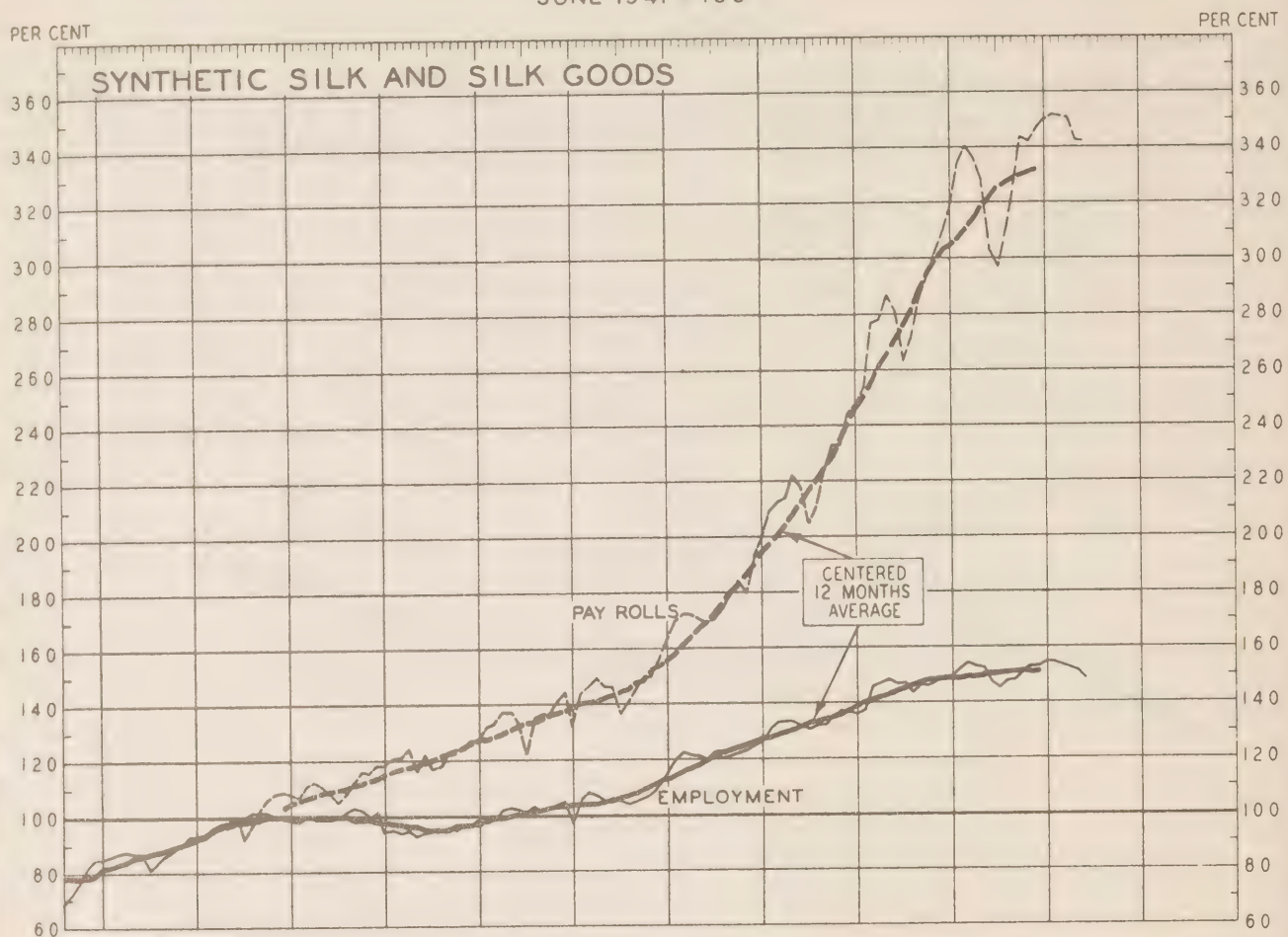
TEXTILES

JUNE 1941 = 100



EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN MANUFACTURING TEXTILES

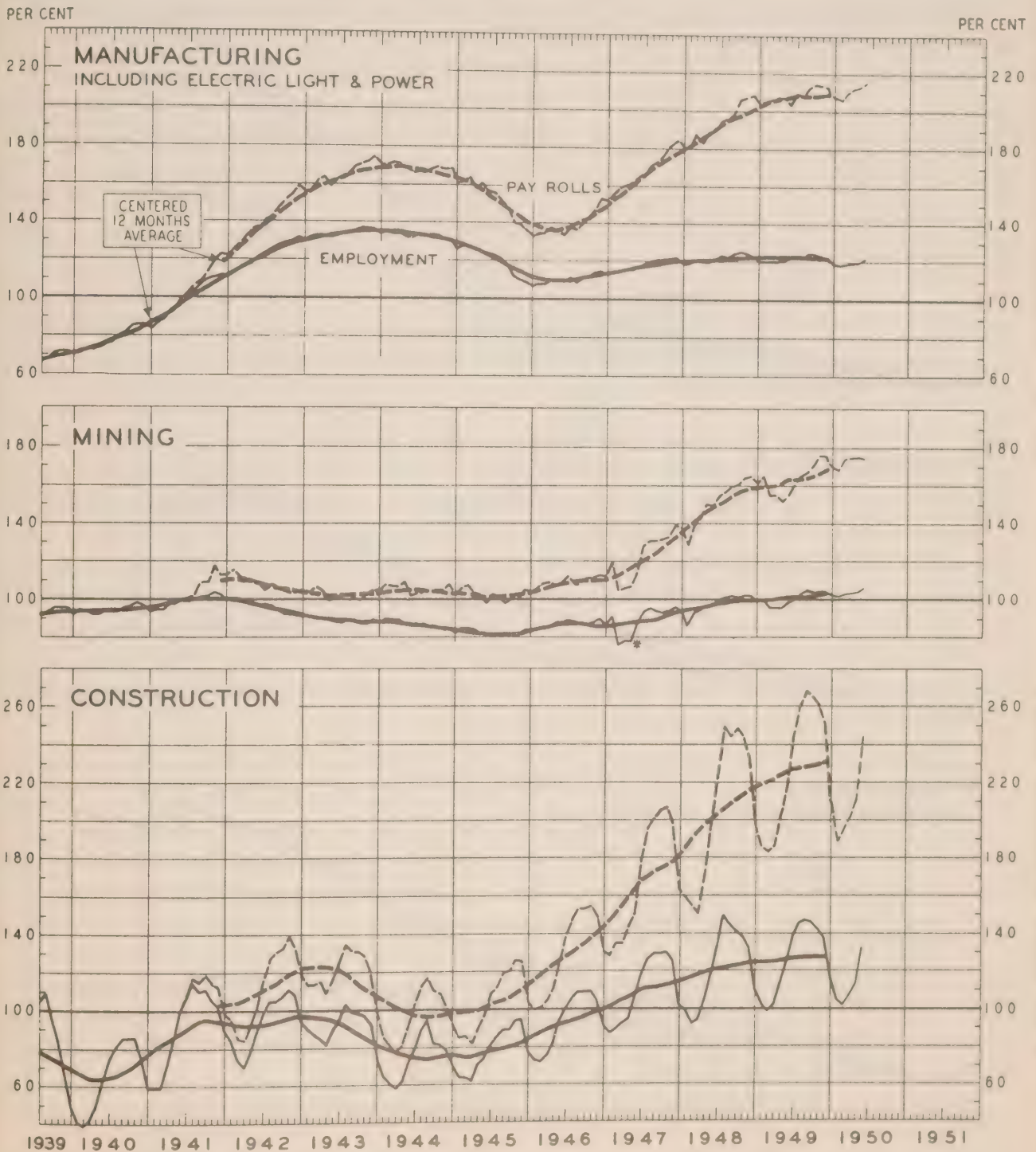
JUNE 1941 = 100



EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

MANUFACTURING, MINING AND CONSTRUCTION

JUNE 1941 = 100

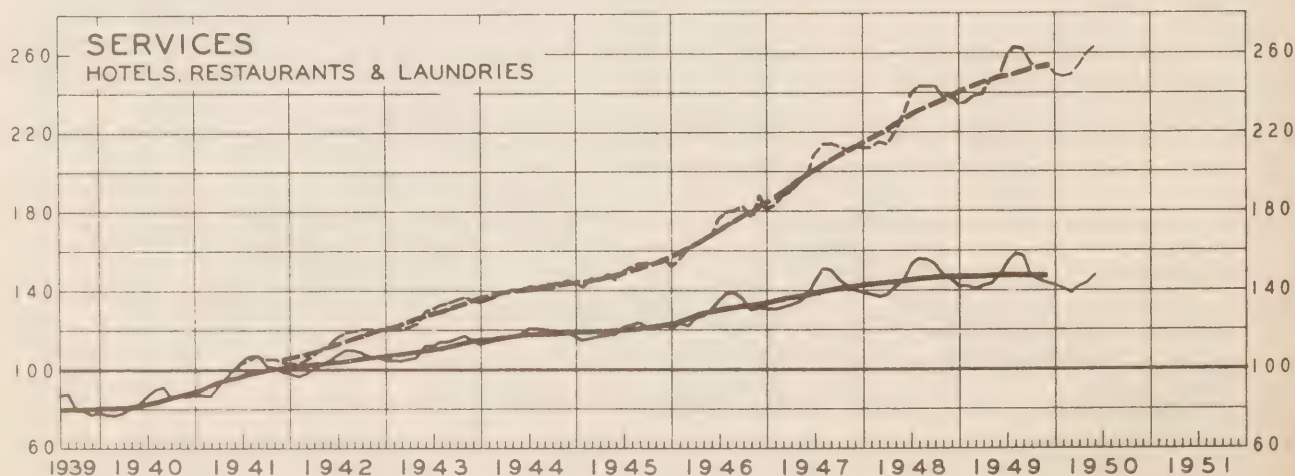
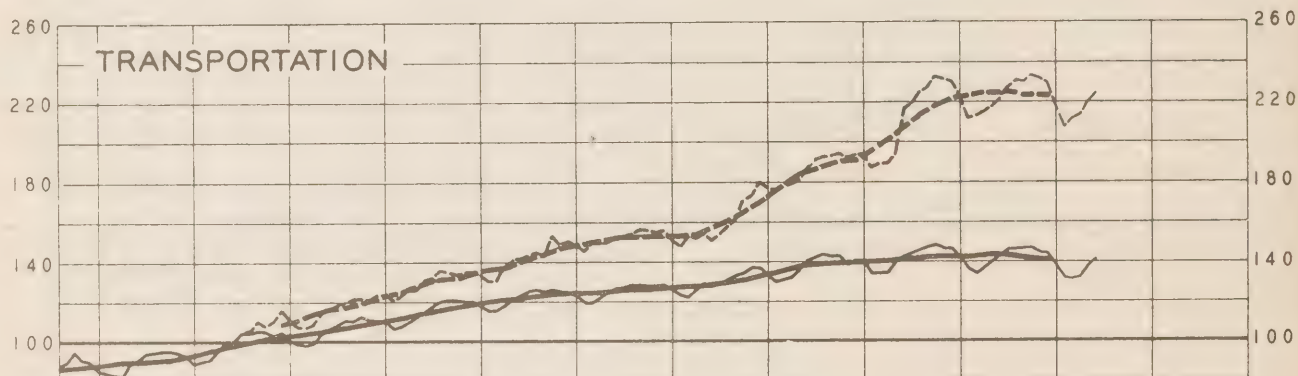
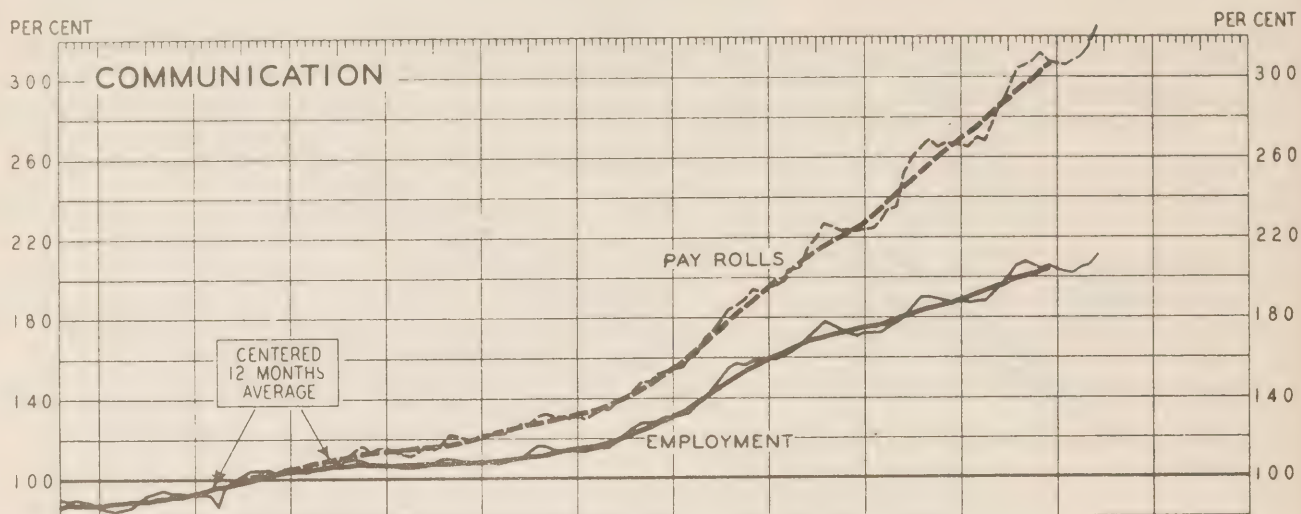


* INDUSTRIAL DISPUTE IN COAL MINING

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

COMMUNICATION, TRANSPORTATION AND SERVICES

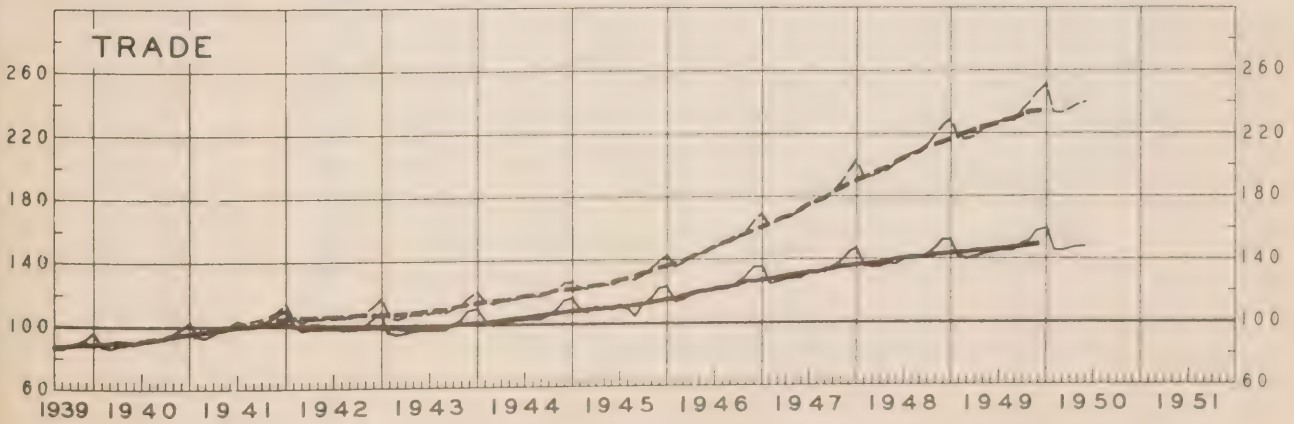
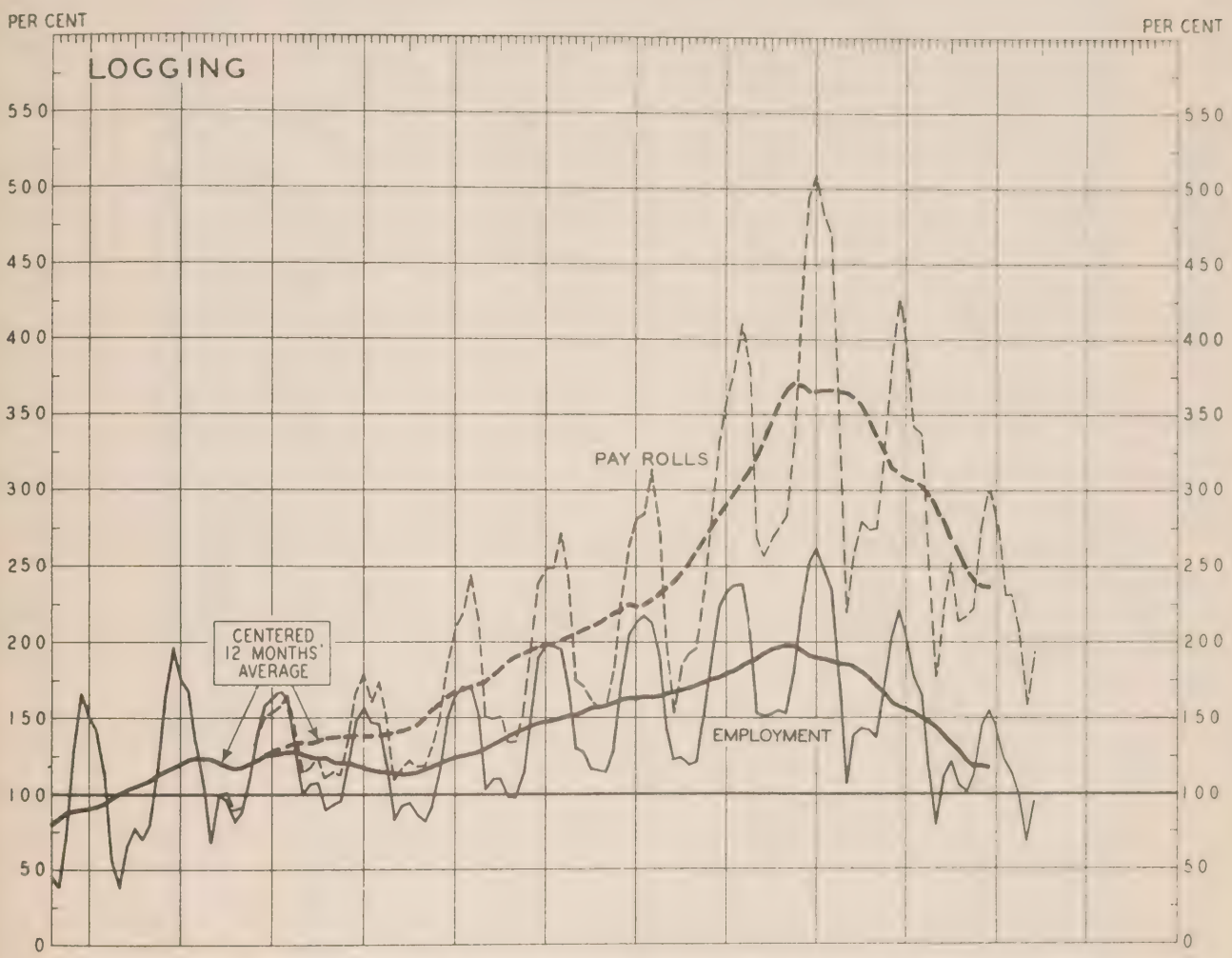
JUNE 1941 = 100



EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

LOGGING AND TRADE

JUNE 1941 = 100



EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN MINING ESTABLISHMENTS
1929 - 1949

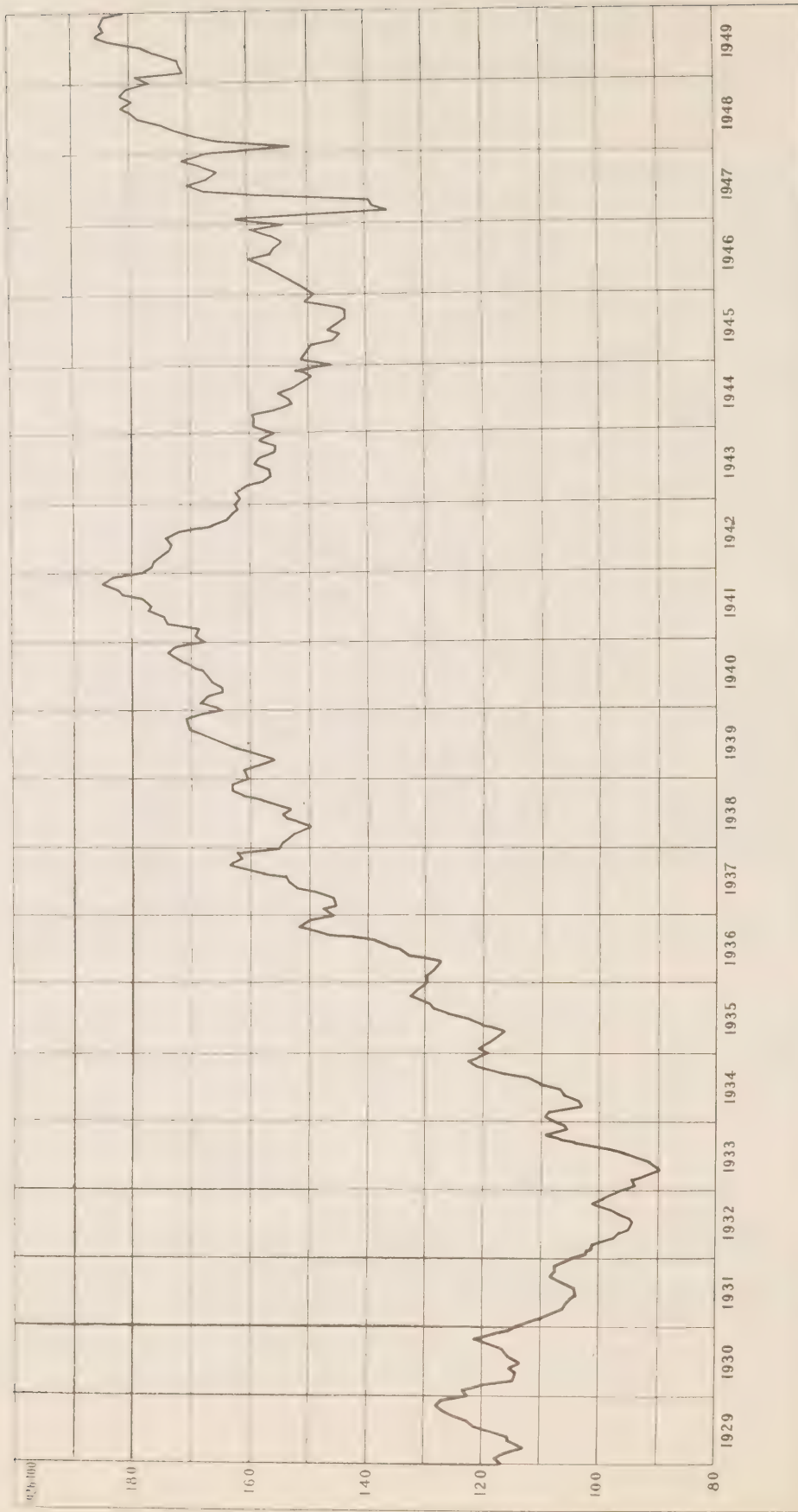


Chart 35

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN TRANSPORTATION ESTABLISHMENTS
1929 - 1949

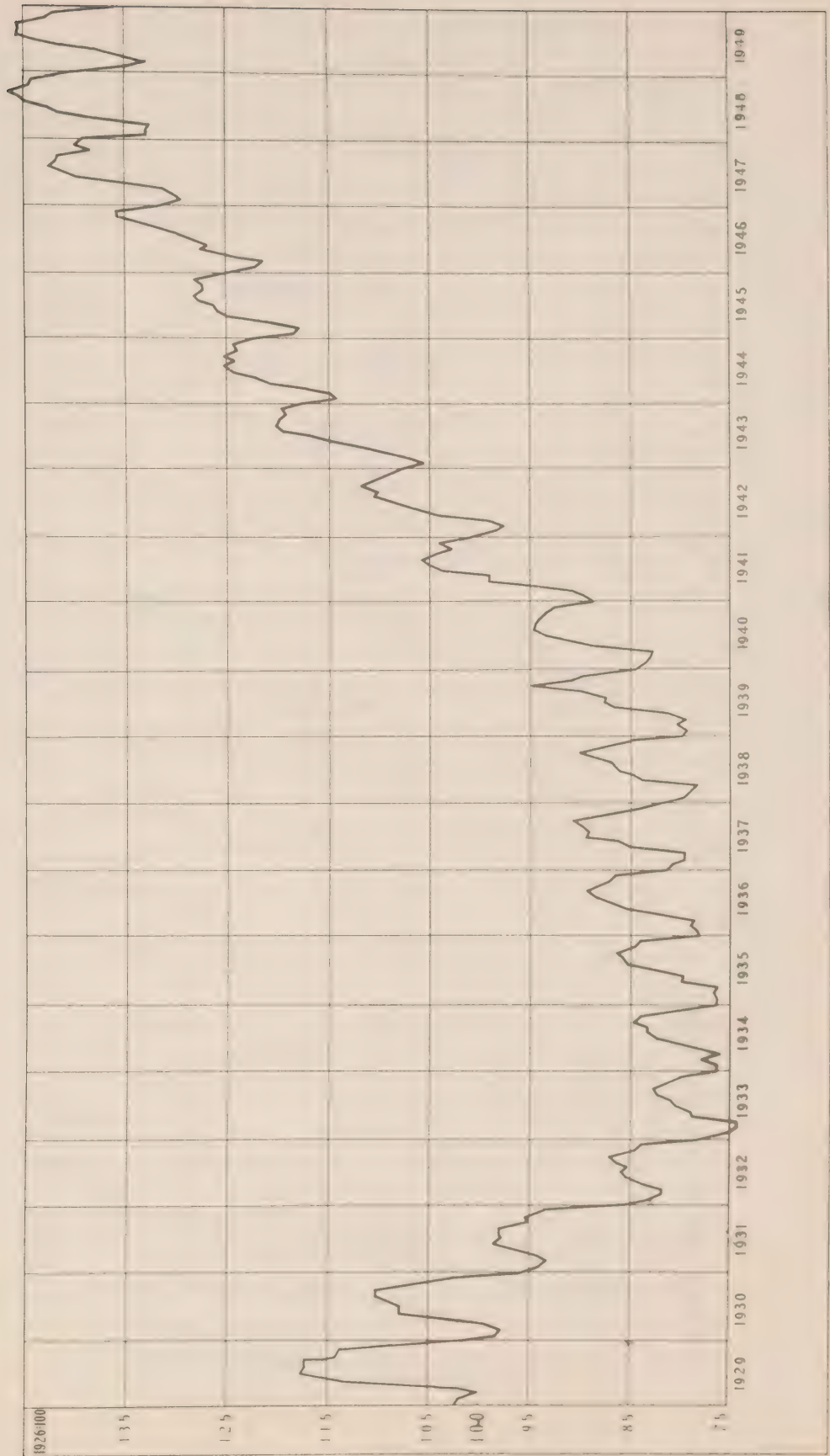


Chart 36

EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY EMPLOYERS IN CONSTRUCTION ESTABLISHMENTS

1929 - 1949

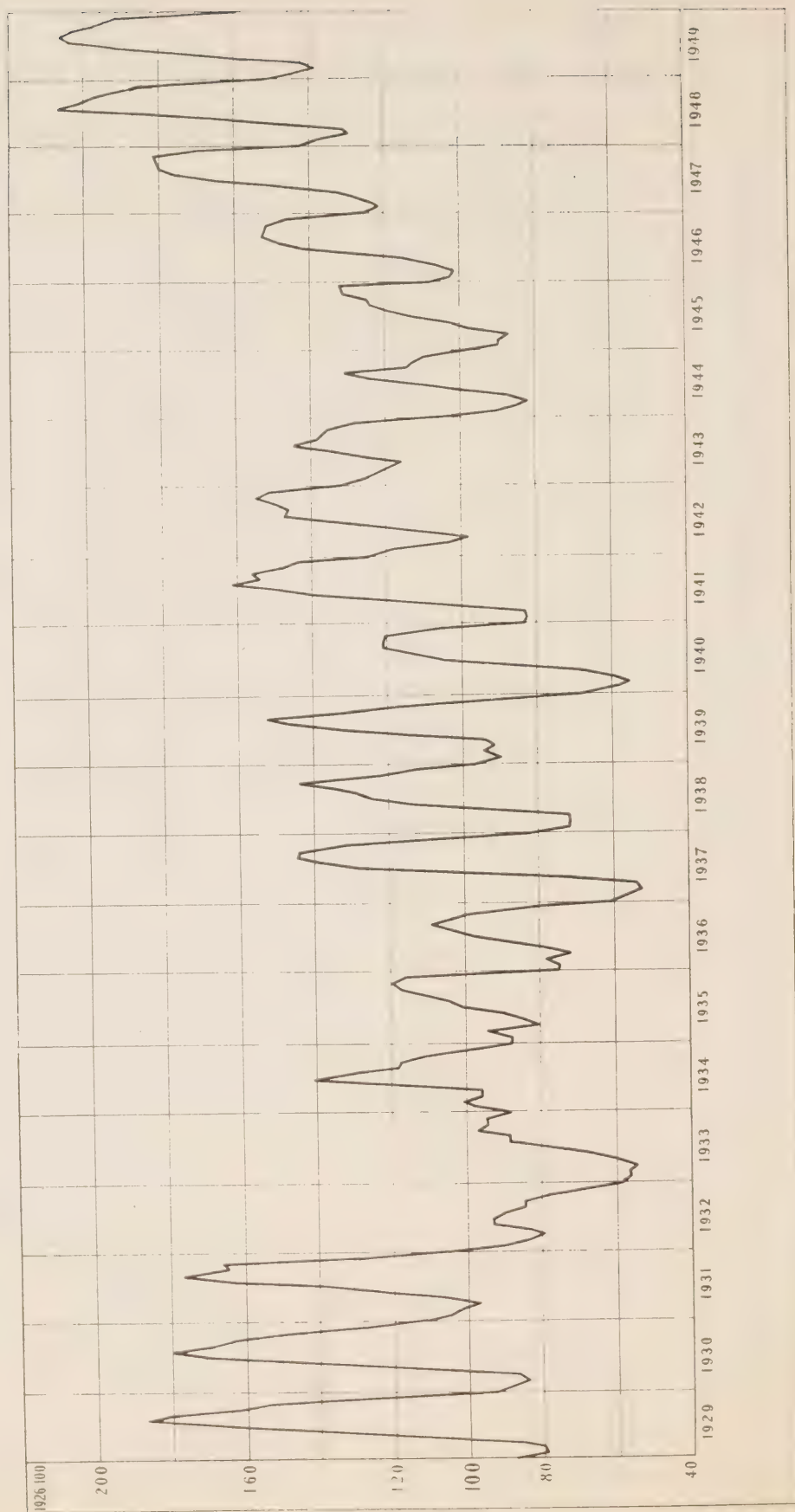


Chart 37.
EMPLOYMENT AS REPORTED BY TRADING ESTABLISHMENTS
1929 - 1949

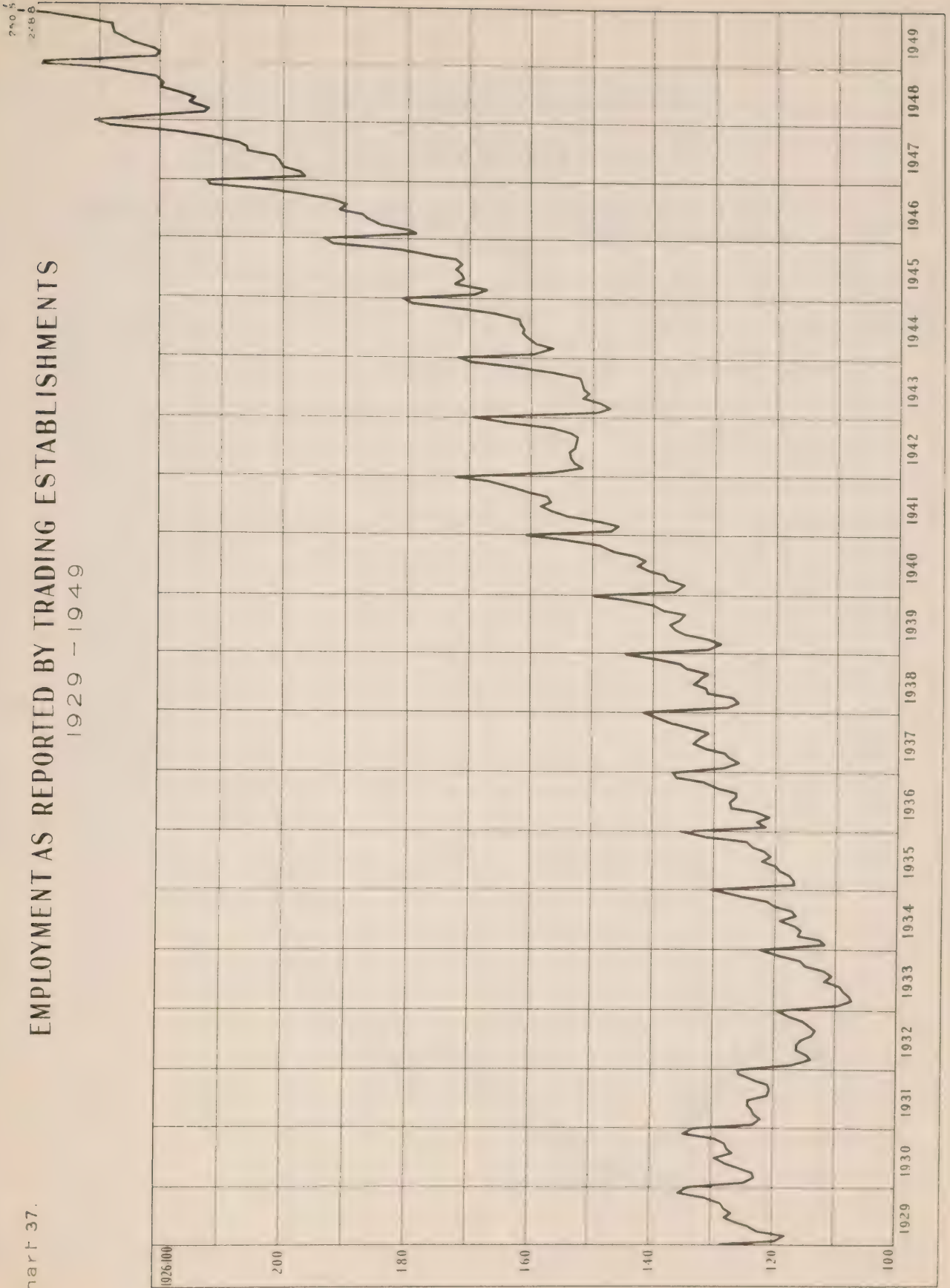
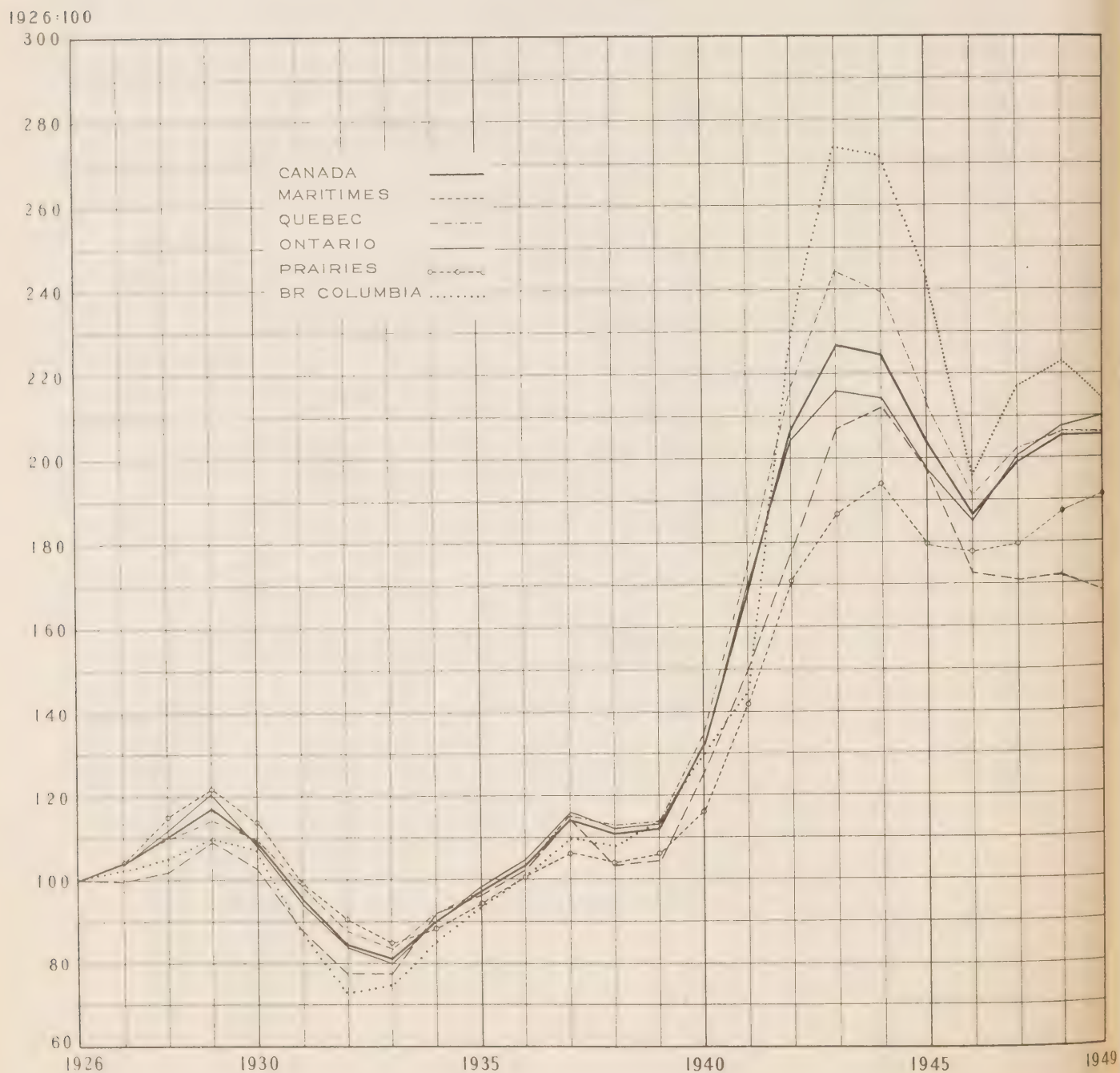


Chart 38

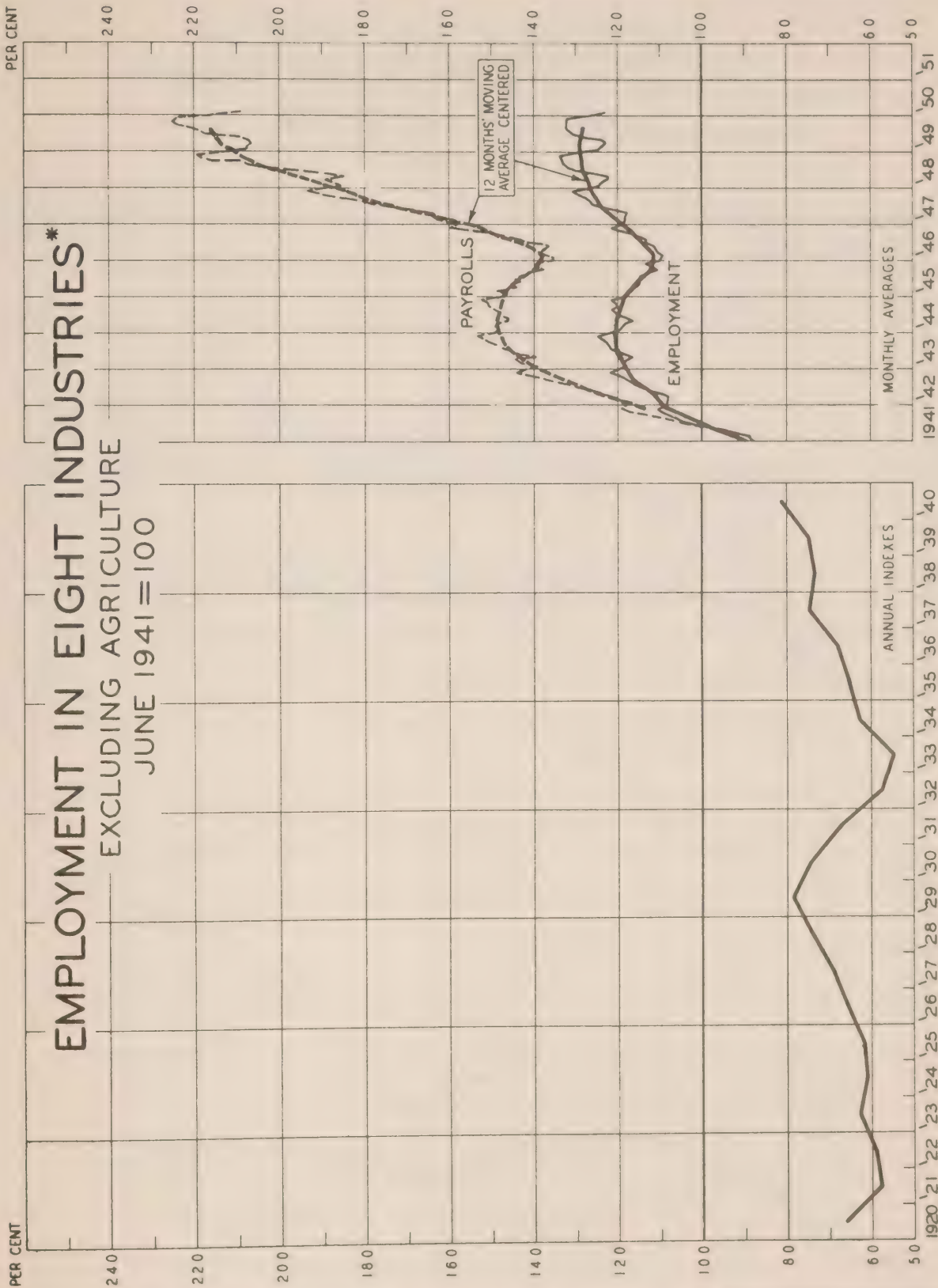
COMPARISON OF EMPLOYMENT TRENDS
IN THE
MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
IN THE
FIVE ECONOMIC AREAS AND THE DOMINION AS A WHOLE
1926-1949



EMPLOYMENT IN EIGHT INDUSTRIES*

EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE

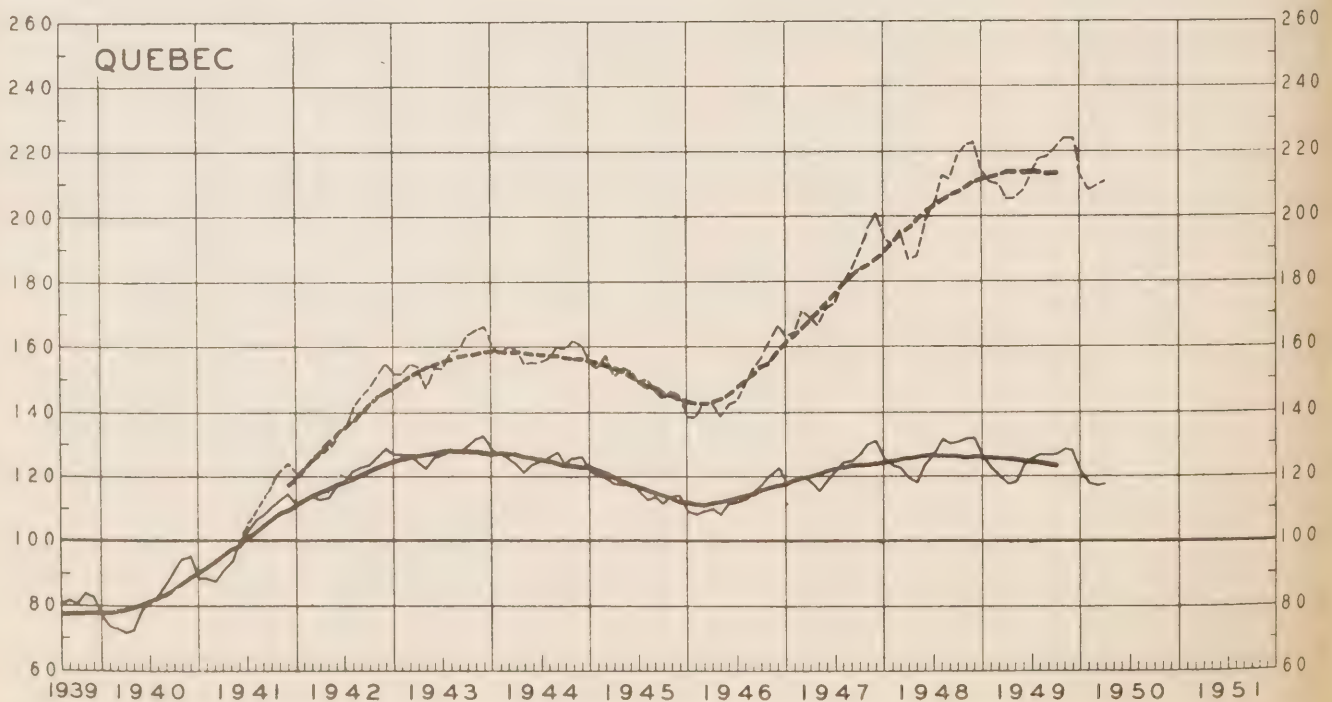
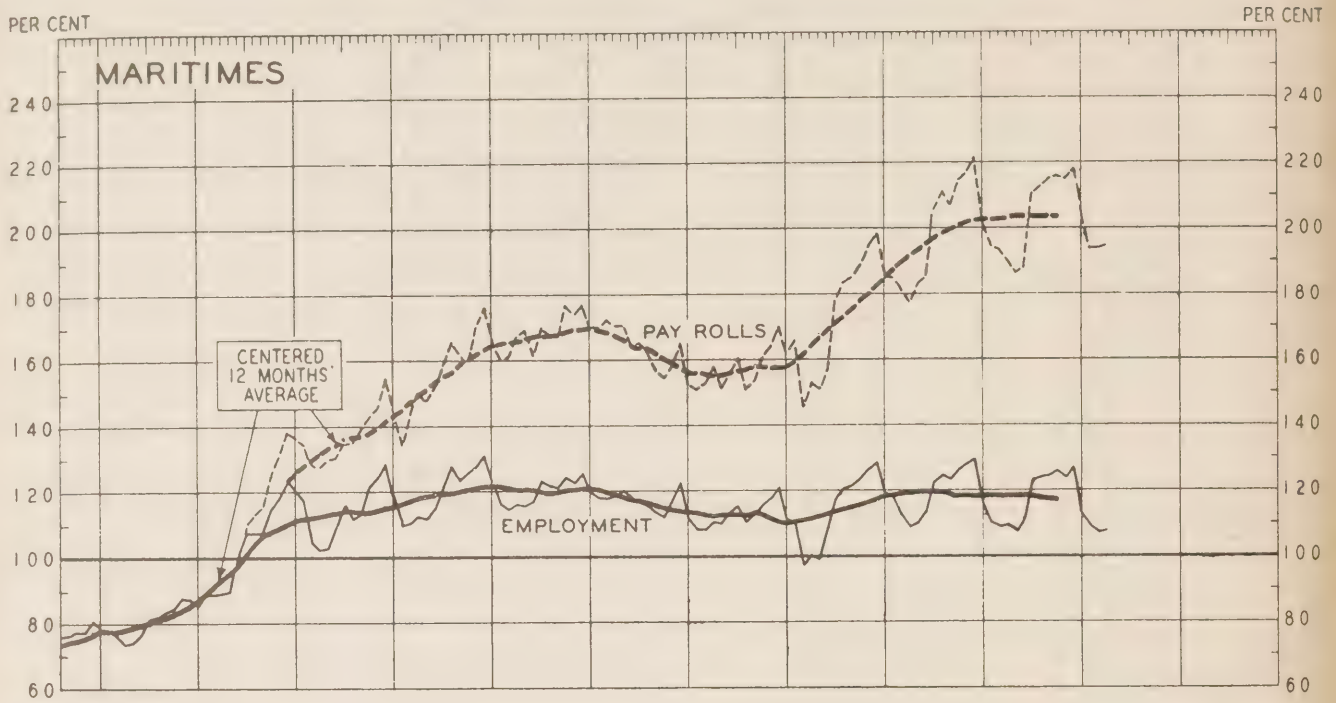
JUNE 1941=100



* NAMELY - MANUFACTURING, LOGGING, MINING, TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, CONSTRUCTION, TRADE AND CERTAIN SERVICES.

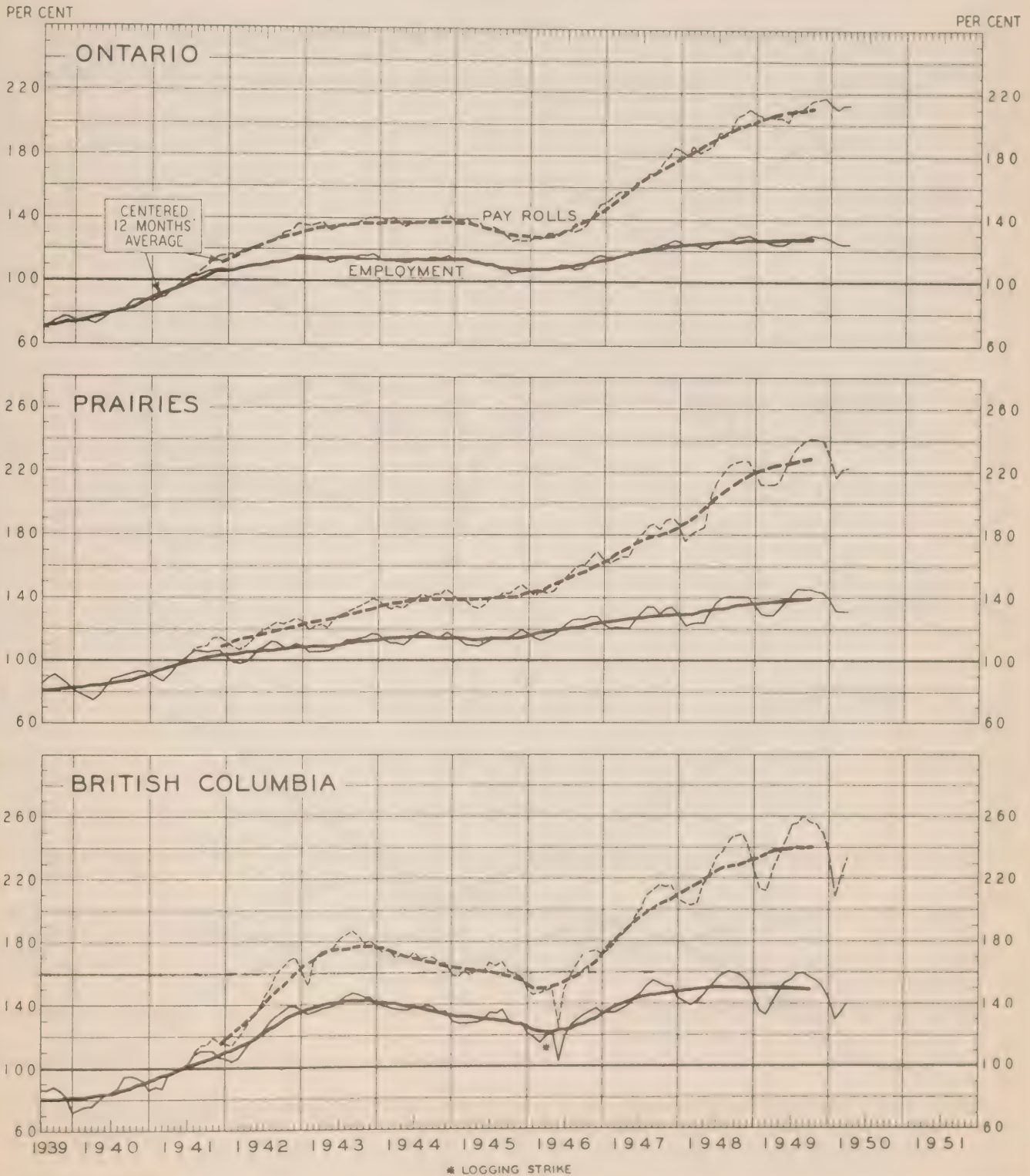
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE MARITIMES AND QUEBEC

JUNE 1941 = 100



EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES EXCLUDING AGRICULTURE ONTARIO, PRAIRIES AND BRITISH COLUMBIA

JUNE 1941 = 100

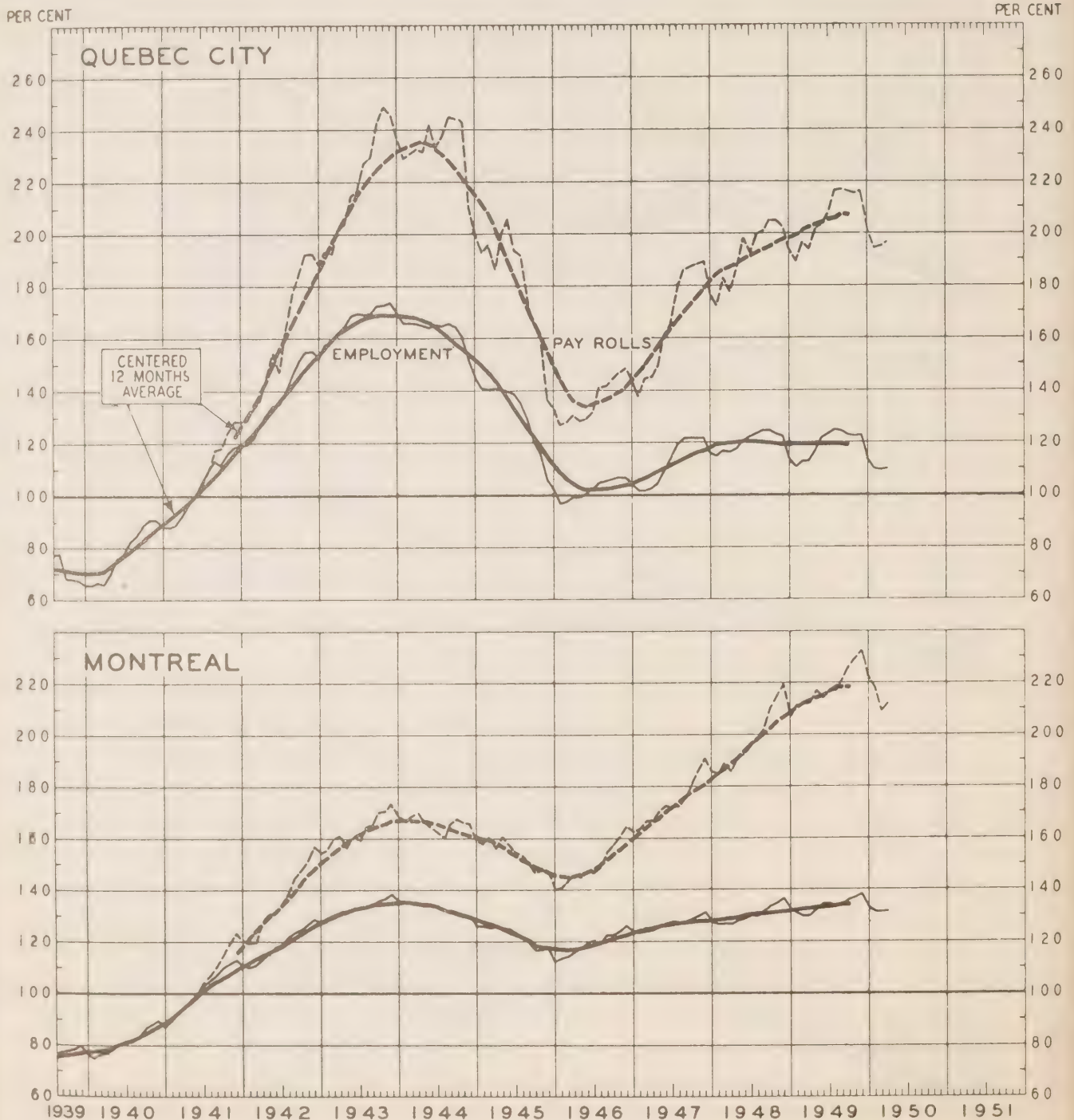


EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES*

QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

JUNE 1941 = 100



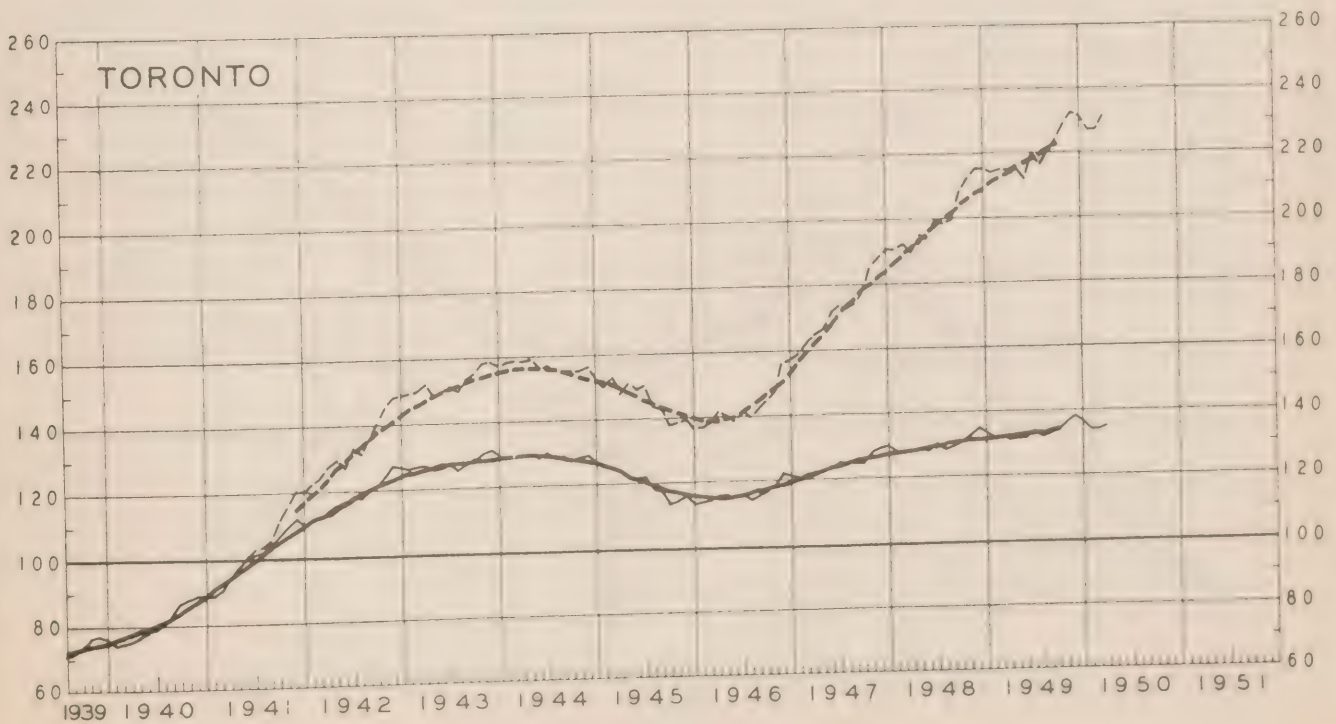
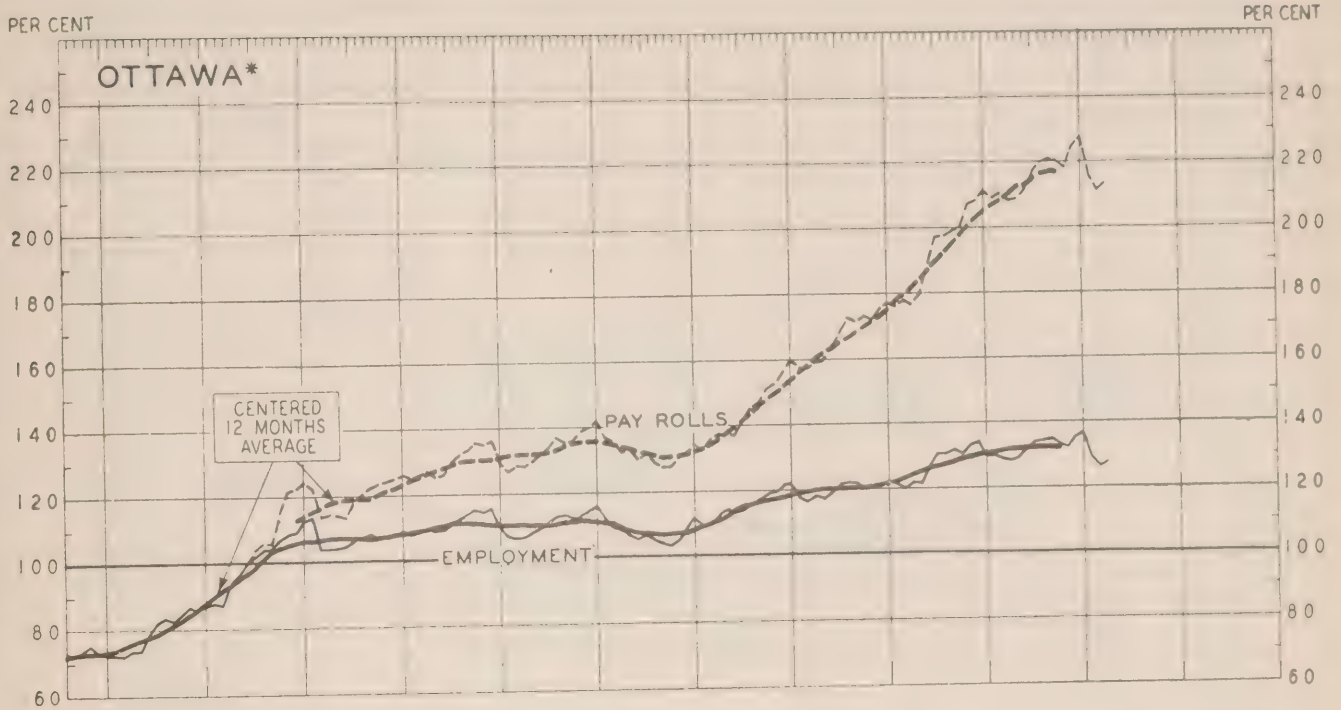
* SEE PAGE 2 FOR LIST OF INCLUDED INDUSTRIES

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

OTTAWA AND TORONTO

JUNE 1941 = 100



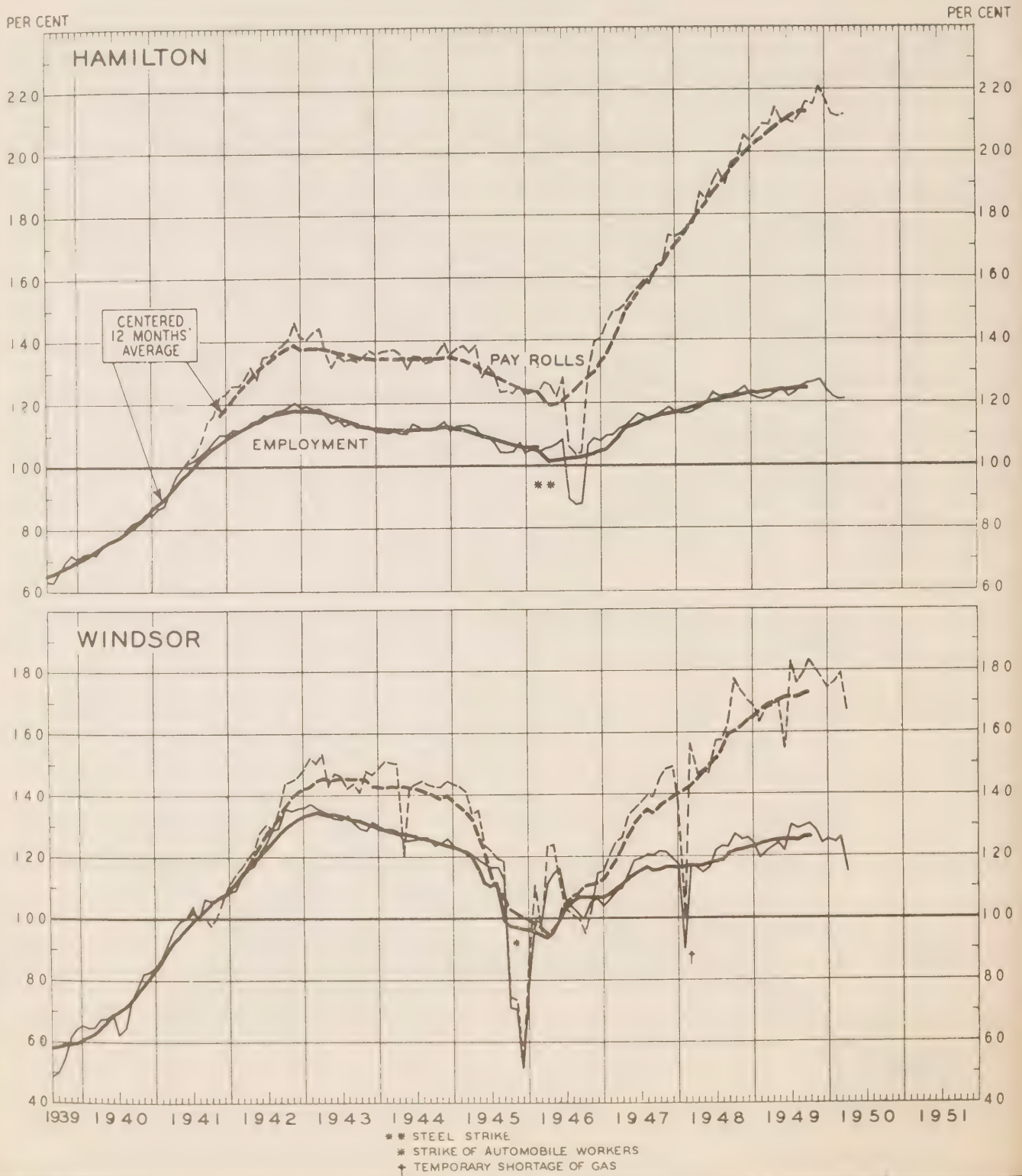
* EXCLUDING CIVIL SERVICE

EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

HAMILTON AND WINDSOR

JUNE 1941 = 100

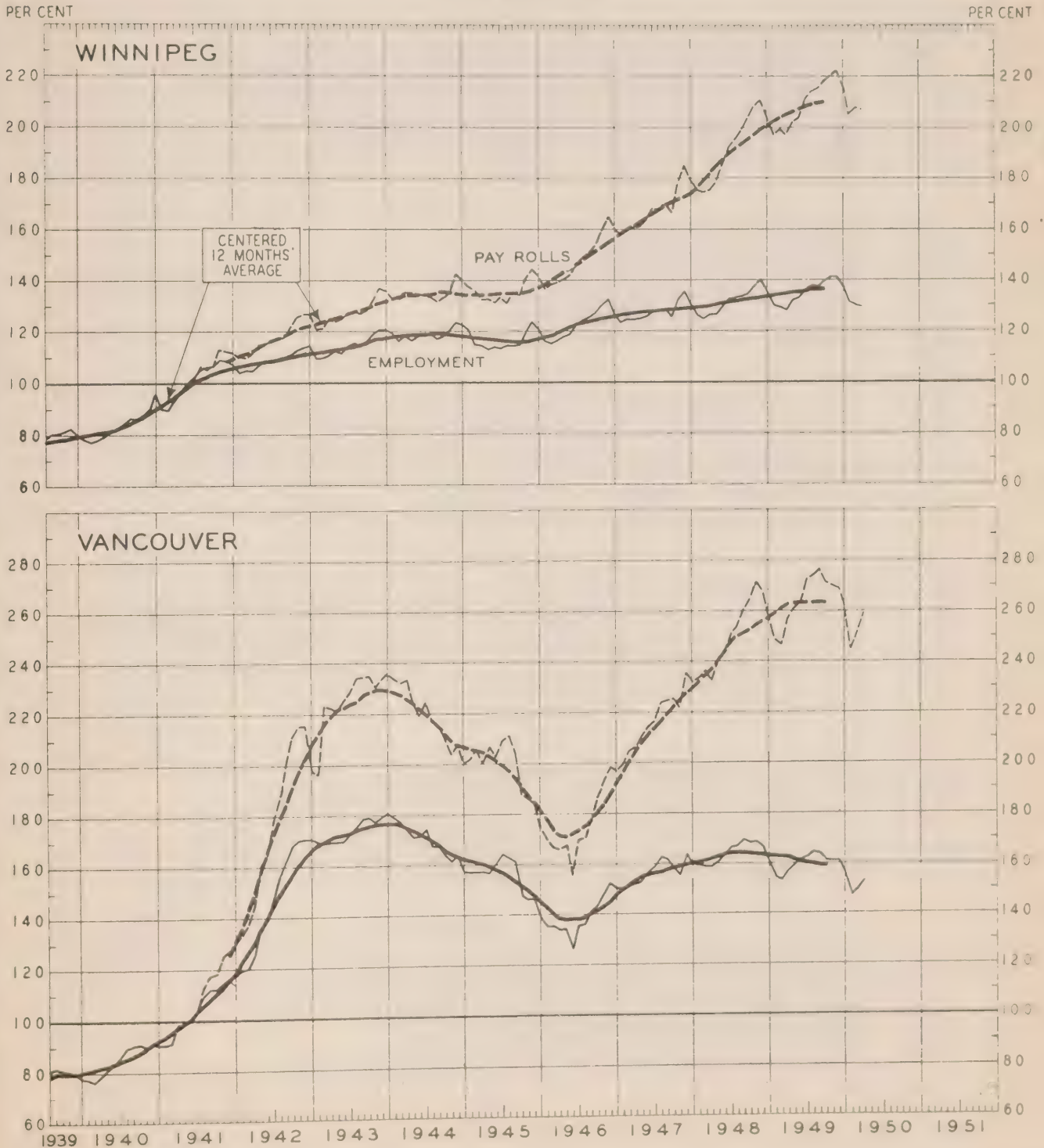


EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS

IN EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES

WINNIPEG AND VANCOUVER

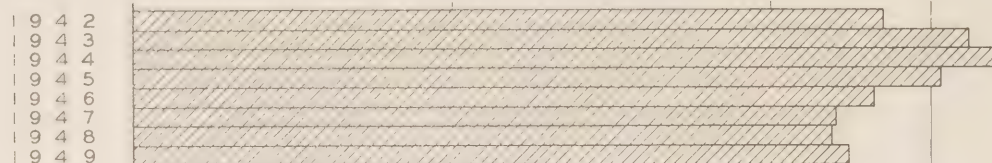
JUNE 1941=100



PROPORTION OF WOMEN IN RECORDED EMPLOYMENT IN THE NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES, IN THE ECONOMIC AREAS AND IN CANADA AT OCT. 1, 1942-49

OCT 1

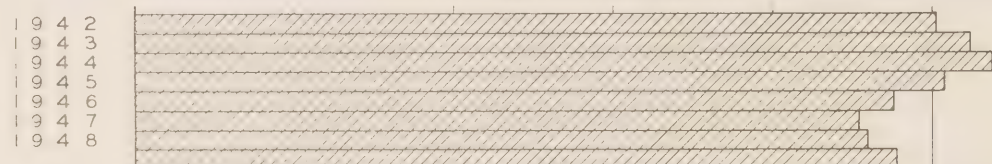
CANADA



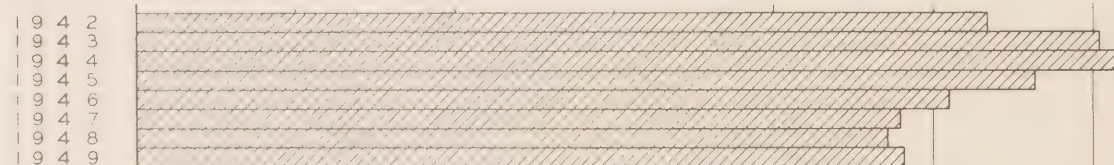
MARITIMES



QUEBEC



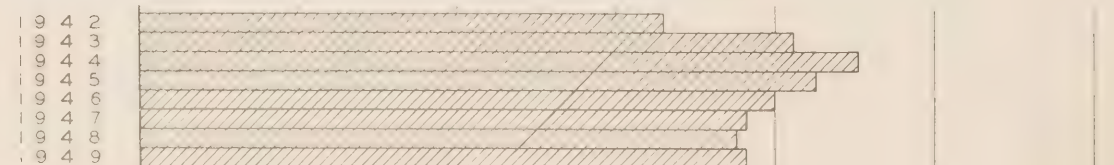
ONTARIO



PRAIRIES



BRITISH COLUMBIA



0 5 10 15 20 25 30

PER CENT

PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS*

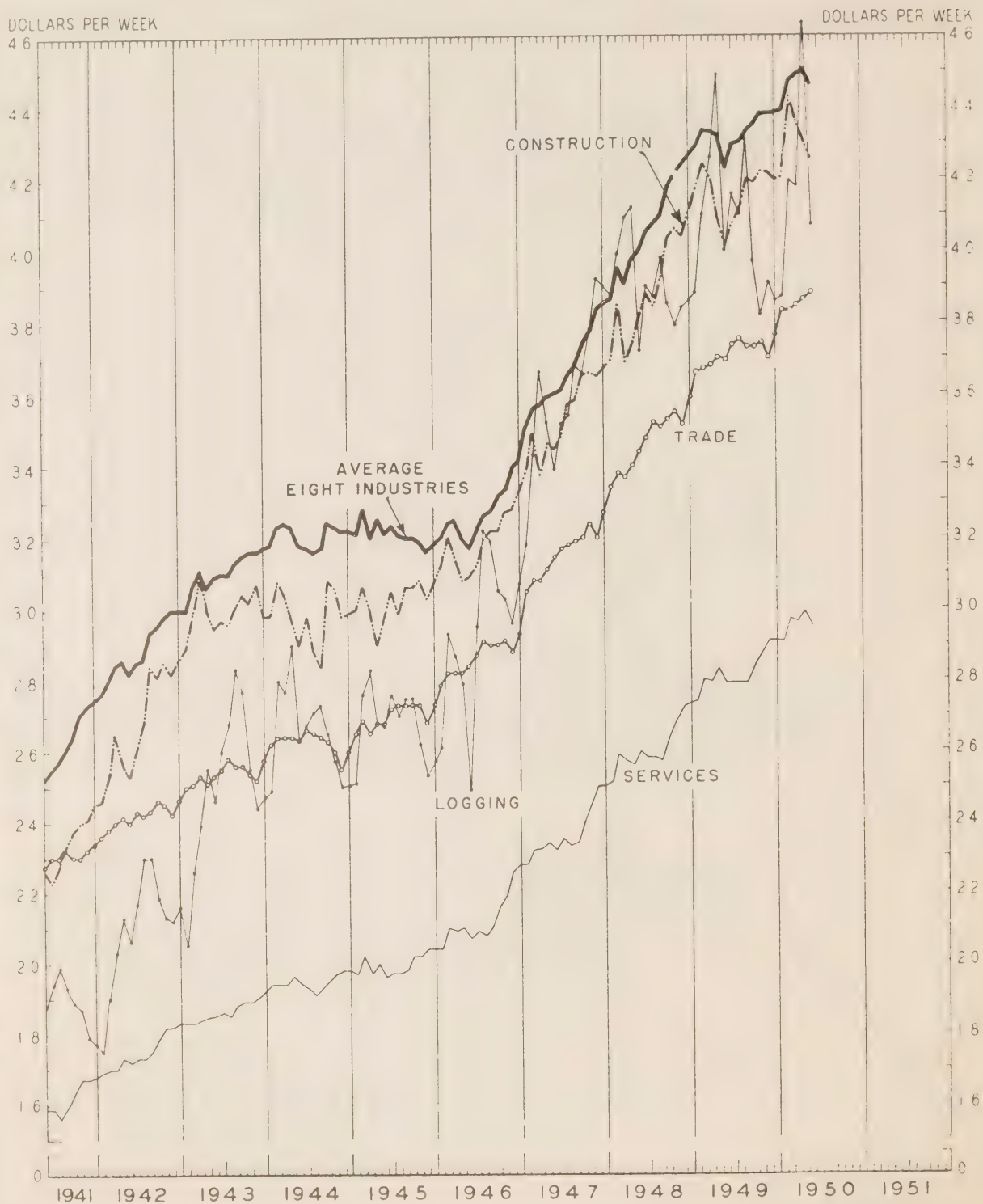
SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES



* OF EMPLOYEES REPORTED BY LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS

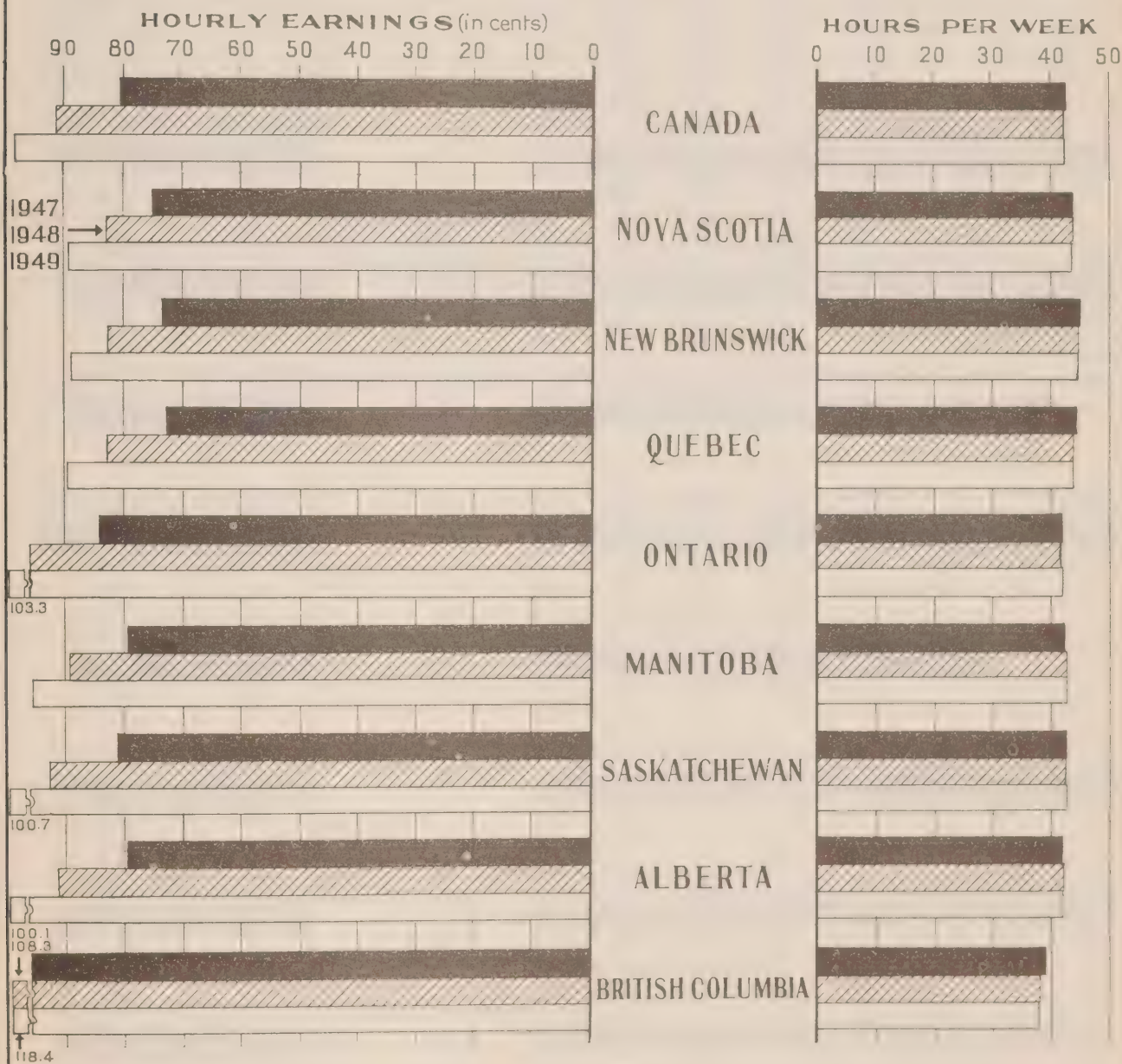
PER CAPITA WEEKLY EARNINGS*

SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES



*OF EMPLOYEES REPORTED BY LEADING ESTABLISHMENTS

AVERAGE HOURS PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
OF
HOURLY RATED WAGE EARNERS REPORTED IN MANUFACTURING
BY PROVINCES
1947-48-49



ANNUAL AVERAGE
OF
HOURS WORKED PER WEEK AND AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS
IN
SPECIFIED INDUSTRIES
(1947-49)

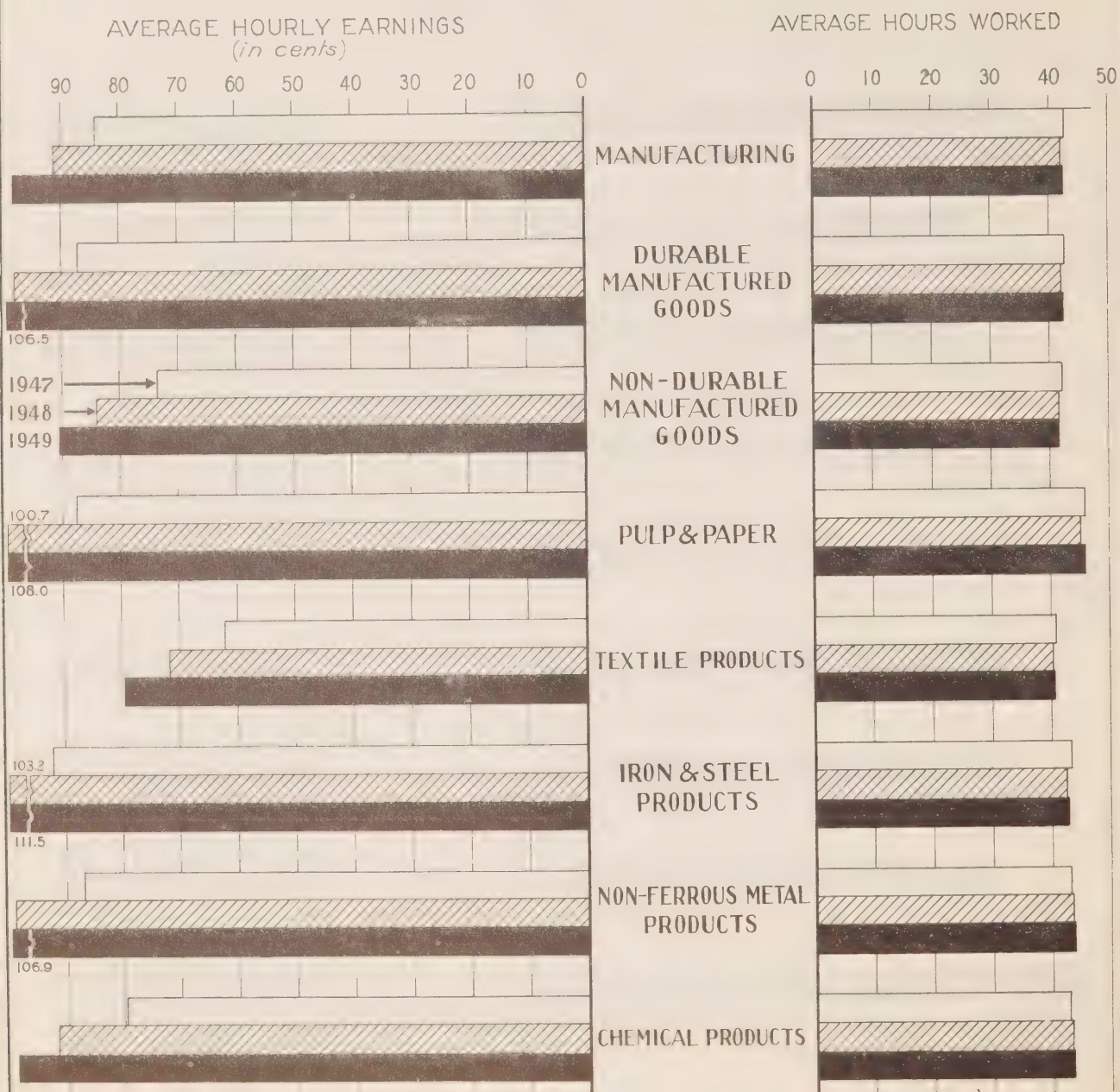


Table 1.- Index Numbers of Employment by Economic Areas, Annual Averages, 1937-49,
and Monthly Averages, 1947-49. (1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated province or area, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at Dec. 1, 1949.

Year and Month	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	CANADA
1937 - Average	121.0	..	..	..	115.4	118.3	99.3	..	..	..	106.8	114.1
1938 - Average	111.5	89.2	120.1	102.4	117.0	113.7	100.0	94.6	108.1	102.8	104.2	111.8
1939 - Average	110.5	95.5	121.7	97.8	120.8	114.3	103.2	96.5	109.9	108.8	107.5	113.9
1940 - Average	122.2	133.1	132.1	111.3	127.9	129.2	109.0	103.0	111.5	116.8	113.3	124.2
1941 - Average	155.0	117.4	170.9	137.7	157.8	160.0	126.6	122.2	123.4	135.5	135.6	152.3
1942 - Average	174.2	108.7	196.1	150.8	186.2	179.4	135.6	132.2	126.3	146.9	164.8	173.7
1943 - Average	182.1	114.7	203.1	159.6	200.0	185.8	141.4	137.5	132.0	153.9	190.0	184.1
1944 - Average	183.1	132.8	199.3	165.4	196.4	184.7	147.0	141.9	138.3	160.5	185.7	183.0
1945 - Average	179.1	125.4	192.4	165.5	183.2	178.4	145.7	140.9	139.3	157.3	175.1	175.1
1946 - Average	172.1	133.6	180.2	164.2	177.7	177.8	155.1	147.7	149.1	170.3	166.6	173.2
1947 - Jan. 1	169.4	128.9	169.0	172.4	186.7	186.7	158.3	151.3	148.4	175.4	180.4	181.0
Feb. 1	168.0	124.7	172.3	165.2	186.2	187.6	154.6	148.3	142.9	171.7	180.8	180.7
Mar. 1	148.9	124.0	138.1	164.4	188.4	188.7	155.4	149.5	145.1	171.1	180.9	180.4
Apr. 1	153.3	127.4	138.2	174.4	185.8	189.9	155.3	149.1	145.5	171.1	183.8	180.7
May 1	151.7	128.0	141.9	165.7	182.2	189.4	155.7	148.9	147.2	171.5	186.2	179.6
June 1	165.8	139.3	165.2	168.2	186.9	191.8	161.9	152.4	157.7	179.1	192.4	184.5
July 1	179.4	150.9	186.3	172.2	191.2	195.7	167.3	155.7	162.5	187.8	196.9	189.5
Aug. 1	183.9	157.0	188.2	180.1	195.0	196.7	172.1	159.1	167.5	194.8	204.2	192.6
Sept. 1	184.7	159.2	191.7	177.3	196.1	196.4	172.1	158.5	168.0	195.4	207.5	193.2
Oct. 1	188.2	162.7	196.5	179.2	199.3	199.6	166.8	155.7	163.1	186.1	206.0	194.8
Nov. 1	193.3	160.4	201.4	184.9	203.7	202.2	170.1	160.7	168.0	185.9	203.1	197.8
Dec. 1	192.3	164.3	193.9	192.0	205.6	205.0	171.7	161.8	168.4	189.0	202.6	199.6
Average - 1947	173.2	143.9	173.6	174.7	192.3	194.1	163.4	154.3	157.0	181.6	193.7	187.9
1948 - Jan. 1	181.9	152.2	178.4	188.2	196.8	202.7	166.2	156.3	159.0	186.0	194.0	193.7
Feb. 1	179.9	170.2	182.4	177.4	193.6	198.6	156.4	152.6	148.3	167.4	190.3	189.3
Mar. 1	171.0	171.2	169.0	173.4	193.4	199.3	158.4	150.8	147.7	177.2	188.1	188.9
Apr. 1	166.1	163.7	170.7	160.3	187.3	197.7	159.6	151.1	148.8	179.8	190.8	186.8
May 1	167.9	143.0	170.4	166.4	186.3	196.7	159.6	152.2	147.2	179.1	196.1	186.5
June 1	172.5	153.7	174.6	171.0	194.4	200.0	168.9	157.8	161.0	190.9	202.0	192.3
July 1	186.7	159.7	192.9	180.5	198.6	204.8	175.9	163.1	166.9	201.2	207.3	198.0
Aug. 1	190.0	161.4	196.8	183.0	206.3	203.3	179.5	165.9	169.7	206.7	212.6	200.9
Sept. 1	189.1	165.3	198.8	178.2	205.1	205.4	180.6	166.6	169.4	209.4	216.2	201.8
Oct. 1	192.8	164.6	205.7	178.0	205.8	208.3	180.8	167.3	171.1	207.5	214.8	203.3
Nov. 1	194.9	160.4	207.7	180.8	207.1	208.6	180.3	168.6	167.9	206.1	212.2	203.6
Dec. 1	197.8	156.2	209.9	184.9	207.5	210.4	180.9	169.3	167.0	207.6	206.1	204.3
Average - 1948	182.6	160.1	188.1	176.8	198.5	203.0	170.6	160.1	160.3	193.2	202.6	195.8
1949 - Jan. 1	177.2	151.8	178.2	177.6	198.2	206.1	173.9	162.4	158.0	201.8	192.4	196.0
Feb. 1	168.2	139.9	172.4	164.7	193.0	202.8	166.7	157.3	146.2	194.4	181.5	190.5
Mar. 1	167.1	139.1	170.3	164.8	190.2	201.8	165.6	156.4	145.9	192.3	179.6	186.9
Apr. 1	167.4	163.0	173.1	160.5	184.8	200.2	166.0	155.4	146.8	194.6	188.8	187.6
May 1	163.3	139.8	170.7	155.2	186.4	200.1	170.5	159.9	155.0	198.0	196.9	189.1
June 1	169.0	151.2	176.4	160.7	194.6	202.4	177.4	163.7	165.1	206.3	204.7	194.5
July 1	187.4	152.8	197.4	176.6	198.0	206.4	181.8	168.0	167.3	212.2	209.1	199.5
Aug. 1	188.9	157.6	203.8	171.7	199.4	205.5	185.6	170.7	169.7	218.6	212.5	200.5
Sept. 1	190.4	165.3	205.7	172.1	199.5	208.3	186.6	171.7	169.9	220.0	215.1	202.1
Oct. 1	192.0	165.9	208.8	172.0	199.5	209.2	185.9	173.6	170.8	214.3	211.9	202.2
Nov. 1	188.6	165.0	206.1	167.5	202.0	208.6	185.2	173.1	171.8	212.3	208.7	202.0
Dec. 1	193.7	171.4	208.0	176.6	201.6	208.7	184.5	172.0	170.8	212.4	203.2	201.8
Average - 1949	179.4	155.2	189.2	168.3	195.6	205.0	177.5	165.4	161.3	206.4	200.4	195.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Provinces and Economic Areas as at Dec. 1, 1949.

7.2 0.2 4.2 2.8 29.1 42.0 12.3 5.4 2.4 4.5 9.4 100.0

Table 2.- Index Numbers of Employment by Principal Cities, Annual Averages, 1937-49,
and Monthly Averages, 1947-49. (1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated city, to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at Dec. 1, 1949.

Year and Month	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
1937 - Average	101.2	100.3	107.9	107.9	112.1	146.4	95.1	110.7
1938 - Average	103.9	107.5	107.3	105.0	106.8	138.3	93.1	109.1
1939 - Average	106.6	119.6	109.9	108.4	103.7	133.4	93.9	111.4
1940 - Average	114.7	126.4	123.1	119.2	124.4	161.2	101.0	120.2
1941 - Average	142.7	167.8	152.9	149.2	159.5	227.3	122.8	146.8
1942 - Average	167.4	223.2	180.2	161.9	186.6	282.5	132.4	205.0
1943 - Average	187.6	271.9	195.2	168.0	186.7	305.6	139.2	245.8
1944 - Average	187.8	268.4	197.7	166.7	180.8	291.0	145.2	242.6
1945 - Average	172.5	217.3	184.3	162.6	176.4	242.3	142.6	221.7
1946 - Average	168.0	167.5	177.4	173.7	165.0	237.3	149.7	196.3
1947 - Jan. 1	174.1	169.5	185.5	184.4	174.9	238.4	154.2	212.9
Feb. 1	173.9	164.9	185.1	177.6	177.7	243.6	151.0	213.6
Mar. 1	174.8	166.3	187.2	175.7	177.8	250.0	151.8	214.7
Apr. 1	175.0	167.9	188.3	178.2	181.2	252.6	151.9	216.0
May 1	176.8	170.6	188.5	177.5	182.5	263.7	152.2	217.3
June 1	178.9	178.9	189.0	180.4	185.3	272.5	153.2	222.4
July 1	179.7	186.8	192.6	183.9	188.4	275.7	155.9	224.9
Aug. 1	179.3	195.6	190.8	184.0	187.2	276.5	157.4	230.5
Sept. 1	179.9	199.6	191.0	183.8	185.1	276.2	157.4	229.5
Oct. 1	181.5	199.8	191.2	182.6	187.8	279.7	153.9	225.2
Nov. 1	182.9	198.8	196.5	182.9	189.7	278.7	162.2	220.4
Dec. 1	185.8	199.7	200.2	185.5	191.8	273.9	165.9	232.3
Average - 1947	178.6	183.2	190.5	181.4	184.1	265.0	155.6	221.6
1948 - Jan. 1	180.3	190.2	198.9	185.4	189.3	267.4	159.3	226.5
Feb. 1	178.7	188.2	196.6	183.1	189.0	206.7	154.6	226.1
Mar. 1	179.1	191.4	196.3	181.2	188.9	268.1	152.6	225.5
Apr. 1	178.3	190.7	196.2	184.1	190.4	267.8	154.2	225.5
May 1	180.6	192.9	196.5	183.5	192.4	263.1	154.4	227.5
June 1	181.9	197.9	196.6	191.2	195.3	267.9	158.3	232.0
July 1	183.1	200.3	199.2	197.2	199.6	281.7	162.0	235.8
Aug. 1	182.6	202.1	196.6	197.0	197.6	284.0	162.8	236.8
Sept. 1	185.9	204.3	198.8	197.9	198.2	284.0	163.6	240.4
Oct. 1	188.5	203.8	200.2	196.4	198.4	292.0	164.9	238.5
Nov. 1	190.2	201.9	203.4	201.1	200.5	288.4	168.3	239.7
Dec. 1	192.6	200.7	206.4	202.9	202.8	288.9	171.4	236.5
Average - 1948	183.5	197.0	198.8	191.8	195.2	271.7	160.5	232.6
1949 - Jan. 1	186.8	186.7	204.7	202.2	197.8	284.7	165.5	228.1
Feb. 1	184.6	181.1	202.0	196.0	197.2	274.6	158.8	219.4
Mar. 1	183.3	185.4	201.7	194.6	198.1	279.1	158.2	218.1
Apr. 1	183.2	185.4	200.3	193.5	199.5	281.9	156.9	223.2
May 1	186.4	191.4	201.4	194.9	201.6	285.2	161.7	226.5
June 1	189.1	199.5	201.4	199.4	203.5	278.8	163.1	229.8
July 1	190.2	201.7	204.6	201.9	199.5	298.8	166.8	230.4
Aug. 1	187.9	204.6	201.9	202.2	201.8	295.7	168.8	232.8
Sept. 1	190.2	204.1	204.1	202.5	202.7	297.1	168.8	233.3
Oct. 1	192.3	200.7	205.9	200.0	203.7	300.1	170.6	228.3
Nov. 1	193.1	200.4	208.3	198.7	204.9	294.1	172.1	228.8
Dec. 1	195.0	200.7	211.5	203.2	206.0	285.5	172.4	228.1
Average - 1949	188.5	195.1	204.0	199.1	201.4	288.0	165.3	227.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Cities as at Dec. 1, 1949.

14.8 1.6 13.7 1.3 3.3 1.9 3.4 4.1

Table 3.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industrial Divisions, Annual Averages, 1937-49,
and Monthly Averages, 1947-49. (1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees reported in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms reporting at December 1, 1949.

Year and Month	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communi- cations	Trans- portation	Con- struction	Services ^{1/}	Trade	Eight Industries
1937 - Average	114.4	189.3	153.2	85.4	85.2	99.5	130.2	132.1	114.1
1938 - Average	111.0	142.8	155.9	85.0	84.4	105.4	135.2	132.8	111.8
1939 - Average	112.3	119.1	163.8	84.4	85.6	113.0	137.4	136.6	113.9
1940 - Average	131.3	166.9	188.4	87.2	89.7	90.7	143.2	142.9	124.2
1941 - Average	168.4	187.8	176.6	96.7	98.9	126.6	167.5	156.5	152.3
1942 - Average	206.5	196.5	171.3	103.7	105.5	130.3	178.3	156.1	173.7
1943 - Average	226.2	180.4	158.5	104.5	114.4	129.8	189.8	155.1	184.1
1944 - Average	224.5	215.8	154.5	108.6	121.2	104.6	202.2	164.2	183.0
1945 - Average	203.6	247.3	146.9	117.6	124.5	109.1	205.7	174.8	175.1
1946 - Average	186.3	268.5	155.2	141.9	128.4	129.6	224.2	191.2	173.2
1947 - Jan. 1	190.6	370.5	154.0	154.9	132.0	125.1	223.7	212.3	181.0
Feb. 1	193.9	375.6	162.1	155.1	129.3	121.2	224.8	196.4	180.7
Mar. 1	194.5	377.9	135.9	156.6	129.9	123.8	226.4	197.4	180.4
Apr. 1	195.2	331.0	138.7	159.0	131.1	128.6	228.5	200.2	180.7
May 1	195.8	241.3	139.5	161.4	134.7	135.2	231.9	200.7	179.6
June 1	197.6	239.8	157.6	165.7	139.9	149.6	238.4	202.0	184.5
July 1	200.6	241.5	167.5	169.9	141.2	165.0	250.5	205.9	189.5
Aug. 1	202.5	246.0	170.2	175.5	142.7	176.2	260.2	206.0	192.6
Sept. 1	203.3	242.2	167.1	171.6	141.8	179.9	258.7	207.2	193.2
Oct. 1	203.6	286.1	165.2	169.4	141.7	180.4	251.0	211.7	194.8
Nov. 1	205.1	352.3	168.0	168.0	138.2	181.3	245.0	216.7	197.8
Dec. 1	205.1	405.2	171.0	166.4	140.0	170.5	241.8	228.3	199.6
Average - 1947	199.0	309.1	158.1	164.3	136.9	152.9	240.1	207.1	187.9
1948 - Jan. 1	199.9	414.3	167.1	168.0	139.3	142.5	240.4	230.8	193.7
Feb. 1	200.7	393.8	153.4	168.0	132.8	137.6	239.2	212.7	189.3
Mar. 1	202.6	371.3	164.9	168.1	132.8	129.0	236.8	212.0	188.9
Apr. 1	202.0	273.3	168.8	170.5	132.5	130.8	237.9	215.3	186.6
May 1	201.8	168.6	172.3	172.0	138.3	147.0	245.0	214.4	186.5
June 1	203.6	218.4	174.8	175.6	141.6	166.6	250.2	216.6	182.3
July 1	207.2	226.6	178.7	181.3	142.8	185.5	264.1	220.0	198.0
Aug. 1	206.5	224.0	179.7	184.8	144.9	207.8	268.7	219.4	200.9
Sept. 1	209.5	220.3	181.5	185.5	145.5	201.5	268.4	220.5	201.8
Oct. 1	210.0	267.7	179.6	184.3	146.6	197.3	263.7	224.8	203.3
Nov. 1	208.3	321.6	181.5	182.7	144.6	192.7	253.9	230.5	203.6
Dec. 1	207.9	351.0	181.1	182.6	144.5	184.6	251.0	239.5	204.3
Average - 1948	205.0	287.6	173.6	177.0	140.5	168.6	251.6	221.4	195.8
1949 - Jan. 1	202.7	326.2	176.5	182.8	140.7	153.6	245.6	238.9	196.0
Feb. 1	202.6	280.8	178.8	181.2	134.9	142.8	245.0	221.1	190.5
Mar. 1	203.0	262.1	170.5	183.3	132.9	138.7	242.2	220.0	188.9
Apr. 1	203.0	184.0	171.1	182.8	135.5	142.0	244.5	221.3	187.6
May 1	203.3	125.6	171.4	186.6	138.5	158.0	247.8	224.5	189.1
June 1	205.1	176.4	175.7	191.4	141.4	173.8	254.4	226.2	194.5
July 1	207.4	192.9	178.1	195.7	144.2	191.8	265.4	227.7	199.5
Aug. 1	206.4	166.7	183.4	201.1	145.7	203.5	272.3	227.6	200.5
Sept. 1	209.2	160.9	185.8	202.6	145.4	205.6	270.4	228.0	202.1
Oct. 1	208.6	178.7	184.1	200.6	145.6	202.6	253.0	234.5	202.2
Nov. 1	206.5	228.9	184.8	199.2	142.8	197.7	249.7	238.7	202.0
Dec. 1	204.5	246.3	184.4	199.6	142.2	191.0	248.5	248.8	201.6
Average - 1949	205.2	210.8	178.7	192.3	140.6	175.1	253.2	229.8	196.2

Relative Weight of Employment by Industries as at Dec. 1, 1949.

50.5 3.5 4.1 2.6 8.8 12.1 3.6 14.8 100.0

^{1/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

Table 4.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industrial Divisions and Groups, Canada,
Jan. 1 - June 1, 1949. (1926=100)

Note: The relative weight shows the proportion of employees in the indicated industry to the total number of employees reported in Canada by the firms making returns at June 1.

Industry	Jan. 1	Feb. 1	Mar. 1	Apr. 1	May 1	June 1	Relative Weight June 1
MANUFACTURING	202.7	202.6	205.0	203.0	203.3	205.1	52.7
Animal products - edible	215.0	206.6	204.6	203.4	215.9	232.9	1.3
Fur and products	172.7	171.0	172.2	172.6	175.0	175.5	0.2
Leather and products	144.6	150.0	152.7	151.8	150.4	149.5	1.5
Boots and shoes	139.8	145.7	148.6	148.3	147.7	146.8	1.0
Lumber and products	139.0	138.7	138.4	141.3	141.3	148.2	4.1
Rough and dressed lumber	119.2	120.2	120.2	124.7	126.7	137.0	2.5
Furniture	177.0	176.6	175.4	173.1	170.0	167.7	0.9
Other lumber products	177.7	171.4	170.6	173.3	168.4	172.5	0.7
Musical instruments	40.1	41.0	41.3	41.4	41.5	39.9	.04
Plant products - edible	174.9	168.0	167.0	161.4	168.5	174.5	2.8
Pulp and paper products	177.5	177.4	177.7	177.0	177.0	180.7	5.7
Pulp and paper	154.1	153.5	153.5	152.7	153.6	158.7	2.5
Paper products	275.0	273.7	272.7	272.5	266.9	271.0	1.0
Printing and publishing	177.7	178.7	179.7	178.9	178.9	180.6	2.2
Rubber products	179.0	173.7	172.2	168.1	166.9	164.0	1.0
Textile products	182.9	187.9	190.1	190.7	188.0	184.7	8.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	193.0	195.6	198.6	196.9	192.5	189.3	2.9
Cotton yarn and cloth	118.4	119.6	121.1	120.5	119.2	117.7	1.1
Woolen yarn and cloth	205.9	207.0	212.1	208.8	201.5	196.4	0.7
Synthetic silk and silk goods	871.8	891.4	902.1	896.3	869.9	859.5	0.8
Hosiery and knit goods	171.7	174.9	174.1	172.4	167.4	162.5	1.2
Garments and personal furnishings	187.1	196.5	200.1	203.9	203.9	200.5	3.1
Other textile products	156.8	158.3	158.4	159.7	157.6	156.4	0.8
Tobacco	146.9	149.2	147.2	133.8	122.6	121.7	0.5
Beverages	345.8	325.0	323.3	323.4	342.8	361.7	1.0
Chemicals and allied products	338.4	343.6	340.6	340.1	344.9	346.5	2.2
Clay, glass and stone products	196.5	187.5	181.8	182.4	189.7	196.0	1.1
Electric light and power	235.1	236.8	233.5	233.8	237.3	248.1	1.7
Electrical apparatus	354.0	355.8	358.2	356.9	355.7	357.4	2.6
Iron and steel products	218.8	218.4	220.5	220.9	219.6	218.3	14.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	302.6	304.6	302.9	303.6	302.4	304.8	1.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	265.8	266.3	267.0	265.1	261.8	261.5	1.5
Agricultural implements	222.8	227.7	228.2	229.6	223.7	219.0	0.9
Land vehicles and aircraft	185.9	181.5	184.9	186.2	187.7	185.7	5.3
Automobiles and parts	298.3	280.0	291.3	298.9	305.1	294.9	2.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	301.7	306.9	325.4	333.6	319.9	318.4	0.8
Heating appliances	235.7	244.9	239.1	237.5	234.5	231.4	0.4
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	225.9	226.8	225.3	222.6	223.2	225.0	0.5
Foundry and machine shop products	226.0	228.2	227.1	225.2	218.4	217.3	0.4
Other iron and steel products	214.0	217.6	218.5	216.6	213.6	212.8	2.3
Non-ferrous metal products	345.8	342.4	344.4	350.0	346.6	340.7	2.4
Non-metallic mineral products	214.2	214.8	209.3	210.7	211.5	217.5	0.8
Miscellaneous	330.9	335.8	332.9	331.2	332.3	345.5	0.8
LOGGING	326.2	280.8	262.1	184.0	125.6	176.4	2.6
MINING	176.5	178.8	170.5	171.1	171.4	175.7	4.1
Coal	90.3	93.2	93.2	90.9	86.5	86.9	1.2
Metallic ores	329.8	333.3	333.5	337.5	339.5	343.1	2.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	238.3	236.0	176.4	182.3	199.5	221.1	0.7
COMMUNICATIONS	182.8	181.8	183.3	182.8	186.6	191.4	2.5
Telegraphs	141.8	138.8	138.3	138.0	139.6	142.3	0.4
Telephones	190.8	190.0	191.9	191.3	194.7	199.5	2.1
TRANSPORTATION	140.7	134.9	132.9	135.5	138.5	141.4	9.1
Street railways, cartage and storage	226.5	223.2	221.5	221.8	225.8	228.4	3.1
Steam railway operation	116.6	114.4	113.1	113.4	113.6	113.7	4.5
Shipping and stoving	124.7	102.7	98.3	111.2	122.4	135.2	1.5
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	153.6	142.9	138.7	142.0	158.0	173.8	11.4
Building	212.0	204.5	197.8	202.0	212.4	226.0	5.5
Highway	158.9	131.8	124.3	127.5	171.8	196.7	3.9
Railway	82.3	83.4	84.8	87.2	82.9	92.7	2.0
SERVICES (as listed below)	245.6	245.0	242.2	244.5	247.9	254.4	3.5
Hotels and restaurants	247.4	244.3	240.6	242.1	245.1	252.9	2.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	228.9	230.7	230.7	234.0	237.5	241.1	1.0
TRADE	238.9	221.1	220.0	221.3	224.5	226.2	14.1
Retail	252.3	227.2	225.9	227.6	231.7	233.2	10.1
Wholesale	208.5	207.3	206.7	206.7	208.0	210.3	4.0
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	196.0	190.5	188.9	187.6	189.1	194.5	100.0
FINANCE	166.3	166.6	167.1	167.0	167.1	167.4	-
Banks and trust companies	170.8	171.0	172.5	172.3	172.3	172.4	-
Brokerage and stock market operations	190.3	191.1	191.7	190.0	188.2	187.9	-
Insurance	158.0	168.4	157.8	157.7	158.1	158.8	-
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	194.6	189.4	187.8	186.6	188.0	193.2	-

Table 4.- Index Numbers of Employment by Industrial Divisions and Groups, Canada,
Jan. 1 - June 1, 1949. (1926=100)

Note: For the relative importance of the various industries for which indexes for 1949 are given in this table, see the relative weight as at June 1, shown on the preceding page.

Industry	July 1	Aug. 1	Sept. 1	Oct. 1	Nov. 1	Dec. 1	Average
MANUFACTURING	207.4	206.4	209.2	208.6	206.5	204.5	205.2
Animal products - edible	248.0	258.0	259.9	245.8	242.2	238.9	230.9
Fur and products	176.0	170.2	167.5	172.4	174.0	172.9	172.6
Leather and products	150.1	148.8	150.1	149.0	148.3	147.7	149.4
Boots and shoes	147.8	145.5	146.3	142.7	139.4	139.2	144.8
Lumber and products	153.4	154.9	153.8	151.5	150.1	144.1	146.2
Rough and dressed lumber	143.9	146.4	144.5	141.4	138.2	130.0	137.7
Furniture	169.9	171.5	173.9	176.3	179.7	180.9	174.3
Other lumber products	173.9	171.0	169.1	164.6	164.2	158.6	169.6
Musical instruments	40.3	40.5	41.9	41.6	41.9	42.8	41.2
Plant products - edible	195.7	195.0	230.7	232.0	212.0	198.2	189.7
Pulp and paper products	183.1	182.1	181.6	180.9	180.1	178.8	179.5
Pulp and paper	161.3	161.8	168.5	167.4	163.6	149.7	155.7
Paper products	278.7	275.9	287.2	289.7	291.6	289.9	278.7
Printing and publishing	181.6	179.4	178.8	177.8	179.9	182.0	179.5
Rubber products	164.9	164.3	166.3	171.8	165.9	166.2	166.6
Textile products	182.3	179.2	182.2	184.1	185.6	185.7	185.3
Thread, yarn and cloth	186.6	185.5	185.8	185.0	187.1	189.5	190.5
Cotton yarn and cloth	115.8	115.0	113.9	112.5	114.6	115.6	117.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	193.3	186.5	189.2	184.9	185.1	190.4	186.8
Synthetic silk and silk goods	847.7	863.5	869.0	886.4	894.6	897.6	879.2
Hosiery and knit goods	158.3	155.5	155.2	160.1	163.3	165.8	165.1
Garments and personal furnishings	198.7	193.6	200.1	203.4	203.1	200.0	199.2
Other textile products	155.9	152.2	157.5	158.6	161.0	160.6	157.8
Tobacco	121.9	117.9	121.2	122.9	120.8	134.8	130.1
Beverages	382.2	387.1	386.7	361.3	350.6	353.2	353.6
Chemicals and allied products	348.9	347.4	350.6	349.2	350.1	348.1	345.7
Clay, glass and stone products	199.1	196.0	199.0	196.3	193.6	192.0	192.5
Electric light and power	256.6	262.6	264.9	258.8	255.6	254.5	248.2
Electrical apparatus	348.7	346.8	348.8	351.8	354.3	355.5	353.7
Iron and steel products	217.7	214.8	213.8	213.5	212.4	211.4	216.7
Crude, rolled and forged products	302.0	294.4	293.5	289.6	283.4	283.4	297.3
Machinery (other than vehicles)	259.5	250.1	250.2	248.8	245.8	247.6	257.5
Agricultural implements	214.6	205.0	192.4	180.1	179.6	160.4	208.6
Land vehicles and aircraft	186.5	187.4	186.0	188.6	187.9	196.5	186.2
Automobiles and parts	308.3	309.9	308.7	319.6	317.5	307.8	303.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	307.6	297.6	285.5	279.9	275.9	258.0	300.9
Heating appliances	235.1	237.8	239.3	246.4	252.7	255.3	240.9
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	227.1	227.3	233.2	231.8	231.6	229.9	227.5
Foundry and machine shop products	211.9	207.3	206.1	203.2	203.2	204.4	214.9
Other iron and steel products	213.3	208.5	212.9	212.2	212.7	212.9	213.8
Non-ferrous metal products	336.5	333.5	332.3	330.2	328.2	326.0	338.1
Non-metallic mineral products	220.3	231.0	229.3	230.2	225.0	222.3	219.7
Miscellaneous	344.5	342.9	352.8	363.9	373.6	367.7	346.2
LOGGING	192.9	166.7	160.9	176.7	228.9	246.3	210.8
MINING	178.1	183.4	185.8	184.1	184.8	184.4	179.7
Coal	87.3	87.2	87.2	88.7	90.6	91.6	89.5
Metallic ores	340.8	339.3	343.3	343.7	344.8	344.8	339.5
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	240.6	281.6	288.1	271.9	266.9	259.7	238.5
COMMUNICATIONS	195.7	201.1	202.6	200.6	199.2	196.8	192.3
Telegraphs	146.6	150.1	150.7	147.8	145.7	144.1	143.7
Telephones	203.5	209.4	209.9	207.9	206.8	207.3	200.3
TRANSPORTATION	144.2	145.7	145.4	145.6	142.8	142.2	140.0
Street railways, cartage and storage	230.4	233.0	234.0	237.9	236.5	234.1	229.4
Steam railway operation	116.1	117.8	118.3	118.2	115.8	114.7	115.5
Shipping and stevedoring	139.9	139.4	134.9	131.7	125.6	128.8	124.6
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	191.8	203.5	205.6	202.6	197.7	191.0	175.1
Building	247.7	256.4	265.6	266.4	265.8	257.1	234.5
Highway	222.6	245.2	241.4	238.6	226.6	216.4	192.0
Railway	99.0	103.8	103.1	95.7	92.3	88.6	91.4
SERVICES (as listed below)	265.4	272.3	270.4	253.0	249.7	246.5	253.2
Hotels and restaurants	267.8	276.9	275.4	264.2	254.6	252.2	255.3
Personal (chiefly laundries)	244.3	243.3	240.1	239.6	238.6	236.6	237.0
TRADE	227.7	227.6	228.0	234.5	238.7	242.8	229.9
Retail	233.3	231.7	231.7	239.1	244.6	246.0	236.5
Wholesale	214.7	218.3	219.5	224.0	225.1	223.1	214.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	199.5	200.5	202.1	202.2	202.0	201.8	196.2
FINANCE	168.6	168.7	168.6	171.6	171.6	171.9	168.5
Banks and trust companies	172.8	173.0	172.6	176.8	176.7	176.8	173.3
Brokerage and stock market operations	187.7	184.6	183.7	184.2	185.0	187.3	187.6
Insurance	161.1	161.5	161.7	163.4	163.4	163.9	160.3
TOTAL - NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	198.0	198.9	200.4	200.7	200.6	200.4	194.9

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls by Industrial Divisions and Groups, Canada, 1942-49.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Industry	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	Average 1948	Average 1949
MANUFACTURING	139.9	163.9	167.8	152.1	138.5	166.9	192.4	206.2
Animal products - edible	111.9	128.3	152.9	157.9	169.4	182.9	214.9	225.2
Fur and products	103.8	111.5	114.3	128.6	150.0	160.3	194.3	211.0
Leather and products	113.0	120.1	125.3	133.1	151.0	167.1	170.5	187.4
Boots and shoes	108.8	117.3	122.9	132.5	150.6	164.0	171.9	194.7
Lumber and products	113.6	120.9	130.9	134.1	144.8	183.6	207.9	219.2
Rough and dressed lumber	109.4	108.1	114.5	119.1	129.6	172.7	203.1	218.5
Furniture	113.9	112.0	123.3	131.1	157.0	189.7	207.4	220.3
Other lumber products	126.0	165.7	188.7	184.4	181.9	216.1	227.9	220.4
Plant products - edible	117.8	125.4	142.3	148.1	163.1	192.4	213.3	229.7
Pulp and paper products	109.7	111.0	119.5	128.2	153.7	191.3	222.9	234.7
Pulp and paper	111.9	111.6	119.0	127.0	166.6	203.9	234.8	232.9
Paper products	118.4	123.3	133.8	142.5	166.3	206.5	245.2	275.0
Printing and publishing	103.7	105.7	114.9	124.6	145.4	169.4	199.4	223.4
Rubber products	108.0	118.4	163.6	183.2	168.1	241.6	248.0	240.8
Textile products	114.6	116.7	119.4	124.1	134.3	157.7	185.8	209.5
Thread, yarn and cloth	113.6	114.5	117.8	121.4	133.6	161.7	199.0	225.0
Cotton yarn and cloth	112.0	109.5	108.7	108.5	109.4	127.9	156.3	179.6
Woolen yarn and cloth	118.2	118.4	120.6	124.4	141.5	172.8	204.8	215.4
Synthetic silk and silk goods	109.8	119.7	133.5	143.8	172.5	216.4	276.9	323.5
Hosiery and knit goods	108.5	109.3	116.3	121.3	136.8	169.6	188.1	199.3
Garments and personal furnishings	119.2	122.4	121.4	128.3	135.7	158.7	181.0	211.5
Other textile products	113.0	117.2	122.4	123.6	129.4	141.6	158.3	172.0
Tobacco	141.4	153.9	160.5	169.8	166.0	192.0	228.5	269.0
Beverages	123.3	125.4	140.8	151.5	170.9	206.7	248.6	276.4
Chemicals and allied products	202.9	216.2	206.0	174.7	119.8	136.3	157.8	171.6
Clay, glass and stone products	113.6	122.4	128.1	133.4	156.6	202.9	239.4	265.4
Electric light and power	102.7	105.0	109.2	116.6	139.6	165.8	212.7	254.6
Electrical apparatus	136.4	168.7	164.6	165.7	162.9	225.4	267.9	296.8
Iron and steel products	163.7	207.6	208.6	168.7	122.9	144.9	164.9	176.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	126.1	136.8	136.6	131.8	117.8	154.7	189.4	200.0
Machinery (other than vehicles)	123.8	128.4	119.9	117.4	126.2	159.9	177.6	188.4
Agricultural implements	135.4	150.0	157.8	174.0	207.4	269.2	358.2	351.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	149.9	190.3	206.0	155.2	108.6	125.8	142.2	161.1
Automobiles and parts	117.3	134.7	130.6	105.6	93.0	130.4	139.7	162.2
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	283.0	501.3	475.9	375.2	164.4	170.1	157.7	117.7
Heating appliances	109.1	121.2	130.5	143.4	149.3	179.5	224.6	253.1
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	152.5	175.2	161.6	143.6	115.0	155.2	188.7	206.1
Foundry and machine shop products	153.7	160.1	166.1	156.1	143.7	161.4	185.6	206.2
Other iron and steel products	215.0	266.5	232.4	179.7	127.1	141.1	155.8	168.9
Non-ferrous metal products	160.4	201.6	187.6	150.2	127.3	164.2	197.0	210.1
Non-metallic mineral products	117.3	130.4	135.7	138.2	143.3	175.1	208.0	225.4
Miscellaneous	196.4	233.9	237.9	212.0	182.4	201.5	230.6	270.8
LOGGING	135.1	143.6	182.4	210.5	246.2	347.0	355.6	266.1
MINING	108.1	102.7	105.3	101.6	108.8	120.6	149.8	162.6
Coal	129.2	134.5	154.3	152.2	158.9	138.7	178.0	188.2
Metallic ores	99.5	88.7	82.5	77.1	83.8	103.2	123.6	136.9
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	113.3	116.2	132.8	138.0	148.9	183.9	244.5	259.7
COMMUNICATIONS	110.8	116.5	127.1	140.8	175.7	213.5	249.4	289.7
Telegraphs	117.9	129.4	130.3	140.1	154.4	178.1	206.1	220.0
Telephones	108.5	112.4	126.1	140.6	181.7	223.9	261.8	306.5
TRANSPORTATION	116.6	130.2	142.0	152.4	159.3	186.8	211.6	224.2
Street railways, cartage and storage	113.6	130.9	145.3	154.6	171.6	202.9	225.6	246.2
Steam railway operation	118.4	131.0	142.2	154.8	169.0	181.0	203.3	214.0
Shipping and stevedoring	114.4	124.9	135.0	137.0	135.9	180.5	220.1	224.7
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	111.2	121.1	97.7	103.7	128.5	167.5	202.8	226.2
Building	126.4	137.0	79.8	85.3	122.3	176.2	217.6	258.3
Highway	94.0	99.7	102.0	104.2	129.6	163.5	192.4	200.5
Railway	108.7	123.3	128.1	141.4	139.8	154.9	186.5	194.4
SERVICES	113.8	128.7	140.9	149.1	170.5	200.9	229.0	248.7
Hotels and restaurants	119.6	138.8	154.4	161.4	184.5	219.8	250.3	266.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	106.6	116.2	123.6	132.2	150.8	174.8	200.3	205.3
TRADE	105.7	108.7	117.3	127.3	147.6	175.0	204.4	227.1
Retail	105.4	108.5	116.6	126.2	147.3	174.0	204.4	226.8
Wholesale	106.3	109.3	119.1	129.8	148.2	177.0	204.5	227.6
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	128.3	144.9	148.2	142.6	142.4	172.6	199.6	214.5
FINANCE	111.0	115.5	122.4	130.7	149.8	170.5	186.4	204.6
Banks and trust companies	116.8	121.0	127.6	136.5	154.6	176.2	193.8	220.0
Brokerage and stock market operations	96.0	106.8	133.2	177.4	247.0	235.6	216.0	218.4
Insurance	106.1	110.5	116.6	122.2	139.4	160.0	176.1	188.4
TOTAL	127.5	143.7	147.1	142.1	142.7	172.5	199.0	214.1

Table 5.- Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls by Industrial Divisions and Groups, Canada, 1942-49. (Concluded)

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941, as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

Industry	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	Average 1948	Average 1949
MANUFACTURING	122.9	134.6	133.6	121.2	110.9	118.4	122.0	122.1
Animal products - edible	100.4	108.7	129.4	130.6	135.3	131.7	136.1	133.6
Fur and products	98.1	101.5	101.9	113.4	129.8	123.3	135.4	139.6
Leather and products	101.8	101.8	100.3	103.1	112.7	113.5	107.7	109.1
Boots and shoes	98.7	96.0	95.6	99.2	108.6	109.1	106.1	110.6
Lumber and products	96.3	96.4	100.4	102.0	105.5	119.0	128.1	121.0
Rough and dressed lumber	91.3	83.5	84.7	87.9	90.7	108.1	115.8	114.7
Furniture	100.7	96.5	110.7	117.1	134.9	145.0	149.3	155.8
Other lumber products	110.0	134.7	139.3	133.3	128.0	135.2	128.8	114.2
Plant products - edible	112.7	112.8	126.8	127.1	132.8	142.3	141.3	141.7
Pulp and paper products	103.1	101.8	105.9	111.5	125.2	135.9	142.1	139.6
Pulp and paper	102.5	99.2	101.3	106.7	120.1	132.4	137.7	129.2
Paper products	111.9	116.9	125.3	130.6	144.2	155.0	158.4	166.6
Printing and publishing	98.8	98.3	103.2	109.4	123.4	131.4	139.9	143.3
Rubber products	95.7	96.1	121.0	132.8	121.1	144.9	135.4	125.3
Textile products	104.5	100.6	98.5	99.5	102.7	108.1	113.1	118.2
Thread, yarn and cloth	103.5	95.8	92.7	93.4	97.7	105.1	111.9	112.1
Cotton yarn and cloth	101.8	94.4	88.5	86.9	82.1	87.1	91.6	93.0
Woollen yarn and cloth	107.7	97.2	90.6	91.1	100.5	107.7	111.8	105.6
Synthetic silk and silk goods	100.1	96.0	101.4	105.8	121.0	132.7	144.9	150.1
Hosiery and knit goods	98.2	98.9	102.7	103.4	110.4	114.7	121.0	115.6
Garments and personal furnishings	109.0	105.3	101.0	102.7	104.2	111.1	116.3	128.0
Other textile products	103.4	103.8	103.1	102.7	102.9	99.5	96.2	95.0
Tobacco	139.8	133.5	124.7	125.8	118.7	121.8	118.7	121.6
Beverages	114.9	110.1	120.4	129.6	143.3	154.5	166.0	172.0
Chemicals and allied products	185.3	187.4	172.3	139.2	92.0	93.7	96.4	98.1
Clay, glass and stone products	99.1	100.5	101.9	105.4	122.3	138.0	143.4	144.4
Electric light and power	96.1	94.2	94.6	101.4	117.9	127.3	147.9	165.6
Electrical apparatus	118.4	142.8	163.9	135.6	133.6	161.8	166.3	166.0
Iron and steel products	144.3	172.5	166.1	134.3	101.9	107.2	110.0	108.5
Crude, rolled and forged products	117.1	124.2	117.9	113.6	112.5	126.6	140.7	140.8
Machinery (other than vehicles)	112.5	109.4	98.8	97.0	103.9	114.2	115.8	114.3
Agricultural implements	117.0	122.8	118.9	131.3	153.5	173.1	203.9	193.3
Land vehicles and aircraft	133.1	160.2	162.3	126.2	91.0	95.7	97.7	102.8
Automobiles and parts	112.1	120.2	114.6	97.7	91.5	111.6	110.4	118.3
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	238.0	373.8	362.8	278.0	129.9	121.7	107.4	75.2
Heating appliances	99.4	105.3	107.2	117.4	123.3	131.9	144.7	152.0
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	131.7	142.4	129.5	115.3	79.6	90.9	101.8	100.6
Foundry and machine shop products	124.7	122.4	109.5	95.9	91.9	94.9	97.4	92.5
Other iron and steel products	182.8	207.9	176.6	137.9	102.7	103.1	101.1	99.5
Non-ferrous metal products	130.3	168.4	152.3	120.3	99.5	112.6	120.1	116.3
Non-metallic mineral products	108.8	116.1	114.4	120.5	120.1	120.0	121.3	122.2
Miscellaneous	155.1	185.0	166.9	152.0	135.4	138.4	138.0	155.8
LOGGING	124.1	114.0	136.3	156.2	169.6	195.3	181.7	133.2
MINING	96.6	89.4	87.2	82.9	87.6	89.2	98.0	100.8
Coal	103.5	101.9	98.0	101.3	103.6	85.3	94.5	97.5
Metallic ores	93.0	81.5	73.6	67.6	72.5	80.7	87.6	91.2
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	99.0	97.6	101.7	105.1	114.2	133.8	149.8	148.2
COMMUNICATIONS	106.7	107.5	111.8	121.0	146.0	169.0	182.0	197.9
Telegraphs	106.5	114.0	112.5	113.8	118.5	119.7	122.8	124.4
Telephones	106.8	105.3	111.5	123.2	154.6	184.3	199.8	217.2
TRANSPORTATION	106.4	115.4	122.3	126.0	130.0	138.5	142.2	142.5
Street railways, cartage and storage	104.7	115.2	125.9	131.6	142.4	152.7	153.6	156.6
Steam railway operation	108.6	118.9	123.5	126.4	127.9	131.6	134.7	134.4
Shipping and stevedoring	103.0	103.0	110.4	110.4	106.8	126.0	136.0	131.3
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	93.4	93.2	75.1	78.5	93.3	110.0	121.3	126.0
Building	111.9	113.6	67.6	72.1	103.3	135.1	150.7	166.2
Highway	80.4	76.9	72.6	73.4	86.3	99.4	110.1	106.5
Railway	88.2	92.0	89.4	95.0	88.4	87.6	91.7	91.0
SERVICES (as listed below)	104.6	111.1	118.5	120.4	130.3	139.4	144.1	147.1
Hotels and restaurants	105.4	113.8	123.7	125.7	135.1	147.0	154.8	154.1
Personal (chiefly laundries)	103.3	106.9	110.0	112.2	122.8	127.2	132.0	129.1
TRADE	99.5	98.9	104.7	111.1	122.0	132.1	141.2	148.6
Retail	99.8	99.3	104.3	110.5	120.6	130.0	139.1	143.7
Wholesale	98.6	98.1	106.5	115.7	127.9	140.7	150.2	157.4
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	113.6	120.4	119.8	114.7	113.5	123.0	128.2	128.5
FINANCE	136.5	106.5	108.9	112.4	128.9	132.9	139.5	141.2
Banks and trust companies	113.6	115.2	117.4	120.5	130.4	140.3	148.3	155.7
Brokerage and stock market operations	87.9	93.2	113.3	144.6	196.8	170.8	157.6	152.2
Insurance	97.4	96.6	98.0	100.4	111.4	120.5	126.6	131.1
TOTAL	113.2	119.8	119.3	114.6	113.9	123.4	128.6	129.2

Table 6.- Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas and Industrial Divisions and Groups, 1942-49.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

Area and Industry		Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	Average 1948	Average 1949
Maritime	- Manufacturing	139.4	178.0	192.8	178.4	151.1	164.7	183.2	191.0
Provinces	Lumber products	120.3	130.6	167.4	134.0	129.7	150.6	152.6	157.5
	Pulp and paper products	114.3	121.2	125.5	133.1	151.3	183.2	216.0	210.9
	Iron and steel	170.5	242.7	258.4	228.1	156.9	160.1	172.6	183.2
	Logging	132.1	156.4	186.3	193.8	201.6	295.5	247.6	179.3
	Mining	112.9	112.1	135.3	135.2	145.4	107.7	164.4	166.4
	Transportation	173.4	209.5	212.9	224.3	196.8	217.0	253.7	253.2
	Construction	142.5	136.7	131.9	126.9	143.5	180.0	213.0	220.7
	Trade	108.3	111.0	126.1	140.4	154.2	171.5	189.3	209.9
Maritimes	- All Industries	136.0	165.5	167.1	163.7	156.6	170.4	197.3	202.5
Quebec	- Manufacturing	145.2	175.8	178.7	160.1	143.6	168.7	192.2	206.5
	Lumber products	116.2	126.8	142.9	154.5	179.3	208.6	218.8	226.5
	Pulp and paper products	109.1	108.7	121.7	129.9	156.2	193.5	222.2	230.4
	Textile products	115.7	118.3	122.8	130.0	140.1	162.9	193.4	222.0
	Chemical and allied products	214.4	242.4	234.3	186.7	103.3	116.8	130.3	144.3
	Iron and steel	175.1	242.5	241.8	194.1	135.6	152.4	165.6	168.5
	Logging	169.8	157.5	215.9	256.1	326.8	440.9	450.3	317.3
	Mining	112.9	115.0	114.7	107.1	116.1	136.9	171.8	177.1
	Communications	107.8	110.9	122.6	136.4	172.5	210.2	250.0	294.1
	Transportation	112.5	120.4	131.7	144.2	156.6	185.8	212.2	220.2
	Construction	127.8	124.7	92.1	98.8	118.3	159.5	194.7	216.1
	Services ^{1/}	121.1	141.5	153.9	158.4	175.6	202.4	228.8	248.3
	Trade	105.1	109.7	117.5	125.4	143.0	169.4	199.1	215.4
Quebec	- All Industries	135.4	155.6	157.6	149.6	147.1	176.7	202.7	213.6
Ontario	- Manufacturing	133.7	149.8	153.6	139.4	129.8	161.8	188.2	205.6
	Lumber products	111.0	127.6	131.7	136.0	144.4	173.0	193.4	203.4
	Plant products - edible	117.5	123.0	137.2	141.8	159.4	190.4	210.1	227.1
	Pulp and paper products	110.8	111.8	117.1	126.6	154.6	194.0	226.7	243.6
	Textile products	113.3	114.3	114.8	116.4	126.6	149.8	175.0	192.6
	Chemical and allied products	176.4	186.0	169.9	154.1	127.9	146.5	174.4	188.4
	Electrical apparatus	132.2	152.2	166.3	160.9	158.1	219.8	264.3	293.4
	Iron and steel	147.1	171.4	172.0	138.7	109.0	136.5	159.9	176.1
	Non-ferrous metal products	142.3	173.0	172.1	135.5	135.6	175.8	205.3	219.6
	Logging	149.9	146.2	203.6	298.2	356.8	526.9	549.4	398.8
	Mining	98.0	84.9	79.1	75.8	80.4	96.7	113.1	122.9
	Communications	109.1	112.5	126.8	142.0	187.1	230.4	264.9	306.9
	Transportation	114.2	125.1	135.6	145.3	151.2	179.8	205.2	221.5
	Construction	89.8	99.4	81.8	96.7	124.3	159.6	193.2	215.0
	Services ^{1/}	112.4	125.2	135.1	142.2	159.6	190.1	221.7	244.8
	Trade	103.0	104.7	111.0	121.0	141.5	168.6	198.6	221.5
Ontario	- All Industries	123.6	135.3	138.2	132.6	132.7	164.9	191.8	208.5
Prairie	- Manufacturing	136.6	154.1	164.9	155.8	156.5	176.1	206.9	226.7
Provinces	Animal products - edible	120.0	146.0	189.5	183.5	188.2	189.5	216.7	213.3
	Lumber products	109.7	111.4	123.7	131.2	141.0	170.3	205.5	215.6
	Plant products - edible	116.4	135.5	151.5	160.2	177.6	204.1	223.2	240.3
	Textile products	116.7	121.6	124.4	133.9	146.1	168.0	197.0	238.1
	Iron and steel	151.9	184.1	183.1	152.8	141.2	161.6	193.6	211.8
	Mining	135.6	140.6	151.5	146.8	160.9	187.4	229.0	269.9
	Communications	107.5	112.2	119.9	134.1	155.6	183.9	222.6	262.2
	Transportation	108.3	147.1	138.2	146.4	154.7	175.2	194.9	210.2
	Construction	94.0	99.0	96.7	101.2	125.1	154.3	189.0	217.1
	Services ^{1/}	103.7	114.5	128.2	140.9	175.0	201.4	224.6	242.7
	Trade	107.2	110.6	121.1	131.8	153.9	180.2	203.8	227.3
Prairies	- All Industries	117.1	128.1	138.0	139.7	152.1	175.6	203.8	226.5
British	- Manufacturing	170.6	217.6	214.6	193.4	156.9	190.5	217.6	226.9
Columbia	Animal products - edible	110.6	132.0	145.7	157.9	181.2	198.6	218.7	230.7
	Lumber products	114.1	111.4	118.4	121.3	129.2	189.3	226.8	242.6
	Plant products - edible	135.1	163.4	188.3	194.2	208.5	255.2	250.2	264.4
	Pulp and paper products	108.2	113.1	122.7	129.3	149.0	189.7	224.2	232.7
	Iron and steel	368.1	557.1	508.5	392.4	177.3	177.8	179.5	162.0
	Non-ferrous metal products	120.9	122.7	108.0	112.9	128.6	151.6	183.3	200.6
	Logging	99.2	121.3	138.4	130.9	133.0	196.5	216.1	182.8
	Mining	99.7	93.5	91.1	87.9	90.4	117.0	133.5	145.9
	Transportation	116.0	134.6	148.7	160.7	177.5	220.0	243.0	259.9
	Construction	143.4	229.4	140.3	124.5	168.3	241.9	288.7	337.2
	Services ^{1/}	114.3	130.9	148.5	165.2	194.6	243.8	273.1	286.5
	Trade	113.7	118.5	131.5	142.4	168.3	208.0	252.3	288.3
B. C.	- All Industries	140.8	174.5	169.2	159.8	153.7	195.6	225.0	239.3

^{1/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

Table 6.- Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls by Economic Areas and Industrial Divisions and Groups, 1942-49. (Concluded)

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926=100 to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

Area and Industry		Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	Average 1948	Average 1949
<u>Maritime</u>	- Manufacturing	117.0	135.9	139.2	129.2	113.2	112.2	112.9	110.4
<u>Provinces</u>	Lumber products	97.3	102.2	116.2	97.7	93.8	99.3	97.0	96.2
	Pulp and paper products	102.1	104.1	102.6	105.2	112.8	118.3	123.3	114.6
	Iron and steel	147.7	190.9	190.0	167.1	121.2	110.4	107.3	106.6
	Logging	109.4	111.2	120.5	117.5	117.4	141.4	111.9	81.1
	Mining	91.0	83.7	89.3	85.7	90.3	66.2	84.8	84.6
	Transportation	155.5	180.9	180.7	183.1	156.5	156.2	167.0	158.4
	Construction	116.5	102.4	90.3	91.9	101.7	116.6	130.7	130.6
	Trade	102.8	101.5	108.1	119.6	126.4	129.5	132.8	139.5
<u>Maritimes</u>	- All Industries	114.3	119.5	120.1	117.5	113.0	113.7	119.8	117.6
<u>Quebec</u>	- Manufacturing	124.9	140.3	138.0	122.2	109.8	116.3	118.7	118.3
	Lumber products	88.9	88.3	94.9	100.7	109.3	113.3	107.3	106.8
	Pulp and paper products	102.6	100.4	106.0	111.0	121.5	130.5	134.8	129.7
	Textile products	105.8	103.0	101.6	102.9	105.6	111.7	117.2	123.1
	Chemical and allied products	197.7	206.5	190.5	145.6	77.3	81.3	81.3	84.6
	Iron and steel	147.2	195.4	191.1	160.8	110.2	114.0	112.7	106.3
	Logging	133.5	115.1	135.9	147.7	169.0	189.0	175.6	132.3
	Mining	103.8	106.4	102.1	93.9	99.0	108.1	121.9	118.8
	Communications	109.7	108.4	113.2	125.0	154.7	177.3	201.6	220.2
	Transportation	101.6	106.2	113.4	117.7	126.1	134.8	139.3	137.6
	Construction	103.2	98.6	74.2	75.3	84.6	103.9	115.5	116.9
	Services ^{1/}	111.0	119.3	126.9	128.9	137.2	144.8	156.3	158.8
	Trade	100.9	101.8	107.3	111.9	120.6	130.3	138.4	140.7
<u>Quebec</u>	- All Industries	118.3	127.1	124.9	116.4	113.0	122.2	126.2	124.4
<u>Ontario</u>	- Manufacturing	119.0	125.8	124.8	114.7	107.6	116.7	121.1	122.3
	Lumber products	95.8	105.6	105.6	108.0	111.8	119.2	120.4	118.9
	Plant products - edible	113.8	112.9	127.9	126.4	134.2	145.3	145.9	144.2
	Pulp and paper products	103.7	102.7	106.3	113.4	131.8	143.9	150.3	150.6
	Textile products	102.1	96.7	93.9	94.1	98.8	102.4	106.9	106.3
	Chemical and allied products	166.5	163.4	142.7	126.7	101.4	101.4	105.9	106.6
	Electrical apparatus	115.6	131.0	142.2	135.3	133.9	159.9	167.4	168.7
	Iron and steel	133.2	144.2	138.5	113.3	92.7	101.4	106.9	108.8
	Non-ferrous metal products	121.8	138.6	132.5	118.3	102.9	116.1	121.0	116.6
	Logging	133.8	113.6	150.3	222.2	240.8	267.6	247.5	167.5
	Mining	89.8	75.4	69.4	66.8	70.9	76.8	80.3	82.0
	Communications	103.8	101.0	108.2	119.2	153.4	183.7	193.4	210.1
	Transportation	106.0	113.9	119.9	124.0	129.1	138.5	143.9	145.9
	Construction	77.4	80.1	65.6	75.3	93.9	109.0	119.5	125.2
	Services ^{1/}	104.5	109.4	114.8	113.9	120.9	128.8	134.6	136.2
	Trade	96.3	94.4	99.1	106.5	116.3	125.7	136.5	142.0
<u>Ontario</u>	- All Industries	110.8	114.8	114.3	110.6	110.2	120.4	125.8	127.1
<u>Prairie</u>	- Manufacturing	122.6	134.1	139.4	128.9	127.7	129.0	134.5	137.2
<u>Provinces</u>	Animal products - edible	111.2	132.4	169.2	158.8	157.1	139.7	144.4	135.5
	Lumber products	97.9	89.4	98.8	105.2	112.2	122.5	126.9	129.2
	Plant products - edible	115.5	130.5	143.4	144.6	150.3	157.0	161.2	162.7
	Textile products	114.1	112.9	111.6	113.0	111.1	116.8	122.4	138.9
	Iron and steel	130.1	163.7	144.7	116.4	108.2	113.6	120.9	123.8
	Mining	121.5	120.6	123.2	118.0	127.1	141.5	151.3	168.5
	Communications	103.5	107.5	109.9	117.3	129.2	141.8	155.1	171.8
	Transportation	101.9	111.3	119.9	121.7	126.2	131.8	133.7	135.6
	Construction	79.7	75.1	69.3	72.4	87.2	97.4	107.1	115.0
	Services ^{1/}	95.0	101.7	112.6	116.0	135.7	142.3	146.3	148.3
	Trade	101.1	101.9	109.3	116.5	127.9	137.7	142.3	148.8
<u>Prairies</u>	- All Industries	105.7	110.2	114.6	113.6	120.9	127.4	133.0	138.3
<u>British</u>	- Manufacturing	145.4	172.8	171.2	152.9	123.5	136.9	140.7	135.0
<u>Columbia</u>	Animal products - edible	101.2	110.6	117.7	125.2	138.4	143.7	134.4	125.9
	Lumber products	102.3	92.0	94.6	96.3	95.6	128.4	146.1	141.4
	Plant products - edible	126.2	130.6	153.9	157.3	169.1	188.2	143.1	140.2
	Pulp and paper products	105.7	104.9	110.1	113.1	121.8	136.3	149.2	147.8
	Iron and steel	295.3	430.6	398.2	300.1	137.6	136.7	116.2	97.5
	Non-ferrous metal products	108.9	108.7	103.2	97.3	104.6	118.9	128.9	131.9
	Logging	94.0	110.3	125.0	121.7	117.8	164.0	171.2	135.6
	Mining	88.9	84.4	78.6	74.7	76.3	90.2	91.8	96.3
	Transportation	100.1	110.1	121.1	126.6	136.9	156.5	152.5	155.9
	Construction	116.9	157.0	104.8	95.8	124.6	160.3	171.7	186.1
	Services ^{1/}	101.1	110.7	120.0	131.7	147.4	172.8	177.8	170.1
	Trade	104.6	103.2	110.6	117.3	132.1	149.9	167.4	175.1
<u>B. C.</u>	- All Industries	122.1	140.8	137.7	129.8	123.5	143.6	150.2	148.5

^{1/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

Table 7.- Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls by Cities and Industrial Divisions and Groups, 1942-49.

The base figures used in calculating these indexes are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on, or about June 1, 1941, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 1.- Index Numbers of Payrolls.

City and Industry	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	Average 1948	Average 1949
MONTREAL								
- Manufacturing	144.3	181.4	184.5	163.7	146.4	165.5	186.6	207.3
Plant products - edible	109.8	113.8	125.0	131.5	143.7	170.0	202.7	223.9
Pulp and paper products	107.4	113.9	128.3	138.5	162.7	192.4	225.5	256.5
Textile products	116.4	117.2	122.0	128.8	137.5	156.0	181.8	213.2
Tobacco	128.1	148.6	160.4	164.7	160.5	184.0	219.4	255.1
Iron and steel	175.5	244.2	243.4	192.6	132.3	138.3	149.5	162.8
Communications	108.0	110.5	122.3	135.4	176.3	214.5	250.7	298.2
Transportation	104.1	103.0	117.2	138.5	149.0	188.0	213.2	223.2
Construction	132.4	115.4	106.6	120.3	162.7	217.8	259.8	303.6
Services ^{1/}	116.7	137.7	155.1	160.6	179.3	205.9	223.6	243.0
Trade	105.5	111.6	118.2	125.7	142.8	168.0	196.3	211.4
Montreal - All Industries	133.1	161.5	165.1	153.3	148.4	172.3	196.3	217.6
QUEBEC								
- Manufacturing	174.7	254.2	274.3	197.3	120.6	148.7	169.0	174.5
Iron and steel	217.5	412.4	322.3	322.3	127.9	203.9	217.8	119.6
Transportation	115.3	127.5	142.6	153.6	163.5	206.8	208.0	229.5
Construction	132.0	149.3	145.5	160.5	170.5	202.3	266.6	338.6
Services ^{1/}	113.9	129.9	151.8	164.9	199.8	241.4	286.6	298.9
Trade	103.8	114.3	129.8	139.0	156.0	175.8	204.1	221.0
Quebec - All Industries	156.2	216.0	232.0	182.5	135.0	164.1	190.4	205.2
TORONTO								
- Manufacturing	144.0	169.2	174.3	153.4	137.6	164.6	190.9	209.5
Plant products - edible	109.3	108.1	116.8	124.5	140.0	160.5	176.3	194.2
Pulp and paper products	108.5	109.2	118.3	128.3	149.9	176.1	208.7	231.7
Textile products	119.3	123.4	121.5	124.8	135.0	152.8	173.4	190.3
Chemicals and allied products	191.6	224.8	211.6	194.3	175.1	197.7	229.3	252.6
Electrical apparatus	132.9	164.7	180.7	175.1	176.5	238.8	276.0	299.2
Iron and steel	184.3	235.7	241.8	171.7	113.2	133.5	159.3	177.0
Communications	108.9	110.8	123.8	139.9	185.7	219.0	244.9	290.0
Transportation	116.7	131.1	141.2	151.9	166.1	203.7	235.1	259.5
Construction	73.7	85.8	83.7	103.6	136.1	189.3	215.5	232.4
Services ^{1/}	110.6	124.3	137.8	139.6	155.4	184.2	216.8	239.5
Trade	104.9	106.9	112.0	122.2	143.3	171.2	201.9	225.7
Toronto - All Industries	131.4	150.9	156.0	145.0	141.2	170.6	197.8	218.3
OTTAWA								
- Manufacturing	12.2	137.9	142.8	130.6	124.5	141.6	161.4	173.4
Pulp and paper products	111.6	118.7	124.5	126.7	141.0	161.0	182.7	190.9
Iron and steel	130.6	158.4	163.1	126.6	84.0	96.6	110.9	113.5
Construction	131.6	110.7	88.7	96.2	143.1	187.7	231.1	298.4
Services ^{1/}	129.6	146.6	151.5	165.5	189.8	221.8	249.7	257.6
Trade	104.4	114.7	125.4	136.7	157.5	176.9	199.5	222.9
Ottawa - All Industries	119.2	129.3	132.8	132.2	142.1	165.6	190.1	214.6
HAMILTON								
- Manufacturing	135.7	141.1	139.3	130.8	115.9	151.4	182.8	206.6
Textile products	112.3	107.5	109.6	109.8	118.5	135.2	164.7	178.4
Electrical apparatus	150.1	154.0	170.8	158.4	120.6	194.2	235.0	271.1
Iron and steel	147.7	154.1	143.2	128.2	104.4	133.6	164.4	187.7
Construction	86.9	95.9	67.2	103.3	135.3	160.7	204.2	232.6
Trade	105.3	104.2	113.4	122.1	136.8	161.4	189.2	209.9
Hamilton - All Industries	131.7	136.1	134.4	129.8	120.5	154.7	186.5	210.8
WINDSOR								
- Manufacturing	128.0	146.2	142.2	110.1	99.2	128.2	143.6	161.9
Iron and steel	130.0	149.1	142.9	104.3	91.2	120.9	135.9	154.4
Construction	151.2	161.3	144.0	147.8	182.4	236.9	261.5	350.3
Trade	96.8	105.3	115.1	121.3	129.7	150.4	181.9	204.3
Windsor - All Industries	127.4	145.3	142.0	113.1	104.4	134.0	151.0	171.3
WINNIPEG								
- Manufacturing	136.2	150.6	161.7	152.1	150.3	168.2	195.6	215.3
Textile products	116.3	121.0	119.5	131.8	138.4	178.0	189.7	234.9
Animal products - edible	112.3	138.8	181.6	177.9	186.2	177.4	199.1	200.7
Iron and steel	134.6	166.5	171.5	145.2	136.4	158.9	190.2	205.4
Communications	97.0	95.7	101.2	114.9	135.7	158.4	180.9	226.2
Transportation	109.6	126.9	135.9	152.7	170.1	186.6	208.6	222.4
Construction	43.4	45.9	33.7	42.9	74.3	88.9	102.5	122.4
Services ^{1/}	111.4	121.4	138.6	148.3	179.2	204.0	229.1	247.3
Trade	110.4	112.7	122.1	133.4	158.3	182.8	202.0	218.7
Winnipeg - All Industries	116.5	126.3	134.6	135.2	146.3	166.0	189.4	208.2
VANCOUVER								
- Manufacturing	222.6	308.5	292.8	242.3	161.5	187.0	218.0	223.6
Lumber products	106.4	101.8	116.3	122.1	136.6	191.4	230.7	242.2
Iron and steel	413.1	634.0	567.0	419.2	163.9	161.9	170.1	148.4
Communications	115.9	119.1	127.9	138.9	166.9	203.5	239.2	272.1
Transportation	111.4	132.2	148.4	167.3	186.5	244.7	249.7	236.4
Construction	172.2	194.6	142.6	149.9	242.8	361.3	445.8	501.6
Services ^{1/}	117.1	135.8	153.4	170.1	199.5	246.2	272.8	286.3
Trade	112.9	119.2	133.0	143.9	169.0	206.7	246.4	276.9
Vancouver - All Industries	172.5	223.5	218.2	198.5	173.5	213.9	248.0	263.4

^{1/} Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

Table 7.- Index Numbers of Employment and Payrolls by Cities and Industrial Divisions and Groups, 1942-49. (Concluded)

The index numbers of employment in this table have been converted from their base 1926-100 to June 1, 1941 as 100, for comparison with the index numbers of payrolls; the base figures used in calculating the latter are the amounts disbursed by the co-operating establishments on the pay day falling nearest to the first of June, for services rendered in the week preceding.

Part 2.- Index Numbers of Employment.

City and Industry	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	Average 1948	Average 1949
MONTREAL								
- Manufacturing	125.2	146.3	144.7	126.9	115.5	119.9	121.1	124.1
Plant products - edible	101.4	97.0	99.8	102.8	104.8	112.7	121.6	125.7
Pulp and paper products	107.1	110.1	117.4	123.5	133.9	142.6	152.6	150.2
Textile products	108.0	103.9	102.5	102.4	104.6	108.4	113.4	124.2
Tobacco	119.0	119.9	114.0	109.7	103.3	106.4	102.4	102.1
Iron and steel	149.5	190.5	195.7	151.3	109.2	106.7	103.6	104.5
Communications	107.9	105.8	112.1	126.9	163.0	192.3	208.0	230.0
Transportation	92.0	89.1	98.9	104.7	120.0	130.6	133.3	131.3
Construction	115.6	97.8	86.9	97.3	129.1	163.4	177.0	194.0
Services ^{1/}	106.8	113.7	126.6	131.1	140.3	148.5	155.8	158.1
Trade	101.2	103.3	108.9	113.2	123.0	133.8	141.9	144.1
Montreal - All Industries	118.7	132.9	133.1	122.3	119.0	126.5	130.0	133.6
QUEBEC								
- Manufacturing	152.7	195.7	190.2	139.9	90.0	98.3	104.1	96.7
Iron and steel	192.2	359.5	400.0	249.7	97.4	138.5	152.7	76.4
Transportation	106.1	112.8	120.4	126.9	132.3	168.0	166.7	171.6
Construction	101.2	101.4	95.7	100.5	101.1	116.5	145.6	173.7
Services ^{1/}	105.3	113.9	127.3	132.6	148.3	163.2	160.7	157.3
Trade	98.0	103.1	112.7	122.7	133.0	137.5	146.0	153.2
Quebec - All Industries	136.2	165.9	163.7	132.6	102.2	111.8	120.2	119.1
TORONTO								
- Manufacturing	127.3	140.5	140.7	124.4	111.7	118.1	121.9	124.5
Plant products - edible	104.5	101.9	115.5	116.5	121.8	127.6	123.5	124.2
Pulp and paper products	102.0	100.8	107.5	114.3	128.5	135.9	142.6	145.7
Textile products	105.2	102.0	97.0	97.6	101.3	101.9	105.3	108.0
Chemicals and allied products	181.8	194.1	178.2	158.2	136.3	135.4	137.0	139.6
Electrical apparatus	121.3	147.2	158.0	145.7	143.8	169.8	171.8	173.4
Iron and steel	158.0	188.1	183.9	132.0	89.3	94.7	101.9	105.7
Communications	104.3	101.7	107.6	122.0	160.3	165.4	191.1	214.0
Transportation	106.8	116.5	125.4	133.8	144.3	156.6	161.0	165.2
Construction	67.4	78.0	73.9	90.7	111.9	143.0	149.2	148.7
Services ^{1/}	103.9	110.5	117.0	108.9	113.6	120.2	126.0	128.4
Trade	98.6	97.3	102.2	109.4	120.4	130.2	141.0	146.5
Toronto - All Industries	117.5	127.3	128.9	120.2	115.7	124.3	129.7	133.1
OTTAWA								
- Manufacturing	109.6	116.6	114.9	101.5	97.5	99.2	102.9	101.3
Pulp and paper products	108.2	112.8	112.3	109.9	119.3	120.0	124.7	120.1
Iron and steel	93.8	107.2	107.7	81.1	57.4	57.2	61.4	59.2
Construction	114.6	89.9	71.4	76.1	116.4	132.6	151.7	171.3
Services ^{1/}	112.2	121.9	124.2	132.0	139.1	141.2	143.2	138.7
Trade	101.3	105.7	112.2	120.6	132.2	135.3	142.9	152.4
Ottawa - All Industries	107.5	115.7	110.7	107.9	115.3	120.4	127.3	132.2
HAMILTON								
- Manufacturing	119.5	119.7	115.3	109.5	98.2	110.3	116.7	120.4
Textile products	101.2	93.8	95.1	94.8	98.8	97.6	106.0	102.7
Electrical apparatus	117.8	123.6	131.0	121.8	97.7	132.1	134.5	138.2
Iron and steel	132.7	133.9	119.2	107.4	87.9	97.9	105.9	110.5
Construction	73.0	72.5	50.9	80.5	105.8	116.1	130.5	134.9
Trade	98.6	96.0	102.1	109.2	113.9	121.1	128.2	129.4
Hamilton - All Industries	115.2	115.3	111.7	108.9	101.8	113.7	120.5	124.4
WINDSOR								
- Manufacturing	124.8	135.2	127.6	103.4	99.8	111.5	113.5	120.9
Iron and steel	126.3	137.5	127.5	97.2	92.9	106.0	109.4	116.9
Construction	136.3	134.1	115.2	116.3	143.3	168.4	169.8	205.2
Trade	98.8	103.9	119.6	122.5	120.8	130.4	154.3	158.0
Windsor - All Industries	122.9	133.0	126.6	105.4	103.2	115.3	118.2	125.3
WINNIPEG								
- Manufacturing	123.1	132.3	137.5	125.9	121.6	123.8	128.3	132.5
Textile products	114.3	114.9	112.4	114.7	108.7	134.0	120.2	138.5
Animal products - edible	98.8	119.2	154.3	147.8	152.9	125.1	128.7	129.3
Iron and steel	115.8	141.4	139.4	112.4	105.6	112.8	119.0	121.2
Communications	97.7	96.1	99.1	110.1	128.9	146.9	155.7	181.2
Transportation	101.7	111.3	122.3	133.7	144.0	147.4	157.4	158.0
Construction	44.7	43.7	30.3	38.5	65.6	71.4	78.4	84.4
Services ^{1/}	104.7	109.8	123.4	129.0	149.9	153.0	160.0	161.9
Trade	102.8	103.2	110.3	117.9	132.3	141.5	143.0	146.4
Winnipeg - All Industries	108.4	114.0	116.8	116.7	122.5	127.3	131.4	136.3
VANCOUVER								
- Manufacturing	183.0	237.4	228.8	189.1	128.6	135.7	143.2	135.6
Lumber products	94.6	86.0	97.1	104.2	108.4	137.8	156.1	149.6
Iron and steel	335.9	497.8	447.6	318.6	123.0	112.8	110.8	89.5
Communications	108.3	109.2	111.7	120.6	141.4	158.9	180.5	189.2
Transportation	102.5	113.7	131.6	143.7	159.0	194.4	175.1	156.4
Construction	149.5	157.7	112.2	120.3	188.5	259.2	287.9	298.1
Services ^{1/}	103.5	116.5	112.9	135.2	152.3	177.8	183.7	172.6
Trade	103.7	102.2	110.4	117.1	130.8	146.7	158.9	164.1
Vancouver - All Industries	144.5	173.3	171.0	166.3	138.4	156.2	163.9	160.1

^{1/}Mainly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants.

Table 8.- Annual Averages of Weekly Wages and Salaries by Industrial Divisions and Groups, Canada, 1942-49.

Industry	Average 1942	Average 1943	Average 1944	Average 1945	Average 1946	Average 1947	Average 1948	Average 1949
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
MANUFACTURING	29.17	31.50	32.66	32.65	32.51	36.57	40.91	44.23
Animal products - edible	27.57	29.34	30.00	30.81	31.88	35.09	39.36	42.76
Fur and products	26.37	28.50	29.40	29.80	30.42	34.34	38.31	40.43
Leather and products	20.50	22.30	23.46	24.18	25.18	27.76	30.12	32.54
Boots and shoes	19.60	21.68	22.53	23.42	24.49	26.64	28.78	31.27
Lumber and products	23.94	26.00	27.63	27.67	29.12	32.66	35.86	39.19
Rough and dressed lumber	24.55	26.83	28.44	28.69	30.12	33.96	37.15	40.53
Furniture	23.88	25.13	26.45	26.86	27.90	31.40	34.91	38.33
Other lumber products	22.50	25.06	26.89	27.20	27.94	30.44	33.01	36.72
Plant products - edible	23.48	25.23	25.68	26.54	27.99	30.54	33.99	36.66
Pulp and paper products	31.08	31.92	33.10	33.80	36.20	41.62	46.66	49.77
Pulp and paper	33.93	34.92	36.66	37.08	40.63	48.30	54.24	56.90
Paper products	25.52	25.76	26.15	26.91	28.40	32.84	37.03	39.84
Printing and publishing	30.33	31.50	32.71	33.49	34.61	38.07	42.48	46.46
Rubber products	27.57	29.91	32.39	32.46	32.61	39.12	42.99	45.07
Textile products	20.51	21.92	23.14	23.85	24.98	27.91	31.41	34.50
Thread, yarn and cloth	21.16	22.45	23.91	24.59	25.82	29.08	33.62	37.93
Cotton yarn and cloth	20.44	21.71	23.35	24.13	25.55	28.21	32.75	37.25
Woollen yarn and cloth	21.89	22.91	23.91	24.47	25.12	28.61	32.72	36.53
Synthetic silk and silk goods	21.46	23.29	24.68	25.41	26.64	30.27	35.37	39.83
Hosiery and knit goods	18.65	20.26	20.89	21.30	22.45	25.18	28.18	31.37
Garments and personal furnishings	20.02	21.57	22.93	23.93	24.99	27.39	29.86	31.88
Other textile products	22.42	23.51	24.63	24.89	25.98	29.74	33.90	36.64
Tobacco	18.17	20.90	23.25	24.35	25.20	28.43	34.76	39.89
Beverages	31.53	33.56	34.58	34.74	35.45	39.68	44.37	47.61
Chemicals and allied products	28.55	30.69	32.07	33.84	34.96	39.16	44.14	47.61
Clay, glass and stone products	27.43	29.36	30.80	31.04	31.69	36.68	41.67	45.28
Electric light and power	34.37	35.92	37.23	37.15	38.40	41.30	45.43	48.43
Electrical apparatus	30.59	31.86	32.66	33.62	33.20	37.71	43.26	47.79
Iron and steel products	34.03	35.50	37.69	37.64	36.51	41.12	45.63	49.29
Crude, rolled and forged products	33.25	34.67	36.69	36.79	36.93	43.26	48.59	52.41
Machinery (other than vehicles)	33.30	35.24	35.89	35.75	35.23	59.72	43.86	47.13
Agricultural implements	31.06	33.23	34.64	34.19	34.85	40.30	46.40	48.92
Land vehicles and aircraft	34.95	36.96	38.42	38.86	38.33	42.66	47.24	50.89
Automobiles and parts	38.54	41.27	42.47	40.49	38.16	44.20	48.56	52.71
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	36.07	38.73	39.64	39.49	37.55	41.93	44.02	46.98
Heating appliances	27.86	29.84	32.19	32.32	32.02	35.90	40.71	43.66
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	35.94	37.99	38.94	38.67	37.28	41.52	44.94	48.80
Foundry and machine shop products	33.24	35.03	37.03	36.41	35.00	39.24	43.31	46.52
Other iron and steel products	32.75	34.69	35.74	35.38	33.63	38.01	42.36	46.44
Non-ferrous metal products	31.78	33.30	34.68	35.31	35.64	39.96	45.19	49.03
Non-metallic mineral products	35.70	37.15	38.10	38.78	38.74	43.57	50.04	53.95
Miscellaneous	26.75	29.32	31.35	30.25	29.19	31.87	34.77	37.84
LOGGING	20.34	24.78	26.54	26.89	29.03	35.42	39.11	40.82
MINING	34.79	36.09	38.05	38.60	39.21	43.03	48.77	51.49
Coal	31.09	33.18	36.95	38.19	39.03	41.61	47.81	48.92
Metallic ores	38.60	39.70	40.68	41.02	41.63	46.25	51.12	54.41
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	28.51	30.84	32.34	32.64	32.77	36.88	44.06	47.55
COMMUNICATIONS	28.13	29.56	30.91	31.48	32.76	34.42	37.66	40.40
Telegraphs	27.93	28.60	29.21	31.04	33.50	37.89	42.68	45.07
Telephones	28.20	29.64	31.37	31.62	32.57	33.63	36.59	39.39
TRANSPORTATION	34.59	35.86	37.07	38.82	40.07	44.16	48.61	51.67
Street railways, cartage and storage	31.02	32.69	33.43	34.25	35.07	38.70	42.82	45.86
Steam railway operation	37.99	38.79	40.53	43.94	45.03	49.79	54.61	57.68
Shipping and stevedoring	29.29	31.04	31.48	32.15	32.80	37.17	41.75	44.36
CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE	26.45	29.64	29.74	30.08	31.53	34.86	38.31	41.34
Building	31.20	34.85	34.12	34.03	33.97	37.41	41.41	44.37
Highway	22.91	25.73	27.73	27.77	29.11	31.61	33.57	36.22
Railway	23.87	26.01	27.73	28.87	31.40	35.11	40.11	42.39
SERVICES (as listed below)	17.37	18.58	19.41	19.87	21.06	23.48	25.87	28.05
Hotels and restaurants	16.44	17.77	18.76	18.98	20.21	22.45	24.43	26.18
Personal (chiefly laundries)	18.86	19.91	20.55	21.57	22.70	25.51	28.71	28.37
TRADE	24.07	25.23	26.21	26.85	28.45	31.29	34.38	36.97
Retail	22.08	23.08	24.03	24.62	26.33	28.99	32.03	34.58
Wholesale	30.53	32.07	32.79	33.07	34.16	37.14	40.26	42.98
EIGHT LEADING INDUSTRIES	28.56	30.78	31.84	31.99	32.38	36.15	40.11	43.05
FINANCE	30.20	31.19	32.35	33.51	34.85	37.09	38.80	40.94
Banks and trust companies	26.86	27.43	28.39	29.58	30.96	32.81	34.12	36.80
Brokerage and stock market operations	33.33	34.97	35.89	37.43	38.51	43.93	47.29	49.51
Insurance	34.85	36.58	38.07	38.98	40.09	42.48	44.60	46.15
NINE LEADING INDUSTRIES	28.61	30.79	31.85	32.04	32.48	36.19	40.06	42.96

Table 9.- Average Weekly Wages and Salaries by Industrial Divisions, Canada,
Annual Averages, 1942-49, and Monthly Averages, 1946-49.

Month and Year	Manu- facturing	Logging	Mining	Communica- tions	Trans- portation	Construction and Maintenance	Services	Trade	Eight Lending Industries	Finance	Other Lending Industries
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1942 - Average	29.17	20.34	34.79	28.13	34.69	26.45	17.37	24.07	28.66	30.20	28.61
1943 - Average	31.50	24.78	36.09	29.36	35.86	29.64	18.58	25.23	30.78	31.19	30.79
1944 - Average	32.66	26.54	38.05	30.81	37.07	29.74	19.41	26.21	31.84	32.35	31.85
1945 - Average	32.65	26.89	38.60	31.48	38.82	30.08	19.87	26.85	31.99	33.51	32.04
1946 - Average	32.51	29.03	39.21	32.76	40.07	31.53	21.06	28.45	32.38	34.85	32.48
1947 - Average	36.57	35.42	43.03	34.42	44.16	34.86	23.48	31.29	36.15	37.09	36.19
1948 - Average	40.91	39.11	48.77	37.66	48.61	38.31	25.87	34.38	40.11	38.80	40.06
1949 - Average	44.23	40.62	51.49	40.40	51.57	41.34	28.05	36.97	43.05	40.94	42.98
1946 - Jan. 1	29.49	27.37	36.59	32.53	39.01	28.98	19.80	26.74	29.92	34.14	30.09
Feb. 1	32.43	26.12	39.41	32.31	39.25	31.24	20.36	27.92	31.97	34.25	32.06
Mar. 1	32.43	29.31	39.67	32.94	40.83	32.02	21.04	28.19	32.44	34.84	32.53
Apr. 1	32.82	28.69	39.59	32.52	39.74	31.45	20.88	28.18	32.48	34.54	32.56
May 1	32.24	27.95	38.39	33.21	39.21	30.84	20.97	28.24	32.05	34.69	32.16
June 1	31.83	24.89	38.93	32.69	38.64	30.88	20.73	28.37	31.68	34.77	31.81
July 1	32.37	29.51	39.41	32.40	39.04	31.22	20.95	28.72	32.25	34.66	32.35
Aug. 1	32.66	32.25	38.84	32.38	39.56	31.96	20.83	29.10	32.64	34.65	32.72
Sept. 1	32.71	31.87	39.12	32.34	39.66	32.17	21.05	29.05	32.72	34.95	32.81
Oct. 1	33.18	30.54	40.25	33.07	41.54	32.18	21.59	29.03	33.15	35.59	33.26
Nov. 1	33.45	30.28	40.22	33.45	41.28	32.67	21.95	29.13	33.33	35.52	33.42
Dec. 1	34.54	29.60	40.12	33.25	42.88	32.77	22.56	28.77	33.95	35.63	34.02
1947 - Jan. 1	32.40	32.35	35.50	33.63	43.06	31.00	22.19	29.00	32.64	35.75	32.77
Feb. 1	35.34	31.78	42.12	33.61	44.10	33.76	22.77	30.47	35.03	36.49	35.09
Mar. 1	35.81	34.29	43.30	33.74	44.47	34.89	23.20	30.77	35.61	36.66	35.66
Apr. 1	35.98	36.61	43.17	34.02	44.40	33.66	23.25	30.83	35.73	36.96	35.78
May 1	36.27	35.19	43.54	33.76	43.55	34.63	23.37	31.11	35.89	37.42	35.95
June 1	36.64	33.88	41.17	34.41	43.37	34.45	23.22	31.50	36.00	37.51	36.07
July 1	36.47	35.16	43.27	34.41	43.99	34.76	23.51	31.74	36.15	37.50	36.20
Aug. 1	36.97	35.36	43.69	34.72	43.98	35.70	23.29	31.79	36.53	37.52	36.67
Sept. 1	37.16	36.76	44.31	34.88	44.22	35.85	23.40	31.88	36.76	37.40	36.79
Oct. 1	38.04	36.63	45.29	34.95	44.45	36.55	24.07	31.99	37.39	37.20	37.38
Nov. 1	38.52	37.83	44.87	35.37	45.03	36.65	24.49	32.36	37.79	37.30	37.77
Dec. 1	39.25	39.20	46.19	35.60	45.41	36.46	24.96	32.06	38.28	37.36	38.24
1948 - Jan. 1	36.31	39.11	40.50	35.66	45.07	34.12	24.43	32.23	36.28	37.36	36.32
Feb. 1	39.38	38.77	47.36	35.86	45.58	36.96	25.15	33.41	38.63	37.53	38.69
Mar. 1	40.23	39.94	47.78	36.39	46.24	38.46	25.87	33.81	39.50	37.59	39.42
Apr. 1	39.60	40.95	48.24	36.80	46.26	36.92	25.66	33.67	39.04	38.56	39.02
May 1	40.78	41.16	49.27	36.65	46.20	37.37	25.62	34.05	39.70	38.69	39.65
June 1	40.63	37.19	48.53	38.43	49.63	38.14	25.96	34.39	40.02	39.64	40.01
July 1	41.17	38.98	49.33	38.58	49.79	38.78	25.81	34.76	40.48	39.67	40.45
Aug. 1	41.45	38.67	49.65	38.41	50.39	38.43	25.81	35.19	40.66	39.65	40.62
Sept. 1	41.46	39.79	50.27	38.49	50.66	39.17	25.74	35.15	40.86	39.61	40.81
Oct. 1	42.85	38.46	51.04	38.56	51.31	40.35	26.32	35.30	41.80	38.99	41.89
Nov. 1	43.38	37.92	51.41	39.11	51.75	40.62	26.85	35.50	42.15	39.08	42.03
Dec. 1	43.72	38.38	51.89	39.03	51.49	40.41	27.23	35.15	42.23	39.19	42.11
1949 - Jan. 1	42.28	37.10	47.15	39.21	50.97	38.65	26.94	35.65	41.10	39.24	41.02
Feb. 1	44.17	38.81	52.50	39.08	51.07	41.78	27.37	36.59	42.92	39.33	42.77
Mar. 1	44.39	41.01	51.62	39.63	52.02	42.42	28.04	36.67	43.27	40.53	43.15
Apr. 1	44.54	42.64	51.39	39.34	51.56	42.03	27.95	36.78	43.35	41.11	43.25
May 1	44.43	44.88	50.39	39.99	51.05	40.95	28.30	37.06	43.19	41.21	43.10
June 1	43.31	40.06	50.06	40.36	50.83	40.16	27.92	36.96	42.32	41.57	42.29
July 1	44.09	41.65	51.37	40.46	51.17	40.76	27.91	37.36	42.96	41.64	42.90
Aug. 1	44.04	41.06	51.42	40.71	51.52	41.14	27.90	37.52	43.01	41.50	42.95
Sept. 1	44.20	43.13	51.29	41.00	51.80	42.02	27.94	37.34	43.26	41.55	43.19
Oct. 1	44.84	39.73	52.48	41.32	51.92	41.93	28.43	37.31	43.55	41.20	43.46
Nov. 1	45.10	38.24	54.04	42.16	52.58	42.25	28.74	37.45	43.80	41.20	43.69
Dec. 1	45.38	39.09	54.21	41.59	52.34	42.16	29.12	36.97	43.81	41.23	43.71

Table 10.- Average Weekly Wages and Salaries by Economic Areas, Annual Averages, 1942-49,
and Monthly Averages, 1946-49.

Month and Year	Maritime Provinces	Prince Edward Island	Nova Scotia	New Brunswick	Quebec	Ontario	Prairie Provinces	Manitoba	Sask- atchewan	Alberta	British Columbia	CANADA
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1942 - Average	25.34	21.91	26.11	24.25	26.70	29.88	28.80	28.71	27.58	29.62	31.28	28.56
1943 - Average	28.19	24.01	29.31	26.60	29.06	31.82	30.32	29.90	29.07	31.65	34.52	30.78
1944 - Average	30.33	26.06	31.88	28.16	30.22	32.78	31.59	31.06	30.29	33.05	34.63	31.84
1945 - Average	30.42	26.30	31.56	28.91	30.73	32.49	32.30	32.04	31.02	33.41	34.82	31.99
1946 - Average	30.37	27.31	30.71	30.05	31.24	32.68	33.28	33.07	32.41	34.06	35.30	32.38
1947 - Average	32.80	29.42	32.49	33.33	34.64	37.11	36.46	36.23	35.57	37.27	38.74	36.15
1948 - Average	35.98	32.20	35.95	36.23	38.45	41.29	40.50	40.10	39.20	41.71	42.62	40.11
1949 - Average	37.71	33.92	37.58	38.09	41.21	44.45	43.35	42.88	41.51	44.67	45.85	43.05
1946 - Jan. 1	29.04	26.35	28.95	29.30	28.72	29.96	31.71	31.18	31.60	32.49	32.10	29.92
Feb. 1	30.42	26.15	31.07	29.73	30.65	32.35	32.85	32.43	31.85	33.97	34.74	31.97
Mar. 1	31.08	26.15	31.75	30.40	31.45	32.41	33.59	33.22	32.67	34.59	35.60	32.44
Apr. 1	31.54	27.37	32.17	30.43	31.31	32.77	33.04	32.75	32.13	33.92	35.23	32.48
May 1	30.17	26.87	30.83	29.40	30.74	32.43	32.86	32.64	31.86	33.72	35.10	32.05
June 1	30.16	26.28	30.60	29.75	30.76	31.88	32.74	32.65	31.65	33.49	34.11	31.68
July 1	30.39	27.63	30.76	30.00	30.91	32.71	32.84	32.83	31.73	33.49	35.46	32.25
Aug. 1	29.97	27.53	29.93	30.17	31.60	33.02	33.12	33.05	32.36	33.62	35.86	32.64
Sept. 1	29.86	26.72	29.79	30.15	31.76	32.98	33.52	33.29	32.79	34.21	35.91	32.72
Oct. 1	30.42	28.16	30.40	30.56	32.04	33.40	34.04	33.95	33.06	34.72	36.73	33.15
Nov. 1	30.75	28.58	30.98	30.51	32.31	33.58	34.22	34.06	33.15	35.07	36.50	33.33
Dec. 1	30.83	29.98	31.31	30.19	32.65	34.71	34.84	34.77	34.03	35.40	36.27	33.95
1947 - Jan. 1	28.93	27.61	27.13	31.26	31.37	33.35	34.08	33.78	34.26	34.37	34.57	32.64
Feb. 1	32.99	28.20	33.50	32.54	33.43	35.93	35.64	35.50	35.12	36.10	36.93	35.03
Mar. 1	32.60	29.16	32.43	32.95	34.20	36.47	35.92	35.81	35.55	36.28	37.99	35.61
Apr. 1	33.38	29.99	32.52	34.41	34.34	36.38	36.21	35.92	35.53	36.96	38.26	35.73
May 1	33.25	30.30	32.66	34.03	34.51	36.55	36.27	36.08	35.18	37.14	38.50	35.99
June 1	31.51	29.23	30.76	32.81	34.70	36.88	36.36	36.19	35.46	37.08	38.85	36.00
July 1	33.20	29.27	33.37	33.19	34.29	37.19	36.48	36.42	35.26	37.25	39.06	36.15
Aug. 1	33.29	29.36	33.67	32.98	34.79	37.65	36.59	36.44	35.81	37.20	39.36	36.53
Sept. 1	33.46	28.98	33.54	33.60	35.21	37.80	36.89	36.66	35.76	37.80	39.34	36.76
Oct. 1	33.56	30.28	33.44	33.92	35.78	38.47	37.52	37.14	35.90	38.98	40.39	37.39
Nov. 1	33.60	30.12	33.47	33.97	36.27	38.99	37.71	37.36	36.57	38.95	40.66	37.79
Dec. 1	33.73	30.54	33.40	34.34	36.82	39.53	37.90	37.44	36.56	39.27	40.95	38.28
1948 - Jan. 1	32.44	29.51	30.77	34.53	34.85	37.10	37.04	36.55	36.50	37.96	39.05	36.28
Feb. 1	34.19	28.77	33.92	34.38	37.25	39.91	38.21	38.39	37.52	38.35	41.17	38.53
Mar. 1	35.33	28.29	35.42	35.78	38.16	40.84	38.80	38.62	37.93	39.50	41.53	39.50
Apr. 1	35.61	28.69	35.75	35.86	37.59	40.15	38.98	38.30	38.03	40.38	41.04	39.04
May 1	36.34	31.90	37.02	35.68	38.02	40.87	39.30	38.62	38.15	40.80	42.39	39.70
June 1	35.78	34.12	36.20	35.32	38.39	40.97	41.11	40.35	40.03	42.56	42.48	40.02
July 1	36.72	34.72	37.30	36.02	38.59	41.66	41.16	40.76	39.72	42.45	43.01	40.48
Aug. 1	37.05	33.67	37.12	37.15	38.77	41.87	41.53	41.20	40.08	42.71	42.93	40.66
Sept. 1	36.66	34.04	36.72	36.72	38.93	41.97	42.07	41.68	40.36	43.44	43.53	40.96
Oct. 1	37.16	33.33	37.13	37.42	40.08	43.04	42.47	42.56	40.44	43.45	44.28	41.80
Nov. 1	37.09	33.92	37.05	37.32	40.33	43.49	42.80	42.38	40.80	44.39	44.99	42.15
Dec. 1	37.39	35.42	37.05	38.00	40.44	43.54	42.53	41.76	40.81	44.37	45.05	42.23
1949 - Jan. 1	35.78	33.05	34.65	37.39	39.36	42.54	41.98	41.33	40.59	43.51	42.77	41.10
Feb. 1	38.70	33.75	38.58	39.13	41.16	44.27	43.16	42.25	41.57	45.00	45.03	42.92
Mar. 1	38.77	34.48	38.08	39.93	41.53	44.66	43.56	43.05	41.98	44.96	45.25	43.27
Apr. 1	38.00	30.73	37.60	39.04	41.92	44.56	43.43	42.98	41.75	44.80	45.88	43.35
May 1	38.11	35.19	38.19	38.16	41.59	44.54	42.73	42.40	41.41	43.80	45.91	43.19
June 1	37.14	34.83	37.13	37.30	40.29	43.67	42.53	42.34	41.39	43.63	45.67	42.32
July 1	37.47	35.07	37.53	37.51	40.53	44.54	43.16	42.76	41.83	44.34	46.76	42.96
Aug. 1	37.63	35.11	37.80	37.51	41.17	44.42	43.25	42.98	42.21	44.10	46.08	43.01
Sept. 1	37.59	33.59	37.53	37.75	41.46	44.53	43.73	43.43	42.40	44.75	46.61	43.26
Oct. 1	37.53	33.36	37.68	37.53	41.77	45.00	44.02	43.81	42.48	45.08	46.38	43.55
Nov. 1	38.14	33.74	38.38	38.04	41.80	45.26	44.29	43.60	42.47	46.10	46.95	43.80
Dec. 1	37.66	33.62	37.73	37.80	41.83	45.43	44.27	43.58	42.71	45.93	46.87	43.61

Table 11.- Average Weekly Wages and Salaries in Eight Large Cities, Annual Averages, 1942-49,
and Monthly Averages, 1946-49.

Month and Year	Montreal	Quebec	Toronto	Ottawa	Hamilton	Windsor	Winnipeg	Vancouver
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1942 - Average	27.97	23.41	29.54	25.29	31.32	39.22	27.06	30.39
1943 - Average	30.50	26.58	31.62	26.65	32.45	41.61	28.00	33.43
1944 - Average	31.64	29.37	32.51	27.70	33.10	42.68	28.73	33.52
1945 - Average	31.95	28.70	32.41	28.30	32.82	40.37	29.33	33.60
1946 - Average	31.92	27.68	32.80	28.45	32.46	38.05	30.40	33.12
1947 - Average	34.92	30.77	36.76	31.69	37.32	43.54	33.18	36.32
1948 - Average	38.71	33.38	40.88	34.48	42.46	47.42	36.74	40.22
1949 - Average	41.76	35.54	43.97	37.57	46.68	50.85	39.22	43.82
1946 - Jan. 1	28.81	25.62	30.58	26.46	29.82	34.17	28.16	30.40
Feb. 1	31.81	27.40	32.39	27.91	32.31	42.12	29.97	33.00
Mar. 1	32.10	27.54	32.58	28.30	32.54	36.48	30.53	33.31
Apr. 1	32.08	27.53	32.84	28.13	32.73	41.84	30.37	32.74
May 1	31.39	27.10	32.63	27.87	32.35	40.66	30.19	32.80
June 1	31.61	26.94	32.18	28.00	31.34	36.29	30.36	32.42
July 1	31.22	27.05	32.93	28.63	32.35	37.16	30.62	33.16
Aug. 1	31.96	28.29	32.96	28.80	32.65	37.03	30.53	33.03
Sept. 1	32.39	28.23	33.16	28.84	32.62	37.33	30.63	33.19
Oct. 1	32.84	28.46	33.41	29.30	32.59	35.86	30.77	34.34
Nov. 1	33.33	28.70	33.59	29.46	33.17	36.90	31.07	34.55
Dec. 1	33.62	29.31	34.39	29.65	35.04	40.71	31.70	34.48
1947 - Jan. 1	31.25	27.94	33.17	28.98	33.36	40.05	30.48	32.95
Feb. 1	33.96	28.76	35.45	30.99	36.30	42.90	32.64	35.07
Mar. 1	34.54	29.81	35.81	31.15	37.21	43.20	32.32	35.78
Apr. 1	34.58	29.70	36.06	31.10	36.67	43.08	32.85	35.88
May 1	34.85	30.19	36.40	31.23	36.84	43.52	33.05	36.38
June 1	35.01	31.05	36.69	31.60	37.14	42.79	33.27	36.23
July 1	34.73	30.42	37.05	31.81	36.89	43.13	33.60	36.23
Aug. 1	34.95	31.68	37.15	32.56	37.78	43.58	33.23	36.63
Sept. 1	35.34	32.01	37.50	32.25	37.83	43.44	33.63	36.81
Oct. 1	36.03	32.28	38.20	32.94	38.80	44.51	33.76	37.67
Nov. 1	36.74	32.70	38.59	32.67	38.70	45.60	34.21	37.97
Dec. 1	37.10	32.69	39.01	33.15	40.36	46.67	34.68	38.39
1948 - Jan. 1	34.57	29.73	37.09	31.72	38.13	37.88	33.47	36.53
Feb. 1	37.41	31.61	39.83	33.45	40.94	41.61	35.47	39.00
Mar. 1	38.23	32.99	40.26	34.20	41.50	49.92	35.73	39.54
Apr. 1	37.60	32.15	39.69	33.34	41.45	46.83	35.54	38.88
May 1	38.39	33.53	40.73	34.14	43.31	48.10	36.04	39.98
June 1	38.32	34.65	40.43	34.45	42.18	46.83	36.56	39.54
July 1	38.52	33.32	41.17	34.87	42.46	47.72	37.15	40.31
Aug. 1	39.40	34.02	41.46	35.05	43.78	47.42	37.51	40.39
Sept. 1	39.34	33.91	41.33	35.16	42.63	49.01	38.05	41.05
Oct. 1	40.59	34.77	42.60	35.53	44.12	51.90	38.56	41.86
Nov. 1	40.97	35.04	42.95	36.01	43.92	51.38	38.53	42.76
Dec. 1	41.22	34.89	42.96	35.86	45.06	50.38	38.30	42.76
1949 - Jan. 1	40.08	34.38	41.80	35.24	44.35	48.74	37.41	41.29
Feb. 1	41.48	35.39	43.57	37.22	47.04	50.85	38.60	42.89
Mar. 1	41.67	35.78	43.85	37.71	46.87	51.35	39.21	42.80
Apr. 1	41.87	35.45	44.08	37.61	46.61	51.05	39.15	43.51
May 1	42.04	35.60	44.15	37.35	47.39	51.12	38.91	43.67
June 1	40.91	34.50	43.18	37.01	45.98	47.44	38.90	43.37
July 1	41.23	34.78	44.15	37.53	46.95	52.33	39.50	44.78
Aug. 1	41.61	35.74	43.96	38.02	46.34	50.90	39.53	44.58
Sept. 1	41.97	35.92	44.22	38.06	46.72	51.52	39.71	44.85
Oct. 1	42.48	36.29	44.68	38.41	47.22	52.19	39.85	44.87
Nov. 1	42.87	36.29	45.02	38.18	46.75	51.98	39.77	44.69
Dec. 1	42.96	36.39	45.03	38.52	47.94	50.67	40.11	44.58

Table 12.- Average Weekly Wages and Salaries in Twelve Cities, Annual Averages, 1945-49, and Monthly Averages, 1947-49.

Month and Year	Halifax	Saint John	Sherbrooke	Three Rivers	Kitchener- Waterloo	London
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1945 - Average	30.42	29.29	26.17	29.22	29.78	29.74
1946 - Average	29.17	29.18	26.69	30.92	30.02	30.60
1947 - Average	32.23	31.34	29.96	34.94	35.25	33.86
1948 - Average	33.49	33.47	32.88	39.85	38.63	38.16
1949 - Average	35.44	35.83	35.83	41.70	40.64	40.76
1947 - Jan. 1	27.84	29.88	24.06	31.26	29.49	30.20
Feb. 1	33.34	31.05	29.72	32.98	33.69	32.61
Mar. 1	32.31	31.12	29.84	33.42	34.22	33.04
Apr. 1	32.73	32.86	29.43	32.98	34.48	32.82
May 1	33.40	31.50	30.07	33.31	35.11	33.81
June 1	31.63	31.67	30.50	36.09	35.32	34.30
July 1	33.00	31.58	28.62	35.15	35.23	34.55
Aug. 1	32.81	30.57	29.90	36.58	36.09	34.40
Sept. 1	32.73	30.95	30.45	36.46	36.65	34.33
Oct. 1	32.45	31.80	32.12	37.34	37.37	34.97
Nov. 1	32.58	32.03	32.24	36.55	37.45	35.43
Dec. 1	31.91	31.05	32.54	37.06	37.90	35.88
1948 - Jan. 1	30.31	31.84	27.84	35.90	34.80	34.49
Feb. 1	33.34	33.13	33.07	37.83	37.99	36.77
Mar. 1	33.92	34.43	33.88	39.56	38.11	36.32
Apr. 1	32.34	34.85	31.70	38.05	37.59	37.32
May 1	34.41	34.50	34.02	38.83	38.37	38.09
June 1	32.68	32.05	32.97	40.04	38.05	37.72
July 1	33.83	33.22	31.08	41.05	39.27	39.17
Aug. 1	34.26	33.55	32.67	41.08	38.83	38.93
Sept. 1	34.12	32.30	32.43	41.23	39.17	39.55
Oct. 1	34.04	33.56	34.57	41.24	39.80	39.44
Nov. 1	33.95	33.83	34.36	41.69	41.00	39.58
Dec. 1	34.12	34.32	35.45	41.74	40.63	39.75
1949 - Jan. 1	33.72	34.05	32.89	39.34	38.80	38.30
Feb. 1	36.21	35.71	36.56	42.27	41.16	40.11
Mar. 1	36.17	37.34	36.43	42.58	40.91	40.48
Apr. 1	35.70	36.34	36.39	42.77	40.67	40.66
May 1	36.52	35.88	36.49	42.03	40.08	40.94
June 1	35.49	34.93	34.08	41.17	39.33	40.44
July 1	35.28	35.69	33.13	42.21	40.74	41.29
Aug. 1	35.60	35.93	35.93	41.81	39.91	40.73
Sept. 1	35.21	36.36	36.01	41.27	41.08	41.05
Oct. 1	35.33	35.63	37.35	42.09	41.58	41.31
Nov. 1	35.17	36.17	37.35	41.33	41.79	41.76
Dec. 1	34.85	35.82	37.37	41.50	41.65	42.04

Table 12.- Average Weekly Wages and Salaries in Twelve Cities, Annual Averages, 1945-49, and Monthly Averages, 1947-49. (Concluded)

Month and Year	Ft. William- Pt. Arthur	Regina	Saskatoon	Calgary	Edmonton	Victoria
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1945 - Average	35.53	28.06	26.76	31.57	29.31	32.70
1946 - Average	35.01	29.27	28.76	32.06	30.33	31.38
1947 - Average	39.09	32.00	32.25	34.43	32.97	35.29
1948 - Average	43.07	35.57	34.89	38.52	37.58	38.34
1949 - Average	45.43	38.23	37.43	41.97	40.59	41.81
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1947 - Jan. 1	35.26	30.58	30.25	31.81	30.12	31.74
Feb. 1	36.86	31.51	30.91	33.38	31.92	34.00
Mar. 1	38.02	31.12	31.42	33.99	32.29	34.45
Apr. 1	37.68	31.69	31.14	34.03	32.49	34.33
May 1	37.07	31.80	31.60	34.14	32.95	35.24
June 1	38.38	31.41	31.97	34.38	32.88	36.28
July 1	39.84	32.08	32.16	34.54	33.40	36.03
Aug. 1	40.03	32.40	33.60	35.15	32.97	36.23
Sept. 1	40.41	32.39	33.28	34.67	33.07	35.67
Oct. 1	41.50	32.71	33.11	35.37	33.74	36.41
Nov. 1	41.80	33.25	33.85	36.21	34.72	36.28
Dec. 1	42.18	33.06	33.77	36.03	35.20	36.85
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1948 - Jan. 1	39.06	33.73	32.86	35.23	33.61	35.14
Feb. 1	42.12	34.41	34.11	37.07	35.26	39.10
Mar. 1	42.51	34.84	34.29	37.06	36.79	38.84
Apr. 1	40.65	34.79	34.52	37.40	35.67	36.93
May 1	41.92	34.84	34.18	37.43	36.04	38.78
June 1	42.98	35.30	34.70	38.46	38.25	38.06
July 1	43.59	35.83	34.73	39.09	38.38	38.11
Aug. 1	44.05	35.94	35.32	39.11	38.51	38.37
Sept. 1	43.51	36.49	35.74	39.67	38.94	38.50
Oct. 1	45.66	36.72	36.09	40.20	39.31	39.16
Nov. 1	45.37	37.14	35.91	40.58	40.24	39.06
Dec. 1	45.47	36.78	36.30	40.89	40.19	40.00
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1949 - Jan. 1	43.64	37.52	35.65	40.11	37.89	38.42
Feb. 1	45.61	37.58	36.81	41.28	39.92	40.79
Mar. 1	45.65	37.68	36.81	41.74	40.44	41.09
Apr. 1	44.79	37.08	36.73	42.09	40.75	41.38
May 1	44.95	38.12	36.90	41.62	40.32	41.50
June 1	44.36	38.03	36.87	41.84	39.76	41.30
July 1	45.49	39.02	37.33	42.30	40.63	42.23
Aug. 1	45.46	38.54	38.28	42.07	40.91	42.11
Sept. 1	44.99	38.84	38.09	42.42	41.46	42.74
Oct. 1	46.50	39.00	38.35	42.53	41.51	42.89
Nov. 1	47.25	38.61	38.82	42.65	41.73	43.49
Dec. 1	46.51	39.06	38.69	42.94	41.61	43.23

Table 13.- Annual Averages of Hours Worked Per Week, Hourly Earnings and Weekly Wages, by Industrial Divisions and Groups, 1947-49, with Distributions of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners Reported in 1949.

Industry	Hours Worked Per Week			Hourly Earnings			Weekly Wages			Wage-Earners Reported in 1949
	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949	1947	1948	1949	
	No.	No.	No.	¢	¢	¢	\$	\$	\$	
MANUFACTURING	42.5	42.2	42.3	80.3	91.3	98.6	34.13	38.53	41.71	774,488
*Durable manufactured goods	42.7	42.3	42.6	87.2	98.4	106.5	37.23	41.62	45.26	386,156
Non-durable manufactured goods	42.3	42.0	42.0	73.4	84.0	90.6	31.05	35.28	38.05	388,332
Animal products - edible	42.6	42.6	42.3	75.9	87.7	96.0	32.33	37.36	40.61	22,652
Dairy products	47.0	47.0	46.8	66.6	73.0	74.7	31.30	34.31	34.96	3,691
Meat products	41.3	41.8	42.4	84.1	96.7	105.9	34.73	40.42	44.90	14,654
Leather products	40.6	39.1	40.1	63.5	70.9	74.9	25.78	27.72	30.03	23,360
Leather boots and shoes	40.7	38.9	39.8	60.0	67.5	72.1	24.42	26.30	28.70	15,372
*Lumber products	42.2	41.0	41.3	73.6	83.5	90.2	31.06	34.24	37.25	66,198
Rough and dressed lumber	41.8	40.4	40.8	77.6	88.1	95.3	32.44	35.59	38.68	39,435
Containers	42.5	42.4	43.0	69.7	75.4	79.2	29.48	31.97	34.06	4,577
Furniture	42.8	41.6	42.0	69.6	79.5	86.0	29.79	33.07	36.12	15,173
*Musical instruments	44.2	43.5	44.2	66.7	78.0	84.2	29.48	33.93	37.22	869
Plant products - edible	41.4	41.9	42.2	64.4	71.5	77.0	26.66	30.00	32.49	43,436
Flour and other milled products	44.6	44.0	44.2	77.2	87.3	94.1	34.43	38.41	41.59	4,969
Fruit and vegetable preserving	38.1	38.9	39.4	60.7	67.2	73.6	23.13	26.14	29.08	9,286
Bread and bakery products	..	..	43.9	..	..	77.7	..	..	34.11	7,942
Chocolate and cocoa products	40.0	40.5	41.4	55.8	62.1	66.4	22.32	25.15	27.49	7,567
Pulp and paper products	45.7	45.1	44.7	87.7	100.7	108.0	40.08	45.42	48.28	82,226
Pulp and paper	49.5	49.0	47.9	93.6	107.0	113.7	46.33	52.43	54.46	41,831
Paper products	42.4	41.9	42.5	69.1	79.6	84.3	29.30	33.35	35.63	16,024
Printing and publishing	40.9	40.4	40.6	88.2	101.7	112.8	36.07	41.09	45.80	24,371
Rubber products	42.6	41.3	40.9	87.7	98.8	104.5	37.36	40.80	42.74	16,769
Textiles - all branches	40.7	40.2	40.3	62.1	71.9	79.4	25.27	28.90	32.00	128,058
Thread, yarn and cloth	43.7	42.8	42.8	61.4	73.5	83.6	26.93	31.46	35.74	52,675
Cotton yarn and cloth	43.6	42.1	41.8	60.9	73.9	85.1	26.55	31.11	35.66	21,059
Woollen yarn and cloth	42.9	42.4	42.9	61.6	71.8	79.2	26.43	30.44	33.98	12,620
Synthetic silk and silk goods	44.2	44.5	44.1	62.4	74.0	85.0	27.58	32.93	37.49	14,523
Hosiery and knit goods	40.3	40.0	40.0	58.3	66.7	73.7	23.49	26.68	29.48	20,895
Garments and personal furnishings	37.1	36.6	37.1	63.9	71.2	75.9	23.71	26.06	28.16	41,657
Tobacco	40.4	40.5	42.5	61.3	76.6	85.7	24.77	31.02	36.42	8,321
Beverages	42.9	43.2	43.0	80.5	91.2	98.7	34.53	39.40	42.44	13,042
Distilled and malt liquors	42.4	42.5	42.0	83.0	95.6	104.4	35.19	40.53	43.65	10,214
Chemicals and allied products	43.0	43.3	43.5	79.9	91.7	98.6	34.36	39.71	42.89	24,822
Drugs and medicines	41.4	40.9	40.8	68.7	75.9	81.9	28.44	31.04	33.42	3,743
*Clay, glass and stone products	44.5	44.5	44.8	78.7	89.6	96.9	35.02	39.87	43.41	17,563
Glass products	44.0	44.5	45.0	75.7	85.4	92.3	33.31	38.00	41.54	5,342
Lime, gypsum and cement products	..	45.7	46.1	..	89.0	96.8	..	40.67	44.62	4,575
*Electrical apparatus	40.9	40.4	41.1	84.7	99.1	109.1	34.54	40.04	44.84	36,914
Heavy electrical apparatus	42.4	42.7	42.8	92.3	108.1	120.3	39.14	46.14	51.49	9,822
*Iron and steel products	43.0	42.7	42.8	92.0	103.2	111.5	39.56	44.07	47.72	228,073
Crude, rolled and forged products	44.8	44.7	44.1	94.1	106.2	115.9	42.16	47.47	51.11	33,414
Machinery (other than vehicles)	44.1	43.6	43.1	84.9	95.7	103.7	37.44	41.73	44.69	21,110
Agricultural implements	41.8	41.9	41.4	93.0	108.1	114.5	38.87	45.29	47.40	13,943
Land vehicles and aircraft	42.1	42.3	42.7	98.2	108.5	116.4	41.34	45.90	49.70	87,189
Railway rolling stock	43.4	44.6	44.2	94.7	105.0	112.8	41.10	46.73	49.86	40,900
Automobiles and parts	40.5	39.7	40.8	103.9	115.4	123.2	42.08	45.81	50.27	37,897
Aeroplanes and parts	43.0	42.3	44.4	90.7	97.3	105.9	39.00	41.16	47.02	7,557
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	43.5	42.1	41.9	93.7	102.0	108.7	40.76	42.94	45.55	12,900
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	42.3	41.6	42.2	88.4	98.6	105.9	37.39	41.02	44.69	8,601
Hardware, tools and cutlery	43.4	42.0	42.6	79.7	91.0	97.7	34.59	38.22	41.62	9,977
Foundry and machine shop products	42.6	42.1	41.9	89.6	100.2	109.5	38.17	42.18	45.88	7,026
Sheet metal work	41.8	41.5	42.5	80.8	92.9	100.9	33.77	38.55	42.88	12,143
*Non-ferrous metal products	43.0	43.1	43.2	86.8	98.9	106.9	37.32	42.63	46.18	36,538
Smelting and refining	..	..	44.6	..	..	116.5	..	..	51.96	15,965
Aluminum and its products	..	..	42.4	..	..	99.4	..	..	42.15	5,159
Brass and copper manufacturing	..	41.8	42.1	..	95.5	104.2	..	39.92	43.87	8,634
Non-metallic mineral products	43.1	42.7	42.2	91.9	107.8	117.7	39.61	46.03	49.67	10,099
Petroleum and its products	41.4	41.6	41.3	101.1	113.0	125.7	41.86	48.26	51.91	6,538
Miscellaneous manufactured products	40.9	40.7	41.2	71.1	79.7	85.1	29.08	32.44	35.06	15,647
MINING	42.2	42.6	42.6	98.0	111.1	117.2	41.36	47.33	49.93	70,401
Coal	36.9	38.2	37.4	110.4	123.5	128.3	40.74	47.18	47.98	21,322
Metallic ores	44.4	44.7	45.3	99.4	110.2	115.9	44.13	49.26	52.50	38,054
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	44.5	44.2	43.3	77.7	95.1	103.2	34.58	42.03	44.69	11,025
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION	45.6	45.1	45.5	83.7	94.1	99.8	38.17	42.44	45.45	31,069
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	39.2	39.9	40.1	91.0	100.9	107.9	35.67	40.26	43.27	93,756
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	39.3	37.5	38.8	70.7	79.3	85.6	27.79	29.74	33.21	42,426
SERVICES (as listed below)	42.5	42.3	42.2	52.9	58.4	63.6	22.48	24.70	26.84	36,541
Hotels and restaurants	43.4	43.2	43.0	52.2	57.5	62.6	22.65	24.84	26.92	24,374
Personal (chiefly laundries)	40.8	40.6	40.5	54.4	60.3	65.6	22.20	24.48	26.57	12,167

The industries classed in the durable manufactured goods division are indicated by an asterisk.

Table 14.- Averages of Hours Per Week and Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners, by Industrial Divisions and Groups, Canada, at June 1 and Dec. 1, 1947-49.

Industry	Average Hours Worked						Average Hourly Earnings					
	1947		1948		1949		1947		1948		1949	
	June 1	Dec. 1	June 1	Dec. 1	June 1	Dec. 1	June 1	Dec. 1	June 1	Dec. 1	June 1	Dec. 1
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
MANUFACTURING	42.9	43.5	41.7	43.2	40.8	42.9	79.9	85.6	91.4	96.0	99.1	100.0
*Durable manufactured goods	43.0	43.8	41.6	43.4	41.1	43.0	86.2	92.8	98.4	104.1	106.5	108.7
Non-durable manufactured goods	42.7	43.2	41.7	43.1	40.5	42.9	73.4	78.3	84.4	87.7	91.5	91.5
Animal products - edible	43.6	44.5	43.7	42.4	43.7	42.5	74.4	84.4	85.4	94.3	94.2	99.8
Dairy products	46.6	47.1	47.1	46.0	46.8	46.2	66.3	70.9	74.6	73.5	74.2	76.4
Meat products	42.0	44.3	42.6	42.6	43.6	43.5	83.1	91.5	95.3	103.1	104.8	108.9
Leather products	41.3	40.3	37.4	41.1	38.1	40.2	62.7	68.5	70.4	73.5	75.2	78.6
Leather boots and shoes	41.5	40.0	37.2	40.7	38.1	39.2	59.3	64.9	67.1	70.6	72.5	74.0
*Lumber products	42.2	42.3	40.3	41.7	40.0	42.1	72.6	79.6	82.2	89.4	90.2	92.3
Rough and dressed lumber	41.9	41.3	39.8	40.7	40.0	41.0	76.1	84.2	86.3	95.1	94.4	98.7
Containers	42.4	42.9	41.1	44.2	40.7	45.9	67.8	76.4	74.1	78.9	79.7	76.8
Furniture	42.9	43.7	41.1	42.7	39.9	43.7	69.3	75.3	77.9	84.1	86.4	86.5
*Musical instruments	43.5	45.5	43.4	45.9	42.6	46.2	66.8	71.9	78.1	81.2	83.1	87.6
Plant products - edible	41.6	42.0	41.7	43.6	40.8	43.9	64.6	68.1	72.4	74.0	77.8	77.5
Flour and other milled products	44.1	45.2	43.5	45.8	42.5	44.5	75.4	83.0	86.9	90.3	94.5	95.9
Fruit and vegetable preserving	38.0	39.0	37.9	42.1	36.0	41.0	61.6	63.4	69.0	69.2	74.8	72.8
Bread and bakery products	..	..	43.7	44.0	44.4	44.2	..	..	72.5	75.2	77.7	78.3
Chocolate and cocoa products	39.6	42.2	39.6	42.7	38.8	43.8	57.2	58.1	63.0	63.2	67.7	66.3
Pulp and paper products	45.5	46.2	45.2	45.4	44.3	45.4	89.8	93.5	101.3	109.4	108.5	108.5
Pulp and paper	49.1	49.7	49.6	48.9	47.5	48.2	97.6	100.2	107.2	112.7	113.0	114.4
Paper products	42.9	43.8	41.1	42.9	41.2	44.4	68.5	74.4	80.1	81.8	84.2	85.6
Printing and publishing	40.7	41.6	40.0	41.0	40.6	41.4	88.6	93.5	102.9	106.6	114.9	115.6
Rubber products	43.1	43.5	40.9	42.5	38.8	41.8	84.8	91.0	99.5	102.8	107.7	102.3
Textile - all branches	41.5	41.9	39.6	41.8	37.5	41.4	61.6	66.2	71.7	75.7	79.3	80.0
Thread, yarn and cloth	44.7	45.0	42.4	44.5	39.6	44.2	61.1	66.5	73.1	77.9	84.1	84.6
Cotton yarn and cloth	44.5	44.6	41.4	43.4	38.1	43.6	60.3	67.1	73.5	79.3	85.3	84.9
Woollen yarn and cloth	43.2	44.1	41.3	44.1	39.7	43.8	61.7	66.4	72.0	75.9	80.3	80.0
Synthetic silk and silk goods	45.7	46.1	45.5	46.5	41.7	45.5	61.9	66.4	73.5	77.9	85.4	87.2
Hosiery and knit goods	41.3	42.0	39.9	41.9	36.8	42.4	58.3	61.4	66.7	70.5	73.9	76.1
Garments and personal furnishings	37.7	38.0	36.0	38.1	34.8	37.2	62.8	66.9	71.1	74.3	76.1	75.2
Tobacco	42.1	42.1	40.3	43.3	40.9	42.4	62.0	65.8	78.1	82.0	86.7	89.0
Beverages	43.5	44.0	43.8	43.1	41.9	43.9	80.4	85.1	90.2	96.5	98.0	100.6
Distilled and malt liquors	43.2	43.6	43.3	42.5	40.7	43.4	82.6	87.9	94.5	101.0	104.3	105.8
Chemicals and allied products	43.0	43.6	43.1	43.9	43.3	44.1	78.8	85.6	91.5	95.6	98.8	99.6
Drugs and medicines	41.5	41.2	40.3	41.1	39.0	41.4	68.9	70.1	76.2	78.8	82.5	83.7
*Clay, glass and stone products	44.4	46.3	44.2	45.8	43.8	45.7	78.3	84.0	89.3	95.6	97.2	98.5
Glass products	44.3	46.4	44.0	45.8	44.5	46.2	75.0	80.5	84.3	89.3	91.8	94.4
Lime, gypsum and cement products	..	..	45.8	47.1	45.6	46.9	..	..	88.5	92.7	96.4	99.3
*Electrical apparatus	41.1	42.1	40.4	41.6	39.5	41.9	83.4	91.9	98.8	106.0	109.8	109.2
Heavy electrical apparatus	45.0	42.8	42.5	46.2	41.9	43.0	89.5	97.5	106.1	117.5	120.0	122.0
*Iron and steel products	43.4	44.2	41.8	43.8	41.2	43.0	91.2	97.1	103.9	108.3	111.4	114.3
Crude, rolled and forged products	44.8	46.2	44.3	44.7	44.0	43.1	93.1	99.4	108.2	111.0	118.3	120.9
Machinery (other than vehicles)	44.8	45.4	42.2	44.7	40.7	43.6	84.6	90.1	95.0	100.6	104.0	106.7
Agricultural implements	41.4	43.3	41.1	43.0	41.0	41.2	90.0	98.9	109.9	113.1	114.8	119.0
Land vehicles and aircraft	42.8	43.0	41.3	43.4	41.0	42.8	96.8	102.6	109.8	114.8	115.2	118.8
Railway rolling stock	44.8	43.4	43.7	45.2	42.8	44.9	94.4	95.9	109.8	111.9	112.2	115.0
Automobiles and parts	40.5	42.4	39.0	41.2	38.2	40.0	101.1	111.5	112.4	121.6	122.0	124.7
Aeroplanes and parts	43.6	43.9	39.8	44.9	43.9	46.0	90.8	92.3	95.9	101.1	103.8	113.4
Steel shipbuilding and repairing	44.0	46.5	42.5	43.1	40.1	42.7	93.7	97.7	101.7	107.1	108.4	111.6
Iron and steel fabrication (n.e.s.)	42.5	43.2	40.0	43.0	40.1	43.1	88.1	93.2	99.4	103.5	106.0	109.6
Hardware, tools and cutlery	43.3	43.9	40.7	43.4	41.1	43.2	80.0	85.3	90.2	95.8	97.3	98.1
Foundry and machine shop products	43.0	43.7	40.8	44.8	39.0	42.6	88.7	95.7	99.2	106.5	108.5	112.9
Sheet metal work	42.1	43.0	39.9	42.8	40.4	43.0	79.9	85.5	92.4	97.4	100.0	102.7
*Non-ferrous metal products	43.2	43.9	42.3	44.4	42.7	44.3	84.5	93.3	96.3	103.6	106.5	109.1
Smelting and refining	..	..	..	..	45.2	45.4	..	..	..	..	114.5	118.1
Aluminum and its products	..	..	..	..	41.0	43.0	..	..	..	..	96.9	100.7
Brass and copper manufacturing	..	..	41.6	43.0	40.6	42.9	..	..	95.5	100.5	104.8	106.6
Non-metallic mineral products	42.8	43.7	43.0	43.2	41.8	42.6	91.3	97.7	105.5	114.3	117.9	121.6
Petroleum and its products	41.0	42.1	42.4	42.6	41.1	42.0	100.5	104.9	111.9	122.7	126.1	129.7
Miscellaneous manufactured products	41.1	42.5	39.7	42.6	39.1	43.0	71.4	76.3	79.9	82.1	85.9	86.3
MINING	40.5	43.5	42.7	44.0	41.2	44.4	96.9	103.0	110.6	115.3	117.0	119.6
Coal	30.7	38.9	37.8	40.3	33.5	40.3	112.7	111.9	126.0	127.4	127.3	132.8
Metallic ores	44.7	45.7	45.1	46.1	45.4	46.4	97.8	104.4	108.4	114.2	116.0	117.6
Non-metallic minerals (except coal)	44.4	45.9	44.3	44.4	40.9	45.7	76.5	84.6	93.9	99.4	103.7	105.1
LOCAL TRANSPORTATION	44.9	45.4	44.4	45.6	44.7	46.0	83.9	88.4	93.2	97.5	99.1	102.5
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	39.1	40.9	38.8	41.1	38.6	41.1	90.9	96.5	99.5	105.0	107.0	109.1
HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION	37.4	36.6	37.2	37.0	38.1	38.8	71.3	74.7	78.9	81.7	85.1	86.5
SERVICES (as listed below)	42.7	42.4	42.3	42.4	41.8	42.7	52.3	56.0	59.5	61.6	64.2	64.8
Hotels and restaurants	43.4	42.9	43.1	42.9	42.7	43.6	51.6	54.7	59.4	60.9	63.5	63.5
Personal (chiefly laundries)	41.3	41.2	40.6	41.4	40.1	41.0	53.3	58.5	59.9	62.9	65.8	67.7

* The industries classed in the durable manufactured goods division are indicated by an asterisk.

Table 15 - Average Weekly Wages and Salaries and Average Weekly Wages of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Manufacturing and in Durable and Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing, Canada, Annual Averages, 1945-49, and Monthly Averages, 1947-49.

Year and Month	All Manufactures ^{1/}		Durable Manufactured Goods		Non-Durable Manufactured Goods	
	Average Weekly Wages & Salaries		Average Weekly Wages & Salaries		Average Weekly Wages & Salaries	
1945 - Average	\$32.57	\$30.71	\$35.58	\$34.28	\$29.24	\$26.53
1946 - Average	32.38	29.87	34.76	32.70	30.27	27.18
1947 - Average	36.45	34.13	39.07	37.23	34.07	31.05
1948 - Average	40.79	38.53	43.57	41.52	38.20	35.28
1949 - Average	44.09	41.71	47.26	45.26	41.18	38.05
*Jan. 1, 1947	32.23	29.07	34.40	31.65	30.29	26.44
Feb. 1	35.22	33.00	37.91	36.07	32.82	29.91
Mar. 1	35.69	33.46	38.48	36.71	33.17	30.20
Apr. 1	35.87	33.52	38.59	36.80	33.38	30.39
May 1	36.13	33.83	38.83	36.98	33.67	30.69
June 1	36.52	34.28	38.91	37.07	34.32	31.34
July 1	36.34	33.94	38.71	36.89	34.18	31.08
Aug. 1	36.85	34.55	39.26	37.36	34.65	31.64
Sept. 1	37.05	34.77	39.49	37.74	34.83	31.95
Oct. 1	37.94	35.95	40.94	39.41	35.21	32.46
Nov. 1	38.42	36.34	41.26	39.70	35.86	33.14
Dec. 1	39.15	37.24	42.09	40.55	36.50	33.83
*Jan. 1, 1948	36.15	33.17	38.31	35.77	34.14	30.48
Feb. 1	39.26	37.06	41.55	39.80	37.10	34.28
Mar. 1	40.11	38.02	42.85	41.23	37.58	34.74
*Apr. 1	39.46	37.02	41.87	39.96	37.19	33.99
May 1	40.66	38.53	43.36	41.75	38.11	35.18
June 1	40.49	38.11	43.03	40.93	38.12	35.19
July 1	41.03	38.77	43.89	41.96	38.36	35.44
Aug. 1	41.32	39.03	44.00	41.92	38.83	36.04
Sept. 1	41.33	38.95	44.44	42.38	38.46	35.61
Oct. 1	42.74	40.68	46.12	44.43	39.63	36.98
Nov. 1	43.28	41.16	46.43	44.67	40.36	37.87
Dec. 1	43.59	41.47	46.88	45.18	40.52	37.80
*Jan. 1, 1949	42.12	39.46	45.23	42.97	39.19	35.90
Feb. 1	44.04	41.70	47.17	45.36	41.12	38.13
Mar. 1	44.27	41.97	47.43	45.49	41.30	38.26
Apr. 1	44.43	42.13	47.51	45.66	41.50	38.47
May 1	44.31	41.91	47.30	45.35	41.49	38.37
June 1	43.16	40.43	46.00	43.77	40.49	37.06
July 1	43.95	41.42	47.26	45.24	40.90	37.62
Aug. 1	43.90	41.40	46.90	44.84	41.15	37.99
Sept. 1	44.05	41.72	47.35	45.31	41.12	38.15
Oct. 1	44.72	42.40	48.20	46.35	41.63	38.58
Nov. 1	44.95	42.59	48.15	46.22	42.09	39.21
Dec. 1	45.23	42.90	48.62	46.74	42.21	39.25

^{1/}Exclusive of electric light and power. *The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1948.

Table 16.- Averages of Hours Per Week and Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Manufacturing and in Durable and Non-Durable Goods Manufacturing, Canada, Annual Averages, 1945-49, and Monthly Averages, 1947-49.

Year and Month	Average Hours Worked			Average Hourly Earnings		
	All Manu- factures	Durable Goods	Non-Durable Goods	All Manu- factures	Durable Goods	Non-Durable Goods
	no.	no.	no.	¢	¢	¢
1945-Average	44.3	44.7	43.7	69.4	76.7	60.7
1946-Average	42.7	42.8	42.6	70.0	76.4	63.8
1947-Average	42.5	42.7	42.3	80.3	87.2	73.4
1948-Average	42.2	42.3	42.0	91.3	98.4	84.0
1949-Average	42.3	42.5	42.0	98.6	106.5	90.6
*Jan. 1, 1947	38.1	38.0	38.1	76.3	83.3	69.4
Feb. 1	43.2	43.2	43.1	76.4	83.5	69.4
Mar. 1	43.4	43.6	43.2	77.1	84.2	69.9
Apr. 1	43.2	43.4	43.1	77.6	84.8	70.5
May 1	43.2	43.3	43.1	78.3	85.4	71.2
June 1	42.9	43.0	42.7	79.9	86.2	73.4
July 1	42.0	42.5	41.6	80.8	86.8	74.7
Aug. 1	42.5	42.6	42.3	81.3	87.7	74.8
Sept. 1	42.3	42.5	42.2	82.2	88.8	75.7
Oct. 1	43.1	43.5	42.6	83.4	90.6	76.2
Nov. 1	42.9	43.2	42.7	84.7	91.9	77.6
Dec. 1	43.5	43.8	43.2	85.6	92.6	78.3
*Jan. 1, 1948	38.3	38.5	38.1	86.6	92.9	80.0
Feb. 1	42.8	42.7	42.8	86.6	93.2	80.1
Mar. 1	43.2	43.4	43.0	88.0	95.0	80.8
*Apr. 1	41.6	41.8	41.4	89.0	95.6	82.1
May 1	43.1	43.4	42.7	89.4	96.2	82.4
June 1	41.7	41.6	41.7	91.4	98.4	84.4
July 1	42.0	42.3	41.6	92.3	99.2	85.2
Aug. 1	42.1	42.0	42.1	92.7	99.8	85.6
Sept. 1	41.7	42.0	41.5	93.4	100.9	85.8
Oct. 1	43.0	43.3	42.7	94.6	102.6	86.6
Nov. 1	43.1	43.2	43.0	95.5	103.4	87.6
Dec. 1	43.2	43.4	43.1	96.0	104.1	87.7
*Jan. 1, 1949	40.6	41.0	40.2	97.2	104.8	89.3
Feb. 1	42.9	43.2	42.7	97.2	106.0	89.3
Mar. 1	43.0	43.2	42.7	97.6	105.3	89.6
Apr. 1	42.9	43.2	42.6	98.2	105.7	90.3
May 1	42.5	42.7	42.3	98.6	106.2	90.7
June 1	40.8	41.1	40.5	99.1	106.5	91.5
July 1	41.8	42.4	41.2	99.1	106.7	91.3
Aug. 1	41.9	42.1	41.7	98.8	106.5	91.1
Sept. 1	42.4	42.5	42.2	98.4	106.6	90.4
Oct. 1	42.7	43.0	42.5	99.3	107.8	91.0
Nov. 1	42.8	42.8	42.9	99.5	108.0	91.4
Dec. 1	42.9	43.0	42.9	100.0	109.7	91.5

*The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1948.

Table 17.- Averages of Hours Per Week and Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Manufacturing, by Provinces, Annual Averages, 1945-49, and Monthly, 1947-49.

(a) Average Hours Worked

<u>Year and Month</u>	<u>N.S.</u> no.	<u>N.B.</u> no.	<u>Que.</u> no.	<u>Ont.</u> no.	<u>Man.</u> no.	<u>Sask.</u> no.	<u>Alta.</u> no.	<u>B.C.</u> no.
1945 - Average	46.0	45.6	46.0	43.5	43.2	42.8	43.2	41.8
1946 - Average	43.4	45.3	44.6	41.6	42.5	42.6	42.1	40.6
1947 - Average	43.8	45.1	44.2	41.8	42.1	42.5	42.1	39.0
1948 - Average	43.8	44.8	43.7	41.5	42.4	42.3	42.2	38.1
1949 - Average	43.4	44.6	43.7	41.8	42.4	42.5	42.1	37.8
*Jan. 1, 1947	37.8	40.5	39.5	38.1	38.4	40.6	39.8	34.6
Feb. 1	44.8	46.1	45.0	42.3	42.8	42.3	42.6	39.8
Mar. 1	44.3	46.2	45.2	42.5	42.7	43.7	42.6	40.5
Apr. 1	44.6	46.7	45.1	42.1	43.1	43.5	43.1	40.5
May 1	44.6	46.0	45.2	42.3	42.6	43.0	42.5	39.8
June 1	43.2	45.7	44.8	41.9	42.5	42.7	43.1	40.0
July 1	45.2	45.6	42.3	41.8	42.7	42.5	42.7	39.5
Aug. 1	44.7	44.4	43.9	41.9	41.7	42.9	41.5	39.0
Sept. 1	44.2	45.4	44.4	41.4	42.3	41.2	41.9	38.1
Oct. 1	43.9	44.7	45.0	42.4	41.8	42.5	41.7	39.2
Nov. 1	44.1	45.3	45.0	42.1	42.0	42.4	41.2	38.8
Dec. 1	44.8	44.7	45.6	42.8	43.1	42.8	42.3	38.4
*Jan. 1, 1948	40.0	39.9	39.4	37.7	39.5	39.1	40.0	34.9
Feb. 1	44.8	45.9	44.3	42.1	43.1	43.0	42.7	38.7
Mar. 1	44.1	45.9	45.0	42.6	42.8	43.0	42.5	38.8
*Apr. 1	43.3	44.2	42.8	41.1	42.5	43.2	42.1	37.5
May 1	44.9	45.3	44.7	42.4	43.1	42.6	42.3	39.3
June 1	42.2	43.5	43.8	40.8	41.2	43.2	42.0	37.4
July 1	43.9	45.4	42.8	41.7	42.7	42.0	42.7	37.8
Aug. 1	44.2	44.8	43.6	41.4	42.3	41.5	41.9	37.9
Sept. 1	44.5	46.1	43.1	40.9	42.8	41.3	42.7	38.3
Oct. 1	43.6	45.7	45.0	42.3	43.1	41.9	41.6	38.9
Nov. 1	44.7	45.7	45.1	42.3	43.1	43.2	42.9	38.5
Dec. 1	45.0	45.6	45.1	42.4	43.0	43.0	42.4	39.0
*Jan. 1, 1949	41.0	41.7	42.3	40.3	40.3	40.9	40.1	35.1
Feb. 1	44.3	45.6	44.5	42.4	42.4	42.7	42.0	38.2
Mar. 1	44.0	45.4	44.5	42.6	42.8	42.7	42.4	37.4
Apr. 1	43.9	45.0	44.4	42.3	42.9	42.8	42.9	38.6
May 1	44.1	44.3	44.1	42.0	41.7	43.0	41.6	37.9
June 1	43.3	43.1	41.8	40.3	41.2	43.3	41.4	37.4
July 1	43.2	44.4	42.1	41.8	42.7	42.7	42.4	38.4
Aug. 1	42.8	44.8	43.1	41.4	42.5	42.5	41.6	37.8
Sept. 1	42.9	44.6	43.8	41.8	43.0	42.6	42.9	38.2
Oct. 1	43.5	45.4	44.4	42.2	42.8	42.6	42.2	38.1
Nov. 1	44.2	44.8	44.4	42.3	42.9	42.0	42.9	38.4
Dec. 1	43.0	45.5	44.5	42.4	43.2	42.3	42.7	38.6

*The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1948.

Table 17.- Averages of Hours Per Week and Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Manufacturing, by Provinces, Annual Averages, 1945-49, and Monthly, 1947-49.

(b) Average Hourly Earnings

<u>Year and Month</u>	<u>N.S.</u> ¢	<u>N.B.</u> ¢	<u>Que.</u> ¢	<u>Ont.</u> ¢	<u>Man.</u> ¢	<u>Sask.</u> ¢	<u>Alta.</u> ¢	<u>B.C.</u> ¢
1945 - Average	71.0	62.5	64.1	71.3	68.1	67.6	71.6	83.0
1946 - Average	68.7	64.7	64.4	72.2	71.0	70.8	72.2	84.1
1947 - Average	75.1	73.6	72.7	84.2	79.5	81.4	79.6	96.3
1948 - Average	82.8	82.7	82.8	95.8	89.0	92.9	91.4	108.8
1949 - Average	89.0	88.7	89.5	103.3	95.8	100.7	100.1	118.4
Jan. 1, 1947	71.2	70.8	69.2	79.8	77.1	76.8	76.0	91.4
Feb. 1	71.9	70.7	69.1	80.0	77.1	78.6	76.0	91.8
Mar. 1	73.6	70.8	69.5	80.7	77.3	79.1	76.9	93.0
Apr. 1	76.0	70.9	69.9	81.5	77.6	78.3	77.4	92.8
May 1	75.1	71.4	70.7	82.2	78.1	79.5	78.9	93.5
June 1	74.6	73.5	72.6	83.7	79.0	79.8	79.4	94.8
July 1	75.4	74.0	73.9	84.1	80.0	80.3	79.9	96.0
Aug. 1	75.8	74.3	73.7	85.0	80.1	82.0	79.3	98.3
Sept. 1	76.7	75.9	74.4	86.3	80.6	83.7	80.5	98.4
Oct. 1	76.0	76.3	75.8	87.4	81.5	84.3	81.9	100.3
Nov. 1	78.2	77.0	76.5	89.1	82.6	86.8	84.7	101.7
Dec. 1	77.1	77.4	77.2	90.2	83.0	87.4	84.8	103.3
Jan. 1, 1948	78.4	79.5	78.6	90.5	84.3	88.7	85.6	105.4
Feb. 1	79.3	78.0	78.9	90.6	84.1	88.4	86.7	104.8
Mar. 1	79.6	78.1	79.6	92.6	84.0	89.2	87.1	105.9
Apr. 1	81.8	80.1	80.6	93.5	85.1	89.2	88.4	106.3
May 1	82.8	80.4	80.8	94.3	85.4	89.7	88.1	106.3
June 1	85.8	83.0	82.5	96.1	90.7	92.7	92.6	108.7
July 1	85.0	83.8	84.4	96.3	90.8	92.6	92.1	108.9
Aug. 1	84.0	84.8	84.6	97.0	91.4	93.9	93.0	108.9
Sept. 1	83.7	84.2	84.8	98.2	92.1	95.2	93.4	108.8
Oct. 1	84.9	86.4	85.9	99.3	93.4	97.5	95.3	111.3
Nov. 1	84.8	86.9	86.5	100.3	93.5	98.8	96.6	114.7
Dec. 1	84.0	87.6	86.8	100.9	93.6	98.5	97.7	115.7
Jan. 1, 1949	86.6	89.3	88.3	101.8	94.5	98.4	99.3	117.6
Feb. 1	87.2	88.5	88.2	102.0	94.6	98.7	99.4	118.0
Mar. 1	86.9	88.6	88.4	102.5	94.7	99.4	100.0	118.5
Apr. 1	87.7	89.6	89.2	103.0	95.5	99.0	99.2	118.8
May 1	87.9	89.9	89.3	103.5	95.9	100.4	100.1	119.0
June 1	92.6	88.1	90.1	103.7	96.5	100.9	100.6	118.5
July 1	88.1	88.3	90.7	103.3	95.6	100.4	100.3	118.5
Aug. 1	90.0	87.1	89.7	103.6	96.0	101.6	99.2	118.3
Sept. 1	90.7	88.1	89.5	103.0	95.8	101.1	99.1	116.9
Oct. 1	90.8	88.6	90.1	104.1	96.6	102.4	100.8	118.1
Nov. 1	89.9	89.1	90.4	104.2	96.9	102.4	101.4	119.4
Dec. 1	89.9	89.6	90.6	104.9	97.4	103.2	101.7	119.5

Table 18. - Averages of Hours Per Week and Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in the Manufacturing in Five Large Cities, Annual Averages, 1945-49, and Monthly Averages, 1947-49.

(a) Average Hours Worked

<u>Year and Month</u>	<u>Montreal</u> no.	<u>Toronto</u> no.	<u>Hamilton</u> no.	<u>Winnipeg</u> no.	<u>Vancouver</u> no.
1945 - Average	44.5	41.8	43.6	43.0	41.2
1946 - Average	42.7	40.5	41.5	42.0	39.5
1947 - Average	42.0	40.4	41.8	41.6	38.5
1948 - Average	42.0	40.3	41.5	42.0	37.5
1949 - Average	42.2	40.7	41.9	42.0	37.3
*Jan. 1, 1947	37.0	36.7	38.2	37.5	32.8
Feb. 1	42.9	40.6	42.8	42.2	39.0
Mar. 1	42.9	40.9	43.4	42.2	39.9
Apr. 1	43.2	40.8	42.3	42.5	40.2
May 1	43.1	40.9	42.0	42.1	39.9
June 1	42.6	40.5	42.2	42.2	39.8
July 1	40.4	40.7	41.5	42.3	39.0
Aug. 1	41.2	40.2	41.9	41.2	38.2
Sept. 1	41.9	40.1	41.4	41.7	38.2
Oct. 1	42.6	40.8	42.2	41.2	38.6
Nov. 1	43.1	40.9	41.1	41.4	38.1
Dec. 1	43.4	41.4	42.6	42.8	38.3
*Jan. 1, 1948	37.4	36.9	39.4	39.0	33.6
Feb. 1	42.5	41.0	42.4	42.6	38.5
Mar. 1	43.2	41.1	42.3	42.3	38.1
*Apr. 1	41.4	39.7	42.0	42.0	37.0
May 1	42.9	41.2	42.7	42.7	38.5
June 1	41.3	39.4	40.8	40.7	36.5
July 1	41.4	40.7	41.1	42.3	37.5
Aug. 1	42.0	40.5	42.1	42.0	36.9
Sept. 1	40.9	39.7	40.2	42.4	38.1
Oct. 1	43.3	41.1	42.1	42.6	38.3
Nov. 1	43.5	41.3	41.1	42.6	38.0
Dec. 1	43.8	41.4	42.0	42.7	38.4
*Jan. 1, 1949	41.1	39.1	40.8	39.8	34.9
Feb. 1	42.7	41.1	42.9	42.0	37.7
Mar. 1	42.7	41.4	43.1	42.4	36.1
Apr. 1	43.0	41.2	42.9	42.4	38.0
May 1	42.6	41.2	43.0	41.3	37.4
June 1	40.4	39.2	40.6	40.7	36.7
July 1	40.8	40.6	41.7	42.2	37.8
Aug. 1	41.3	40.2	40.7	42.2	37.5
Sept. 1	42.3	40.6	41.4	42.7	37.6
Oct. 1	42.9	41.1	42.0	42.5	37.8
Nov. 1	43.1	41.5	41.2	42.6	37.8
Dec. 1	43.2	41.6	42.5	42.9	37.8

*The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1948.

Table 18.- Averages of Hours Per Week and Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Workers in Manufacturing in Five Large Cities, Annual Averages, 1945-49, and Monthly Averages, 1947-49. (Continued)

(b) Average Hourly Earnings

Year and Month		Montreal	Toronto	Hamilton	Winnipeg	Vancouver
		\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1945 - Average		69.5	72.5	73.4	68.1	84.7
1946 - Average		69.1	72.6	73.7	70.8	83.9
1947 - Average		77.1	83.9	87.1	78.8	95.3
1948 - Average		87.1	95.5	101.4	88.3	107.0
1949 - Average		94.5	102.1	111.5	94.9	116.4
Jan.	1, 1947	74.2	79.0	83.1	76.8	91.4
Feb.	1	74.1	79.8	83.7	76.6	91.9
Mar.	1	74.7	80.6	84.4	76.7	92.7
Apr.	1	74.9	81.5	85.4	77.3	92.2
May	1	75.7	82.2	85.5	77.6	92.8
June	1	76.3	83.2	86.3	77.9	93.7
July	1	77.6	83.7	86.0	79.3	93.8
Aug.	1	77.3	84.5	87.1	79.0	95.8
Sept.	1	78.3	86.0	88.9	79.6	96.8
Oct.	1	79.9	87.7	90.3	80.4	99.5
Nov.	1	80.7	88.5	91.0	81.9	101.0
Dec.	1	81.4	89.9	93.6	82.3	101.9
Jan.	1, 1948	82.6	90.2	94.9	83.7	102.9
Feb.	1	82.8	91.6	95.8	83.3	103.3
Mar.	1	83.8	92.2	96.9	83.2	104.8
Apr.	1	84.8	93.2	97.7	84.5	105.3
May	1	85.1	94.2	102.0	84.8	105.8
June	1	87.3	96.0	102.4	90.0	106.7
July	1	88.5	95.8	102.8	90.0	108.3
Aug.	1	88.4	96.6	104.1	90.4	108.6
Sept.	1	88.9	97.3	104.4	91.2	105.9
Oct.	1	90.4	99.3	104.5	92.5	109.6
Nov.	1	91.1	99.7	104.7	92.7	113.0
Dec.	1	91.6	99.8	107.1	93.0	114.0
Jan.	1, 1949	93.1	100.1	108.5	93.7	114.2
Feb.	1	93.1	101.3	109.2	93.7	115.2
Mar.	1	93.5	101.7	109.7	93.9	115.4
Apr.	1	94.1	102.3	109.1	94.7	116.2
May	1	94.0	102.5	111.2	95.0	116.6
June	1	94.8	102.7	112.5	95.4	116.9
July	1	95.7	102.2	111.8	94.5	117.0
Aug.	1	94.6	102.0	112.5	94.8	116.8
Sept.	1	94.3	102.1	112.4	95.1	115.8
Oct.	1	95.1	102.7	113.2	95.8	117.5
Nov.	1	95.4	102.7	113.1	96.0	117.3
Dec.	1	95.8	103.4	114.7	96.7	117.7

Table 19 - Averages of Hours Per Week and Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Specified Industries, Canada, Annual Averages, 1945-49 and Monthly Averages, 1947-49.

(a) Average Hours Worked

<u>Year and Month</u>		<u>Mining</u> <u>All Branches</u> no.	<u>Coal</u> <u>Mining</u> no.	<u>Metallic</u> <u>Mining</u> no.	<u>Non-Metallic</u> <u>Mining</u> no.	<u>Local</u> <u>Transportation</u> no.
1945 - Average		43.8	40.2	45.8	46.5	47.3
1946 - Average		43.2	40.2	45.1	45.1	46.3
1947 - Average		42.2	36.9	44.4	44.5	45.6
1948 - Average		42.6	38.2	44.7	44.2	45.1
1949 - Average		42.6	37.4	45.3	43.3	45.5
*Jan.	1, 1947	34.9	26.8	39.3	39.8	44.8
Feb.	1	43.3	40.1	45.6	44.1	46.8
Mar.	1	43.6	35.9	45.9	45.3	46.8
Apr.	1	43.2	38.3	44.3	45.2	45.5
May	1	43.4	38.1	44.6	45.2	45.6
June	1	40.5	30.7	44.7	44.4	44.9
July	1	42.2	37.6	44.5	43.8	45.8
Aug.	1	42.9	39.2	44.8	44.4	45.6
Sept.	1	42.5	38.6	44.2	44.8	45.5
Oct.	1	43.5	39.9	44.9	46.2	45.6
Nov.	1	42.9	38.4	44.8	45.5	44.8
Dec.	1	43.5	38.9	45.7	45.9	45.4
*Jan.	1, 1948	36.6	30.5	39.0	41.6	43.7
Feb.	1	43.8	40.0	45.4	43.9	45.4
Mar.	1	42.9	36.4	46.0	45.3	45.5
*Apr.	1	42.3	38.6	44.2	43.4	44.4
May	1	43.2	39.4	45.1	44.8	44.9
June	1	42.7	37.8	45.1	44.3	44.4
July	1	43.0	38.1	45.0	45.6	45.4
Aug.	1	42.9	39.5	44.6	43.7	45.4
Sept.	1	43.2	39.6	45.0	43.9	45.7
Oct.	1	43.4	39.0	45.4	44.7	45.2
Nov.	1	43.5	39.4	45.3	45.3	45.2
Dec.	1	44.0	40.3	46.1	44.4	45.6
*Jan.	1, 1949	38.4	31.2	41.8	41.0	44.5
Feb.	1	44.0	40.3	45.9	44.9	45.4
Mar.	1	42.5	37.4	45.5	42.5	45.7
Apr.	1	42.3	36.6	45.5	42.6	45.5
May	1	41.4	34.7	44.6	42.9	45.4
June	1	41.2	33.5	45.4	40.9	44.7
July	1	42.6	37.8	45.5	41.8	45.4
Aug.	1	42.9	39.0	45.1	43.0	45.6
Sept.	1	42.9	38.4	45.1	43.6	46.1
Oct.	1	43.8	39.4	45.8	44.9	45.6
Nov.	1	44.5	40.3	46.5	45.4	46.0
Dec.	1	44.4	40.3	46.4	45.7	46.0

*The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1948.

Table 19.- Averages of Hours Per Week and Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Specified Industries, Canada, Annual Averages, 1945-49, and Monthly Averages, 1947-49.

(b) Average Hourly Earnings

<u>Year and Month</u>		<u>Mining</u> <u>All Branches</u> ¢	<u>Coal</u> <u>Mining</u> ¢	<u>Metallic</u> <u>Mining</u> ¢	<u>Non-Metallic</u> <u>Mining</u> ¢	<u>Local</u> <u>Transportation</u> ¢
1945 - Average		85.0	93.8	85.0	65.9	69.9
1946 - Average		87.3	95.9	87.4	67.5	72.6
1947 - Average		98.0	110.4	99.4	77.7	83.7
1948 - Average		111.1	123.5	110.2	95.1	94.1
1949 - Average		117.2	128.3	115.9	103.2	99.9
Jan.	1, 1947	94.4	106.0	95.3	74.0	78.8
Feb.	1	94.0	102.3	94.1	74.1	81.1
Mar.	1	95.1	114.7	95.8	73.8	81.8
Apr.	1	95.8	113.6	96.8	75.1	82.1
May	1	96.6	114.7	97.8	75.5	82.6
June	1	96.9	112.7	97.8	76.5	83.9
July	1	98.9	109.8	101.0	77.3	84.5
Aug.	1	98.6	107.4	101.0	78.2	83.8
Sept.	1	100.6	111.1	102.6	80.2	84.8
Oct.	1	101.1	110.9	103.0	81.2	85.4
Nov.	1	101.1	110.3	103.0	82.3	87.6
Dec.	1	103.0	111.9	104.4	84.6	88.4
Jan.	1, 1948	104.1	115.3	104.3	86.4	90.8
Feb.	1	104.5	109.9	105.9	92.8	91.2
Mar.	1	108.1	120.2	106.6	94.5	91.7
Apr.	1	110.7	124.8	108.3	95.2	92.4
May	1	111.0	126.2	108.1	94.3	92.2
June	1	110.6	126.0	108.4	93.9	93.2
July	1	111.8	124.9	111.2	94.6	94.0
Aug.	1	113.5	125.6	113.4	95.5	95.1
Sept.	1	113.9	126.7	113.7	96.6	95.9
Oct.	1	114.8	126.8	114.6	98.5	97.3
Nov.	1	115.1	127.7	114.1	99.4	97.6
Dec.	1	115.3	127.4	114.2	99.4	97.6
Jan.	1, 1949	117.1	130.6	115.9	101.6	97.8
Feb.	1	116.0	128.2	113.7	101.8	97.9
Mar.	1	118.1	127.6	115.9	105.3	98.1
Apr.	1	117.5	127.3	115.1	105.8	98.4
May	1	117.2	126.4	116.2	104.4	98.7
June	1	117.0	127.3	116.0	103.7	99.1
July	1	116.6	125.6	116.0	103.0	99.5
Aug.	1	115.9	127.4	115.3	101.6	101.6
Sept.	1	115.8	126.9	115.9	101.0	101.3
Oct.	1	116.8	127.7	116.4	102.5	101.4
Nov.	1	118.6	132.1	117.2	102.8	101.6
Dec.	1	119.6	132.8	117.6	105.1	102.8

Table 20.- Averages of Hours Per Week and Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Specified Industries, Canada, Annual Averages, 1945-49, and Monthly Averages, 1947-49.

(a) Average Hours Worked

<u>Year and Month</u>	<u>Building Construction</u> no.	<u>Highway Construction</u> no.	<u>Services as Specified</u> no.	<u>Hotels Restaurants</u> no.	<u>Personal Services</u> no.
1945 - Average	40.4	36.7	43.8	45.1	41.2
1946 - Average	38.7	37.7	43.2	44.4	40.9
1947 - Average	39.2	39.3	42.5	43.4	40.8
1948 - Average	39.9	37.5	42.3	43.2	40.6
1949 - Average	40.1	38.8	42.2	43.0	40.5
*Jan. 1, 1947	32.8	37.7	40.9	43.0	37.2
Feb. 1	38.9	43.4	42.6	43.6	41.0
Mar. 1	40.1	46.3	43.3	44.2	41.6
Apr. 1	38.9	39.5	43.1	43.8	41.9
May 1	39.7	36.9	43.2	43.7	42.1
June 1	39.1	37.4	42.7	43.4	41.3
July 1	38.8	38.7	42.3	43.1	40.8
Aug. 1	40.5	39.1	42.5	43.6	40.4
Sept. 1	40.0	39.6	42.4	43.3	40.6
Oct. 1	40.5	38.9	42.5	43.3	40.9
Nov. 1	40.7	37.4	42.4	43.2	40.9
Dec. 1	40.9	36.6	42.4	42.9	41.2
*Jan. 1, 1948	33.8	35.6	41.2	43.1	37.6
Feb. 1	40.1	38.2	42.6	43.6	40.6
Mar. 1	41.2	39.8	43.0	43.8	41.3
*Apr. 1	37.6	36.6	43.1	44.0	41.3
May 1	40.8	35.7	42.9	43.5	41.8
June 1	38.8	37.2	42.3	43.1	40.6
July 1	40.0	38.0	41.9	42.9	39.9
Aug. 1	40.8	35.8	42.4	43.4	40.3
Sept. 1	40.9	38.3	42.1	43.0	40.3
Oct. 1	41.8	39.2	42.2	42.7	41.0
Nov. 1	41.7	39.1	41.9	42.2	41.2
Dec. 1	41.1	37.0	42.4	42.9	41.4
*Jan. 1, 1949	35.6	35.9	41.4	42.8	38.5
Feb. 1	39.6	40.6	42.2	42.9	40.8
Mar. 1	40.8	40.3	42.4	43.4	40.6
Apr. 1	40.5	39.1	42.6	43.4	41.2
May 1	40.4	35.2	42.3	43.0	41.1
June 1	38.6	38.1	41.8	42.7	40.1
July 1	39.1	39.9	42.3	43.1	40.7
Aug. 1	41.1	40.3	42.2	43.2	40.1
Sept. 1	41.1	39.4	42.5	43.4	40.5
Oct. 1	41.5	38.6	42.0	42.5	40.9
Nov. 1	41.2	38.9	41.9	42.4	40.8
Dec. 1	41.1	38.8	42.7	43.6	41.0

*The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1948.

Table 20.- Averages of Hours Per Week and Hourly Earnings of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Specified Industries, Canada, Annual Averages, 1945-49, and Monthly Averages, 1947-49.

(b) Average Hourly Earnings

<u>Year and Month</u>		<u>Building Construction</u>	<u>Highway Construction</u>	<u>Services as Specified</u>	<u>Hotels Restaurants</u>	<u>Personal Services</u>
		¢	¢	¢	¢	¢
1945 - Average		80.9	63.2	43.0	41.3	46.9
1946 - Average		83.4	65.7	46.0	44.8	48.4
1947 - Average		91.0	70.7	52.9	52.2	54.4
1948 - Average		100.9	79.3	58.4	57.5	60.3
1949 - Average		107.9	85.6	63.6	62.6	65.6
Jan.	1, 1947	86.3	66.3	51.3	51.3	51.4
Feb.	1	87.6	67.3	50.9	51.0	50.7
Mar.	1	88.2	67.4	51.5	51.5	51.5
Apr.	1	88.1	69.2	51.7	51.1	52.7
May	1	89.3	71.1	52.0	51.6	52.8
June	1	90.9	71.3	52.3	51.6	53.8
July	1	90.7	71.0	53.1	52.3	54.7
Aug.	1	91.4	71.7	52.6	51.6	55.0
Sept.	1	92.9	71.5	53.5	52.2	56.2
Oct.	1	94.8	72.6	54.7	53.4	57.5
Nov.	1	95.8	74.7	55.1	53.8	58.0
Dec.	1	96.5	74.7	56.0	54.7	58.6
Jan.	1, 1948	96.6	76.0	55.8	54.4	59.1
Feb.	1	99.3	77.5	55.8	54.6	58.4
Mar.	1	99.2	80.7	56.5	55.4	59.0
Apr.	1	99.1	81.1	56.2	54.6	59.4
May	1	98.6	78.8	56.4	54.7	59.7
June	1	99.6	78.9	59.5	59.4	59.9
July	1	100.0	78.8	59.8	59.4	60.5
Aug.	1	101.6	77.5	58.4	57.7	60.1
Sept.	1	103.0	79.1	59.3	58.5	61.0
Oct.	1	104.1	80.3	60.4	59.7	62.0
Nov.	1	104.7	81.0	61.1	60.7	62.0
Dec.	1	105.0	81.7	61.6	60.9	62.9
Jan.	1, 1949	105.7	84.4	61.8	61.1	63.5
Feb.	1	108.9	85.5	62.1	61.4	63.5
Mar.	1	108.0	85.7	63.8	63.7	64.1
Apr.	1	108.9	87.6	63.0	62.3	64.7
May	1	108.5	86.2	63.9	63.1	65.4
June	1	107.0	85.1	64.2	63.5	65.8
July	1	107.2	84.9	63.8	62.5	66.4
Aug.	1	106.7	83.7	63.3	62.1	65.9
Sept.	1	107.8	85.1	63.0	61.6	66.2
Oct.	1	108.2	85.4	64.3	63.1	66.9
Nov.	1	109.0	86.8	64.9	63.8	67.3
Dec.	1	109.1	86.5	64.8	63.5	67.7

Table 21.- Average Weekly Wages of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Manufacturing,
by Provinces, Annual Averages, 1945-49,
and Monthly Averages, 1947-49.

Year and Month	Canada	N.S.	N.B.	Que.	Ont.	Man.	Sask.	Alta.	B.C.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1945 - Average	30.71	32.66	28.50	29.49	31.02	29.42	28.93	30.93	34.69
1946 - Average	29.87	29.82	29.31	28.72	30.04	30.18	30.16	30.40	34.14
1947 - Average	34.13	32.89	33.19	32.13	35.20	33.47	34.60	33.51	37.56
1948 - Average	38.53	36.27	37.05	36.18	39.76	37.74	39.30	38.57	41.45
1949 - Average	41.71	38.63	39.56	39.11	43.18	40.62	42.80	42.14	44.76
*Jan. 1, 1947	29.07	26.91	28.67	27.33	30.40	29.61	31.18	30.25	31.62
Feb. 1	33.00	32.21	32.59	31.10	33.84	33.00	33.25	32.38	36.54
Mar. 1	33.46	32.60	32.71	31.41	34.30	33.01	34.57	32.76	37.67
Apr. 1	33.52	33.90	33.11	31.52	34.31	33.45	34.06	33.36	37.58
May 1	33.83	33.49	32.84	31.98	34.77	33.27	34.19	33.53	37.21
June 1	34.28	32.23	33.59	32.52	35.07	33.58	34.07	34.22	37.92
July 1	33.94	34.08	33.74	31.26	35.15	34.16	34.13	34.12	37.92
Aug. 1	34.55	33.68	32.99	32.35	35.62	33.40	35.18	32.91	38.34
Sept. 1	34.77	33.90	34.46	33.03	35.73	34.09	34.48	33.73	37.49
Oct. 1	35.95	33.36	34.11	34.11	37.06	34.07	35.83	34.15	39.32
Nov. 1	36.34	34.49	34.08	34.43	37.51	34.69	36.80	34.90	39.46
Dec. 1	37.24	34.54	34.60	35.20	38.61	35.77	37.41	35.87	39.67
*Jan. 1, 1948	33.17	31.36	31.72	30.97	34.12	33.30	34.68	34.24	36.78
Feb. 1	37.06	35.53	35.80	34.95	38.14	36.25	38.01	37.02	40.56
Mar. 1	38.02	35.10	35.85	35.82	39.45	35.95	38.36	37.02	41.09
*Apr. 1	37.02	35.42	35.40	34.50	38.43	36.17	38.53	37.22	39.86
May 1	38.53	37.18	36.42	36.12	39.98	36.81	38.21	37.27	41.78
June 1	38.11	36.21	36.11	36.14	39.21	37.37	40.05	38.89	40.65
July 1	38.77	37.32	38.05	36.12	40.16	38.77	38.89	39.33	41.16
Aug. 1	39.03	37.13	37.99	36.89	40.16	38.66	38.97	38.97	41.27
Sept. 1	38.95	37.25	38.82	36.55	40.16	39.42	39.32	39.88	41.67
Oct. 1	40.68	37.02	39.48	38.66	42.00	40.26	40.85	39.64	43.30
Nov. 1	41.16	37.91	39.71	39.01	42.43	40.30	42.68	41.44	44.16
Dec. 1	41.47	37.80	39.95	39.15	42.78	40.25	42.36	41.42	45.12
*Jan. 1, 1949	39.46	35.51	37.24	37.35	41.03	38.08	40.25	39.82	41.28
Feb. 1	41.70	38.63	40.36	39.25	43.25	40.11	42.14	41.75	45.08
Mar. 1	41.97	38.24	40.22	39.34	43.67	40.53	42.44	42.40	44.32
Apr. 1	42.13	38.46	40.32	39.60	43.57	40.97	42.37	42.56	45.86
May 1	41.91	38.96	39.83	39.38	43.47	39.99	43.17	41.64	45.10
June 1	40.43	40.10	37.97	37.66	41.79	39.76	43.69	41.65	44.32
July 1	41.42	38.06	39.21	38.18	43.18	40.82	42.87	42.53	45.50
Aug. 1	41.40	38.52	39.02	38.66	42.89	40.80	43.18	41.27	44.72
Sept. 1	41.72	38.91	39.29	39.20	43.05	41.19	43.07	42.51	44.66
Oct. 1	42.40	39.50	40.22	40.00	43.93	41.34	43.62	42.54	45.00
Nov. 1	42.59	39.74	39.92	40.14	44.08	41.57	43.01	43.50	45.85
Dec. 1	42.90	38.66	40.77	40.32	44.48	42.08	43.65	43.43	46.13

* The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1948.

Table 22.- Average Weekly Wages of Hourly-Rated Wage-Earners in Manufacturing,
by Cities, Annual Averages, 1945-49,
and Monthly Averages, 1947-49.

Year and Month	Montreal \$	Toronto \$	Hamilton \$	Winnipeg \$	Vancouver \$
1945 - Average	30.93	30.31	32.00	29.28	34.90
1946 - Average	29.51	29.40	30.59	29.74	33.14
1947 - Average	32.38	33.90	36.41	32.78	36.69
1948 - Average	36.58	38.49	42.08	37.09	40.13
1949 - Average	39.88	41.55	46.72	39.86	43.42
*Jan. 1, 1947	27.45	28.99	31.74	28.80	29.98
Feb. 1	31.79	32.40	35.82	32.33	35.84
Mar. 1	32.05	32.97	36.63	32.37	36.99
Apr. 1	32.36	33.25	36.12	32.85	37.06
May 1	32.63	33.62	35.91	32.67	37.03
June 1	32.50	33.70	36.42	32.87	37.29
July 1	31.35	34.07	35.69	33.54	36.58
Aug. 1	31.85	33.97	36.49	32.55	36.60
Sept. 1	32.81	34.49	36.80	33.19	36.98
Oct. 1	34.04	35.78	38.11	33.12	38.41
Nov. 1	34.78	36.20	37.40	33.91	38.48
Dec. 1	35.33	37.22	39.87	35.22	39.03
*Jan. 1, 1948	30.89	33.28	37.39	32.64	34.57
Feb. 1	35.19	37.56	40.62	35.49	39.77
Mar. 1	36.20	37.89	40.99	35.19	39.93
*Apr. 1	35.11	37.00	41.03	35.49	38.96
May 1	36.51	38.81	43.55	36.21	40.73
June 1	36.05	37.82	41.78	36.63	38.95
July 1	36.64	38.91	42.25	38.07	39.86
Aug. 1	37.13	39.12	43.83	37.97	39.34
Sept. 1	36.36	38.63	41.97	38.67	40.35
Oct. 1	39.14	40.61	43.99	39.41	41.98
Nov. 1	39.63	41.18	43.03	39.49	42.94
Dec. 1	40.32	41.32	44.98	39.71	43.78
*Jan. 1, 1949	38.26	39.14	44.27	37.29	39.86
Feb. 1	39.75	41.63	46.85	39.35	43.43
Mar. 1	39.92	42.10	47.28	39.81	41.66
Apr. 1	40.46	42.15	46.80	40.15	44.16
May 1	40.04	42.23	47.82	39.24	43.61
June 1	38.30	40.26	45.68	38.83	42.90
July 1	39.05	41.49	46.62	39.88	44.23
Aug. 1	39.07	41.00	45.79	40.01	43.80
Sept. 1	39.89	41.45	46.53	40.61	43.54
Oct. 1	40.80	42.21	47.54	40.72	44.42
Nov. 1	41.12	42.62	46.60	40.90	44.34
Dec. 1	41.39	43.01	48.75	41.48	44.49

*The averages at these dates were affected by loss of working time at the year-end holidays in the case of Jan. 1, and by the Easter holidays in the case of Apr. 1, 1948.

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS.

The monthly surveys of employment and payrolls extend to all branches of the following industries: manufacturing, logging, mining, communications, transportation, construction and maintenance, trade and finance; the establishments for which data are given under the heading "services" are chiefly hotels and restaurants and laundries and dry-cleaning plants. For practical reasons of collection and tabulation, the surveys are in the main limited to firms usually employing 15 persons and over. Firms reducing their staffs below this minimum are not necessarily removed from the mailing list. Establishments are asked to furnish data for all classes of employees irrespective of their functions in the business, but to exclude statistics for the owners. Employers operating in two or more lines of business, or in different provinces or cities, are asked to furnish separate monthly returns for their establishments in the different industries and areas.

1.- COVERAGE - The virtual limitation of the monthly surveys to establishments having 15 employees or more results in a relatively even representation of employment in the various provinces and in the larger cities for which data are segregated, but also results in variations in the coverage of different industries, depending upon whether a given industry is ordinarily organized in large or small units of operation. Complete information respecting the distribution of the working population is available only at 10 year intervals, and some time after the Census date; comparisons of the data of the monthly surveys and those obtained elsewhere in the Bureau are complicated by the fact that the industrial classifications differ in several important respects. The distribution of the persons employed at June 1, 1941, by the co-operating firms in comparison with the distribution of the wage-earners and salaried employees enumerated in the Census of June 1, 1941, was discussed in the 1944 Annual Review of Employment and Payrolls. Since 1944, there has been considerable growth in the number of firms reporting to the monthly survey. It is estimated that the coverage in the industrial divisions now ranges from about 51 p.c. in the hotel-and-restaurant and laundry-and-dry-cleaning group, and 56 p.c. in trade, to some 85 p.c. in mining and 88 p.c. in manufacturing. The last two figures are based on the statistics of the Annual Census of Industry, relating to practically all establishments in the indicated industries. In manufacturing, certain adjustments in respect of industrial coverage are required to bring about comparability in the two series. The proportion of 88 p.c. results from the use of the adjusted figures. It is estimated that the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys in the nine major industrial groups employ approximately 82 p.c. of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in the same industries throughout Canada; of the total wage-earners and salaried employees in all industries, including workers in the industries excluded from the monthly surveys as well as in those represented, the coverage is estimated at about 61 p.c.

It should be noted that the statistics of persons employed, as published in various tables in the monthly bulletins, do not represent estimates of the total numbers engaged in the specified areas or industries, but show the distribution of the workers on the staffs of the co-operating firms at the indicated dates, together with the distribution of their weekly payrolls, and the per capita weekly earnings of such employees.

2.- THE QUESTIONNAIRE - From 1921 to 1941, the questionnaire used in collecting current data on employment called for a statement of the number of persons at work on the last working day of the month. With the introduction of the statistics of payrolls in the spring of 1941, it became necessary to ask for information showing the numbers of employees on the payrolls in the last pay periods in the month, to relate to the salaries and wages. The difference in the coverage of employment as a result of this change was considerable, especially in industries with high proportions of casual labour. In so far as was possible, adjustment in the records was made in 1941, to preserve the comparability of the data collected prior to the spring of 1941, and those thereafter collected. The inclusion of casual workers to a greater extent than was the case in the earlier surveys nevertheless constitutes an element of incomparability in the present statistics of employment and those tabulated prior to the institution of the complementary statistics of payrolls in April, 1941. The questionnaire now used asks employers to furnish data showing the gross earnings of their salaried employees and wage-earners in the last pay periods in the month, the employees and their earnings to be grouped according to the duration of their pay periods, whether these be monthly, semi-monthly, fortnightly, weekly, etc. The payrolls reported include amounts deducted for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Cost-of-living allowances, incorporated in the basic wage-rates as from Feb. 15, 1944, are included, as was the case before their incorporation in the basic rates. Commissions and incentive and production bonuses and overtime payments are also included.

3.- THE PROCESSING - In the Bureau, the statistics of salaries and wages reported for any period exceeding a week are reduced, for tabulation purposes, to the proportions which would be earned in one week in the period, the numerator of the fraction ordinarily used for this purpose being

EXPLANATION OF THE METHOD USED IN PREPARING THE MONTHLY STATISTICS OF
EMPLOYMENT AND PAYROLLS. (Cont'd.)

six days, the standard working week; the denominators of the fractions are the numbers of working days in the different pay periods, excluding only the Sundays. Where operations are continuous, the numerator of the fraction is seven, the denominator being the total number of days in the pay period, including Sundays. In the case of employees paid at annual or monthly rates, so that their earnings are not affected by variations in the number of working days in the month, fixed proportions are used to reduce the earnings to a weekly basis, without regard to the length of the calendar month. The sums resulting from these various calculations are then aggregated to give the total amounts, which, on the average, would be paid for services rendered in one week by the persons on the payrolls of the co-operating establishments. The employees reported are not in all cases necessarily employed for a period of a week by one firm. Employers are urged to make a practice of furnishing data only for the last pay period in the month for their various classes of employees rather than to aggregate statistics for several pay periods, since the latter method tends to exaggerate the amount of duplication possible in the statistics of employment in cases where individuals may be employed by more than one co-operating establishment in a period of several weeks.

4.- THE TABULATION - The data tabulated monthly show the number of persons drawing pay from the establishments furnishing returns at the given date, and their weekly earnings, together with the numbers of employees and the payrolls of the same firms in the preceding month, and in the basic periods. The statistics of the first tabulation are preliminary, the re-tabulation of the statistics on the succeeding month's tabulation incorporating revisions in the returns originally tabulated, as well as reports received too late for inclusion in the preliminary tabulation.

5.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF EMPLOYMENT - The index numbers represent the percentage relationship between the number of persons employed by the establishments currently furnishing data and the number which they had employed in the basic period. The number of workers employed in the basic period by the firms which then operated but have since gone out of business are continued in the basic average figures, while firms or branches opening for business since the basic period are tabulated with zero base figures. The basic averages of establishments which operated in the base period but have since been added to the mailing list are incorporated in the basic figures from the date when their co-operation was first obtained.

6.- THE INDEX NUMBERS OF PAYROLLS - Shortly after the institution of the statistics of payrolls, it became necessary to present the data in the form of index numbers. The earliest period which could be adopted as a base was selected for the purpose, namely, the week of June 1, 1941. The current disbursements are thus related to the sums expended in salaries and wages by the co-operating employers on or about June 1, 1941, as 100 p.c. To provide a measurement of the changes in employment and payrolls from the establishment of the latter series, the monthly indexes of employment are related to June 1, 1941, as 100, in the tables giving the two sets of data. For all purposes apart from comparison with the statistics of payrolls, however, the indexes compiled on the original 1926 base should be used.

7.- THE WEEKLY EARNINGS - The average weekly earnings represent the division of the aggregate weekly salaries and wages reported by the co-operating establishments, by the number of their employees in the same pay periods; the index numbers of average weekly earnings, given in the table on page 4, are based on the averages reported in the week of June 1, 1941, as 100.

8.- HOURLY EARNINGS - Statistics of average hourly and weekly earnings of wage-earners for whom the larger employers keep record of hours worked are contained in the monthly bulletins on man-hours and average hourly earnings, available from the end of 1944.

EXPLANATION OF METHODS USED IN PREPARING MONTHLY STATISTICS
OF MAN-HOURS AND HOURLY EARNINGS.

General.- The monthly statistics of average hours, average hourly earnings and average weekly wages, like those of employment, payrolls and average weekly wages and salaries, are based on data from establishments usually employing 15 persons and over.

Coverage.- Firms are asked to furnish information for the male and female wage-earners for whom they keep records of hours worked, so that the statistics relate, in the main, to hourly-rated wage-earners, or production workers, employed full time and part-time. Casual workers are also included. Data for salaried personnel are purposely excluded. In many cases, information is not available for certain classes of wage-earners, whose earnings, like those of most salaried employees, are not directly dependent on the number of hours worked; examples of wage-earners frequently excluded are route drivers, piece-workers in many but not all establishments, truck men, etc. Numerous employers do not keep record of man-hours for any classes of employees. The number of workers for whom information is given in the present report is therefore smaller than the total number of workers (wage-earners and salaried employees) for whom statistics of employment, payrolls, average earnings, sex distribution, etc., are given in the monthly bulletins on employment and payrolls (Report 9-4010).

In manufacturing, largely represented in the statistics of this report, the data relate to over 75 p.c. of all employees on the staffs of the firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls; in 1948, the wage-earners for whom information on man-hours was obtained formed over 80 p.c. of the total number of wage-earners reported by practically all manufacturing establishments to the Annual Census of Manufactures, including hourly-rated and other wage-earners. In mining and construction, data on man-hours and hourly earnings are provided for approximately 84 p.c. and 71 p.c. of the total employees of firms co-operating in the monthly surveys of employment and payrolls in those industries, respectively; in 1948, the monthly statistics were based on approximately 89 p.c. and 54 p.c. of the total number of wage-earners reported to the Census of Mining and Census of Construction, respectively.

Man-Hours.- The statistics of man-hours include hours worked by full time and part-time wage-earners, including overtime hours actually worked; premium or penalty hours credited for purposes of computing overtime payment are not included. Hours credited to wage-earners absent on leave with pay in the reported pay periods are included in the statistics as though the hours had been worked. The averages are obtained by dividing the aggregate hours reported for the week by the number of full time and part-time wage-earners working such hours.

Wages.- The questionnaire calls for a statement of gross wages earned by the full time and part-time wage-earners whose hours are reported, before deductions are made for taxes, unemployment insurance contributions, etc. Payments for overtime work, incentive or production, and cost-of-living bonuses paid at regular intervals, and amounts credited to wage-earners on leave with pay in the reported pay periods are included. The value of board and lodging which in some cases is part of the remuneration of workers is not included. Retroactive pay not earned during the reported pay period, and bonuses paid at infrequent intervals are also excluded.

Pay Periods.- Statistics of man-hours and wages reported for periods exceeding one week in duration are reduced by the appropriate proportions to calculate the number of hours and the wages in one week in the stated pay period. Such data are combined with weekly figures furnished by employers whose records are maintained on a weekly basis, so that, in all cases, the tabulated statistics represent the situation in one week in each month.

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